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Phalguna 25, 1900 (Saka)

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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 19, Friday, March 16, 1979/Phalguna 25, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. : 344, 347, 349, 351, 352 and 354. 1—26

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 345, 346, 348, 350, 353 and 355 to 363. 26—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3401 to 3438, 3440 to 3462, 3464 to 3541, 3543 and 3545 to 3600.. 42—258

Papers Laid on the Table 259

Message from Rajya Sabha 260

Assent to Bill 261

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported maltreatment of representatives of People's Union of Civil Liberties of Singhbhoom 261—285

Dr. Baldev Prakash 261, 263—65, 268—71

Shri S. D. Patil 261—263, 268

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav 266—68, 271, 279

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 271—274

Shri H.M. Patel 274—75, 277—278, 279—80, 235—56

Shri Y. P. Shastri 275—77

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty 280—85

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 286

Twenty Sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports 286

Business of House 287—291

Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill—Introduced 291

Statement Re. Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance 292

Shri Satish Agarwal 292

Matter Under Rule 377—

Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority, Manipur 292

Shri Vasant Sathe 292—295

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

General Budget, 1979-80—General Discussion	295—319
Shrimati Chandravati	295—297
Shri Charan Singh	297—319
Demands for Grants on Account (General), 1979-80	320—329
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979— <i>Introduced</i>	329—331
Demands for Grants (Railways) 1979-80, Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1978-79 and Resolution <i>re.</i> Fifth Rep ⁽¹⁾ of Railways Convention Committee, ...	331—384
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	335—338
Shri Raghavji	338—343
Shri P. K. Deo	372—375
Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	375—379
Shri A. R. Badri Narayan	379—382
Shri Durga Chand	382—384
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions : Twenty-Ninth Report	385—387
Resolution <i>re.</i> Ban on Cow Slaughter	387—439
Dr. Ramji Singh	392—398
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	387—404
Shri Samar Mukherjee	404—415
Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	415—418
Shri Raj Krishna Dawn	418—422
Shri M. N. Govindan Nair	422—426
Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak	426—428
Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi	428—430
Shri R. L. P. Verma	430—432
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	432—435
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	435—436
Half-an-hour Discussion : Naga attack on Border villages of Assam.	436—450
Shri Purnanarayan Sinha	436—441
Shri Bedabrata Barua	441—443
Shri Giridhar Gomango	443—444
Shri Saugata Roy	444—445
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	445—446
Shri H. M. Patel	446—450

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 16, 1979/Phalgun 25,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rise in Sales of Smuggled Gold

*544. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA.
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled gold sales have been on the rise during the last few months;

(b) whether this increase has been due to greater demand for the metal or due to other factors; and

(c) what steps have been taken to reduce smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

Reports received by the Government do not give any such indication.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, the question does not arise. On the other hand the prevailing high prices of gold would largely restrict the demand for gold in the country.

(c) Smuggling of gold continues to be well under control. The Government have taken several measures

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2

against smuggling of gold into the country. These include strengthening of the preventive and intelligence machinery and setting up of Special Cells for this purpose in important Collectorates. The preventive and intelligence units at the international airports and at other vulnerable points have also been kept on alert to thwart attempts at smuggling of gold. Patrolling has been intensified in vulnerable areas of land border/sea coasts and adequate number of vehicles have been provided for the purpose. Electronic gadgets and devices, such as frisker sets and fluoroscopic units have been provided at major international airports for screening international passengers. Wireless communication facilities have also been provided all along the West Coast, vulnerable sectors of Indo-Pak Border and South Eastern Coast.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In spite of the denial by the Minister that smuggling has not increased, the question still arises about the demand. He should know that the demand is still reflecting in the price. Today, the price of the gold is the highest. It is more than Rs. 900/- per ten grams which is much higher than the international price. This means that there will be more demand created because gold value itself justifies higher demand. The Minister has to find out whether it is good for the country to have 50,000 crores worth of gold in the country—the poorest country having the largest gold stock. What will happen to the value of the stock if the world price could tumble down because of international factors or gold could be manufactured in the laboratory due to some scientific discovery? What is being done to reduce this demand? There is no use denying the fact that the demand has increased. I want to know: what is being done to

good; it is better to use one's savings in purchasing pumps rather than investing in useless gold and then come forward to the Government for credit for purchasing pumps?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is a very good suggestion of the hon. Member that the people should be educated so that they do not have any lure for gold. I agree with this suggestion and will see what can be done in this regard.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The other people who create the demand of gold are the black-marketeers. They are putting higher pressure on gold demand. What is being done in this regard? Why have you stopped the raids that were conducted during the Emergency? Though the Emergency was bad, the raids were not bad because that could have brought out the gold. There has been a lot of Government legislation in this regard but that is useless. May I know what has happened to the disastrous gold sale policy of last year? Why don't you put a ceiling on gold per family? Why don't you make laws for confiscation of extra possession of gold? And there should be no alibi offered for having extra gold like some friends having deposited their gold with others; this should not be allowed. There should be a legislation preventing people from having gold of more than a particular value? What is the latest fad of the Government in this regard?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member pleaded for more searches and seizures. For the information of this House, I may tell that in 1974, 49,000 searches were conducted, in 1975—60,000 approximately, in 1976—77,000, in 1977, the number has increased to 1.4 lakh, in 1978—1.03 lakh and in January 1979 alone, the figures is 4380. The value of the seizures respectively is: 1974—60 crores, 1975—45 crores, 1976—36 crores,

1977—30 crores and in 1978, the figure is the same. It means the number of seizures was less previously, but the confiscated goods were much more. Now, the number of seizures is much more, but the total availability of smuggled goods is much less. It means, comparatively prior to 1977, smuggling is very much contained during 1977-78. There is no base year for measuring the quantum of smuggling as we have in the case of consumer price index or wholesale price index during the base year 1960-61 or 1970-71. So, that way it has to be something relative to the previous years.

Another suggestion was made: "Why don't you put a ceiling on the holdings of individual persons which at the moment is 4 K.Gs. per family and 2 K.Gs. per individual for the purpose of declaration under the Gold (Control) Act." This is a suggestion that you have made right now. We will examine this question.

So far as the question of confiscation of gold *en bloc* is concerned, wherever we find gold of foreign markings or wherever we find primary gold, then on account of the seizures that we conduct, we confiscate that and account properly, and during the last years, the hon. Member will be pleased to know that in the year 1977, Rs. 1.62 crores worth of gold was seized and in 1978 it was Rs. 1.53 crores worth of gold seized. This was the gold seizure. These are the two suggestions that you made.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that after the gold policy in regard to the sale of gold was adopted by the Government, the difference between the landed cost and the domestic price has increased, and because the difference has increased, the smuggling of gold has also increased whether he accepts it or not. The best way to deal with the situation was to deal both on the demand side and the supply side. On demand side, may I know whether he would take steps to issue the index linked

bonds so that the demand for satisfying the assets in which they can have a head against inflation can be satisfied? Unless you do it, you cannot stop the demand for gold in this country. Secondly, on the supply side, you could have taken steps because the difference is so big, you can have the biggest profit possible if you have imported gold and sold it here after putting whatever ceiling you wanted to put. If you take action on both demand and supply side, then alone your gold policy will be successful. Do you contemplate to take steps on demand side as well as supply side, as suggested by me?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, this is a very novel suggestion and a good suggestion made by the hon. Member. We shall definitely look into it. But I must admit, and I must inform the House that the price differential is one of the main reasons which leads to smuggling. But then in the year 1978 the differential in January and February 1978 was 53 per cent in January and 50 per cent in February. After the announcement of the gold sales by the Government, by the Finance Minister, on the 28th February 1978, this differential came down to 29 per cent in March 1978, and it continued in April, May, June, July, August and September. It was below 40 per cent. After the sales were stopped in October 1978, the differential has again gone up by 50 per cent to 55 per cent.

श्री सचिंदर सिंह : क्या यंत्री महोदय बतलावेंगे कि कोई ऐसी मशीन बन गई है जिसे कारोबारियों को खराब कर देना पड़ेगा कि उ इन्होंने सोना कहाँ छिपा रखा है ? 30 सालों में समीर बोलत बूढ़ कर इन्होंने कहाँ रखा है, पता नहीं किस काम में छिपा रखा है। इस विषय जिस तरह से थिंक कर मशीन बना कर हम ई-सी-सी करते हैं और दिल को बचकन से बीमारी का बला बन जाता है, क्या ऐसी ही कोई मशीन जिससे यह पता चल जाय कि इन्होंने सोना कहाँ छिपा रखा है ? अगर यह सोना बाहर निकल जाये तो सारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था हल हो सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: You have no answer to that.

Special Law for Trying Hijackers

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*347. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:**

SHRI S. K. REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a special law to provide for deterrent punishment to hijackers, for establishment of Special Courts on the lines of those to try 'emergency' offences, in view of their activities in India; and

(b) whether the views of the International Authorities have also been sought in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: (a) and (b). A proposal for enacting Legislation to provide deterrent punishment to hijackers is under consideration of Government as part of the proposal to give effect to the International Convention known as the Hague Convention for the suppression of un-lawful seizure of aircraft. The question of consulting international authorities, therefore, does not arise. The point whether Special Courts would be necessary to try offence of hijacking would be examined at the time of drafting the Bill.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: I would like to first say that the question that I have submitted had a slightly different thrust, but it has been clubbed. I had no intention to ask about the Special Courts because it is not relevant in this situation and there is no question of consulting an International Authority. But nevertheless for the privilege of asking a supplementary, I am thankful. My first supplementary is, in connection with this, the measures to prevent skyjacking or hijacking can be both preventive and deterrent. In so far as the preventive measures are concerned, is it not a fact that besides the passengers who go on the aircraft, easy access is available to a number of people who work in

various categories of staff other than the crew and there have been instances in other countries where staff members other than the crew have been involved either through bribery or blackmail in helping to get arms on to the planes. What specific measures do you contemplate for preventing such things?

With regard to the second part of the supplementary, I would say deterrent laws are already on the statute book in the Indian Penal Code. We could cover this very well by our laws with regard to abduction, criminal intimidation, wrongful confinement and so on. Do you, therefore, contemplate a mere amendment of the Indian Penal Code to take care of this skyjacking or do you contemplate something more drastic like they have done in some countries. For example, in Pakistan, the last hijacking was in the first week of January 1978 and on the 4th of March 1978 the man who hijacked the plane was hanged. A severe punishment is there. In the United States, twenty years ago they enacted a law, according to which, twenty years of imprisonment can be given. Do you have something like this in mind?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as the staff Members are concerned, they are issued passes. Unless we believe the staff Members—they are the persons working—it will be very difficult to carry on the normal operations. The passes are issued to them and a strict vigilance and supervision is kept about their conduct and movements. So far as the other point raised by the hon. Member regarding the already existing provisions in the IPC is concerned, there are provisions for taking adequate steps to punish the persons who indulge in hijacking. We have to take recourse to many of the sections, as has been done in the case of Lucknow hijacking, we can take action under IPC 392 and 393 for dacoity, 341 for wrongful restraint, 427 for mischief and also 364 for kidnapping and such other offences. But there is no specific provision in the Indian Penal

Code to punish the persons making an attempt to hijack an aircraft and for that we are proposing to bring forward a legislation in this House so that there is no escape from punishment.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What will happen to those who have already hijacked?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Under the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code, they are being secured.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: In view of what the Minister has just said, I would like to seek a clarification on two points. One is this, whether the laws being framed will be framed only for aerial skyjacking. The possibility of hijacking trains should not be excluded. There are all kinds of hijacking. The law should be comprehensive. Therefore the law should not be only for hijacking of planes, it should be something more comprehensive. With regard to the setting up of special courts, my suggestion is that instead of setting up a special court, a special judge could do the same job. Will he consider this?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश श्यामी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह समाचार सत्य है कि इन्टरनेशनल एयरवेज ने यह कहा है कि भारत वर्ष के इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर हाइजैकिंग की पोलिसिटीज क्या है? क्या उन्होंने इस प्रकार की कोई जांच कर के यह कहा है कि भारत के इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर इन्टरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स को रोकने में और लेव करके में पूरी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है या हाइजैकिंग से बचने के पूरे प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं हैं? क्या सरकार ने इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर अपने इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर हाइजैकिंग को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की है?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह के किसी एतराज की जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं आयी है। इस के बावजूद भी, बिना उनके एतराज के भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स पर किसी तरह की हाइजैकिंग न हो और हवाई जहाज सुरक्षा के साथ चलें।

श्री किरंती प्रसाद यादवी: मंत्री जी से आज्ञा चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसी घटनाएं बराबर हुआ करती हैं और मंत्री जी ने भी अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि जब विधेयक तैयार होने से पहले तब इस विषय में हम विचार करते, तो क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को प्रावश्यक नहीं

समझते हैं कि ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए जो कि हमारे देश के अन्दर और बाहर भी घुमा करती हैं, जल्दी से जल्दी विधेयक को लाया जाए ? मामनीय मंत्री जी कब तक ऐसे विधेयक को लाने के पक्ष में हैं ? क्या मंत्री जी को यह भी मालूम है कि बहुत से मुकदमे न्यायालयों में बहुत बहुत देर तक पेंडिंग पड़े रहते हैं ? क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए और ऐसी घटनाओं के महत्व को देखते हुए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे ऐसे मामलों में तत्कालिक न्याय हो ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामनीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, जब जिलेदार किया जाएगा तब इन सभी बातों पर ध्यान रखा जाएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: These are suggestions for your consideration, Mr. Minister. Q. No. 348 Absent.

Proposal for Interest-free Islamic Bank

*349. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for interest-free Islamic Bank as reported in *Indian Express* (Bombay Edition) dated the 5th January, 1970; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). Proposals are made from time to time to the effect that an Islamic Bank which would give interest-free loans be established or be permitted to be established. Government has no such proposal under consideration. The Reserve Bank's policy is not in favour of allowing new banks to be established in the private sector.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : प्रपोजरस आर मेड फ्रॉम टाइम टू टाइम । इस का अर्थ क्या है ? मैं पूछना चाहती कि क्या इस के पहले भी आपने पास इस प्रकार का प्रपोजल आया था या सरकार के पास आया था ?

SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH: Shri Syed Hamid Hosain, Secretary, Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, forwarded to the Finance Minister on 20th December 1978 a resolution passed in a seminar

organised by the Jamaat-e-Islami Hind urging the establishment at the Government level of an interest free bank. A copy of this resolution is at Annexure-I. Shri Hosain also wrote that if the establishment of such a bank at the Government level was not feasible, Government may extend facilities and co-operation to other persons and voluntary institutions who are striving for the establishment of interest free banks or societies.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : इस बारे में आपने कहा है कि एक सेमिनार में रिजर्व बैंकन पास किया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि एक इन्स्टीट्यूट हो बैंक यहाँ कायम किया जाए । इस्लाम के प्रिंसिपल्स और होली कुरान के मुताबिक इन्स्टीट्यूट लेना या इन्स्टीट्यूट देना दोनों ही प्रोहिबिटेड हैं । जब इस संस्था से यह रिजर्व बैंकन आया है तो क्या सरकार इसके बारे में सोचेगी ? क्या बैंक एस्टैबलिश करने के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट न ओरुल बनाए हैं उनके मुताबिक यह बैंक चलेगा या किसी अन्य रूप से यह बैंक चलेगा ? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री ज़ुल्फिकार उल्लाह : रिजर्व बैंक प्राक इंडिया से लाइसेंस लिए बगैर कोई बैंक नहीं खोला जा सकता है बैंकिंग कम्पनीज रेग्युलेशन एक्ट के मातहत । रिजर्व बैंक का यह क्याल है कि इस तरीके से बगैर इंटरेस्ट डिवाइजिट्स के किसी बैंक को नहीं मिलेगी और अगर डिवाइजिट्स नहीं मिलेंगे तो बैंक चल नहीं सकता है । यही बजह है कि रिजर्व बैंक यह समझता है कि इस हिस्सा का बैंक हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं खोला जा सकता है ।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : डिवाइजिट्स नहीं मिलेंगे यह प्रलय बात है । हो सकता है कोई धार्मिक हेड जर्बईस्ती पैसा ले खे और खे सकता है । नहीं मिलेंगे यह प्रलय बात है । लेकिन क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह रुल के मुताबिक हीया इस तरह का बैंक खोलना अगर वह खुल सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: She has put a supplementary question. Is there any additional answer?

SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH: No.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: A proposal has come to the Government to establish an interest free bank. I do not know what are the exact reasons given by the Reserve Bank of India against establishing a bank in the private sector collecting their own deposits. Will the Reserve Bank reconsider the proposal if the deposits are received instead of thinking that the deposits will not

be forthcoming? If sufficient number of deposits are forthcoming, what objection there could be from the Reserve Bank or from the Government for establishing a bank in the private sector and which will stop charging of more interest in other banks, which will be beneficial in the interest of the poor people?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: No detailed scheme has been received by the Reserve Bank of India so far. This is just a vague resolution, that is, a proposal *re*: interest free frank has come. Therefore, a decision cannot be taken unless a detailed scheme comes.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I would like to know whether the persons only belonging to Islamic religion will be allowed to deposit money or others will also be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No such scheme has come.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It was said that no more bank will be allowed in the private sector. It is not as if I am pleading for the private sector bank. By putting a ban on further opening a bank in the private sector, don't you think they are allowing the existing private banks to fatten themselves giving them monopoly almost?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: In the opinion of the Reserve Bank of India, there are enough number of banks in India. There is no question of fattening the banks.

Formation of Consultative Committee of Users of I. A.

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*351. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rapidly deteriorating services of the Indian Airlines

particularly its inability to cope with an emergency situation arising out of the abnormal delayed flights has prompted to suggest the formation of Consultative Committee with the users of Indian Airlines on the lines of Railway Users Consultative Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(c) if so, whether the same has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to constitute Consultative Committees for Indian Airlines on the lines of Railway Users' Consultative Committee. However, Airport Advisory Committees have been set up for the four international airports, as well as for other major airports, with various user interests, including Indian Airlines and Air India, represented on them with the following objectives:—

(i) Bringing the travelling public and the agencies providing the service into closer relationship.

(ii) Examine the complaints and grievances and recommend suitable remedial action, thereby gaining public confidence.

(iii) Advising the Department in the improvement of amenities and facilities, both passengers and cargo.

(iv) Giving publicity to the action being taken for improving and developing the services.

(v) Assisting the Department/Agencies for removing drawbacks and to secure cooperation from the public.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Instead of consultative committees, they have formed the advisory committees. After all, both are the same. I would like to know the number of Members on each committee, the type of members

and also the representation given to the institutions and agencies?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as international airports are concerned, there will be about 15 members on it. Apart from the four representatives of Air India, Indian Airlines, International Airport Authority and the Director-General, Civil Aviation, there will be representatives from commerce and travel trades and also from the tourist department. In addition to all this, there will be two members on each committee from amongst the Members of Parliament and one local MLA. There will also be a representative of the State Government. Are you interested in the names of the MPs?

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know the names of the members so far as the Madras airport is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: He will place it on the Table.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not know what has happened to this Ministry. I do not know why Mr. Swaminathan has not put this supplementary. The original question asked was: "whether the rapidly deteriorating services of the Indian Airlines particularly its inability to cope with an emergency situation arising out of the abnormal delayed flights has prompted to suggest the formation of consultative committee. . ." Today the Indian Airlines services are completely in a mess and in shambles. They are deteriorating. There is no security for travelling public. In fact, I am one of the victims of delayed flights. My experience of three or four flights that I took, was very bad. How the Indian Airlines is operating is a curse on the travelling public. I do not know who is responsible for all these things. Will he kindly appoint a top level expert enquiry committee to go into all these aspects instead of bringing all these

non-official members into it? This is a sophisticated department and you have to handle it in a careful manner. I am very sorry to say that the reputation of Indian Airlines has gone down very much. Will you kindly streamline the administration of Indian Airlines by appointing such an expert committee in order to ensure safe travel, to create confidence in the public and also to bring back the reputation of Indian Airlines which it had in the past?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Improvement in the working of any undertaking is a continuous process. To make further improvement in the efficient working of all the undertakings including the Indian Airlines and also to seek cooperation of not only the members of the undertaking but also the public and Members I have attempted to constitute this advisory committee with the hope that the members who are represented in those committees, effectively discharge their duties and also cooperate effectively.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question has not been answered. What about appointing a top-level enquiry committee?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: This is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री राज विनायक पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन एयरलाइंस के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय को और आपको एक ही उदाहरण देता हूँ कि 8 तारीख को हम और श्री अजीत कुमार मेहता जी जा रहे थे, उन्होंने टेकीकॉन किया ऐरोड्रोम के अफसर को, एक बंदा पहले वह पहुँचे, सीट वहाँ से पटना तक खाली गई, लेकिन उनको टिकट नहीं मिल सका और टिकट मिला भी तो घन्टा में और वह बहाना पर जाकर बैठ न सके। वहाँ पर बहुत व्यास सापरवाही थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एरोड्रोम के क्षेत्र में जो घावनी होती है और उस समय जो सापरवाही से काम बर्बाद होता है उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं और सलाहकार कमेटी में जो सदस्य रहे हैं, उनके लिये यह क्या सुनिश्चाए दे रहे हैं ?

श्री सुबोधसम श्रीवास्तव : जहाँ तक व्यक्तिगत विकास का सम्बन्ध है, आधुनिक सड़क व्यवस्था के बिना वह विकास नहीं है, मैं उसकी जांच कराना।

**Procedure Re House Building Loans
by LIC**



*352. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news captioned 'The Tortuous way to LIC Loans' in the *Hindustan Times* of 8th February, 1979 in which the highly complicated procedure for granting house building loans by the LIC has been explained;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any steps are contemplated immediately to remove the complexities of the procedure in vogue and make it simple for the benefit of the intending persons; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to the article "The Tortuous Way to LIC Loans" which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 8th February, 1979. The article sets out the various formalities which have to be complied with for obtaining mortgage loans under Own Your Home Scheme of the LIC. The formalities laid down by the LIC are necessary to ensure that the borrower has the capacity to repay the loan, the security is adequate and the title to the property offered as security is clear and marketable.

The procedure for granting mortgage loans was rationalised by the LIC three years ago to ensure expeditious disposal of loan applications. The rationalisation followed a study which the National Institute of Bank Management

had made for the purpose at the LIC's instance.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the hon. Minister is a very good person, but the reply given by him just now is very much more bureaucratic than a realistic approach, because there is a general discontentment among the LIC policy-holders throughout the country because whenever they apply for loan under the OYH Scheme, unnecessary delays occur. In view of this, I want to ask a specific question (a) What is the actual time needed to process one application under the OYH Scheme, and (b) after taking all precautions—he has just now mentioned in his reply that it is due to enquiry about the adequate security of the loan amount all the delays occur—what is the percentage of repayment of loans under the OYH Scheme since the last three years?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Sir, firstly I may point out that the maximum period of 102 days is taken for the disposal of an application.

AN HON. MEMBER: More than three months?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Yes.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is much more than that.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: No, no. That is the maximum time that is taken.

AN HON. MEMBER: Minimum?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Minimum, of course, may be anything, may be two weeks or three weeks. The maximum is 102 days.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is according to your rules.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I would like to point out that on 1-4-1977 there were 17 applications pending in Delhi. During the year, 186 more applications were received in Delhi, and out of the total of 203 applications, 179

had been decided and 24 remained pending.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Decided on paper?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The number of cases in which loans were sanctioned is 155, rejected 14, withdrawn 10.

MR. SPEAKER: What are the arrears?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I want notice for that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I asked the percentage of repayment. My second supplementary is, in view of this discontentment and what the Minister has just stated and the study made by the National Institute of Bank Management on the issue of rationalisation, what are the salient recommendations made by the Institute and whether those recommendations have been implemented. I would also like to know whether Government is willing to re-examine the whole issue on the basis of a broad perspective throughout the country and not on the basis of Delhi alone and whether the Government is willing to take adequate care to grant loans under OYH scheme to the Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other remote areas.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The suggestions made by the hon. member will be kept in mind and that will be examined thoroughly. During the year 1977-78, in all 1639 loans were sanctioned amounting to Rs. 5.5 crores under the Own Your Home Scheme.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: It is quite understandable that the LIC wants to satisfy itself about the solvency of the borrower as well, as about the sufficiency of the security. But with all the rationalisation followed by LIC, there is still a lot of delay. Just as 'justice

delayed is justice denied', 'loan delayed is also loan denied'. With all the pious intentions of the LIC, they have not been able to give loans within three months. Are there any extra legal requirements to be fulfilled before a loan is given?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The present procedure was adopted on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee referred to and I may also point out that since this scheme was started, a total number of 19,375 persons have received loans amounting to Rs. 958.88 crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the whole country.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Of course.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Are there any extra legal requirements?

MR. SPEAKER: How can he know about it. Such of you who know it can inform him.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Actually, the money that LIC is given as loan is not LIC's money, it is mainly the policy holders' money. A policy holder has an insurance policy and only against that he is given loan for house building and the Minister says that the time required for this is 102 days whereas if you have a fixed deposit in a bank and if you go and ask for a loan against that, you can get it within half an hour or an hour. LIC has made great publicity of OYH Scheme.

But actually LIC is not giving loans to persons who do not have insurance policy. Again, it is given only on a percentage basis of the insurance policy amount owned by the person whereas the State Government Development loans are given to persons

who do not have any policies. I would like to know from the Minister whether LIC has any scheme in which it can expand the OYH Scheme and make it applicable to the general public at large and thus utilise the money properly for a massive programme in this country.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: L.I.C. also loans to Housing Boards, to Co-operative Societies and to others, besides this scheme. But to other individuals, it has so far not been giving any loans. The suggestion will be considered. Here I may point out one thing more that the L.I.C. is giving cent per cent loan against policy. It was not on cent per cent basis earlier. They are now giving 100 per cent against any policy, but it may be pointed out that the policy may be for 20 years or 30 years and the loan is required immediately, on the same day of applying for it. Therefore, the L.I.C. has to keep in view all these factors.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a very vital question. I would like to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to this fact because this is coming under your jurisdiction. Under your new policy, to encourage the weaker sections and help them, L.I.C. with its huge funds—the public money—can play a very vital and important role in house building activity particularly to the middle-income and weaker sections. Now, for a loan for house building, the house itself gives the security. Nobody can take away the house.

MR. SPEAKER: After it is built, but not before....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Very right, Sir. You have pointed out the essence of the matter. Therefore, if you can evolve a policy....

MR. SPEAKER: Now come to the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister,

in keeping with his new orientation policy in rural areas, whether he can bring in the L.I.C. in the rural areas and also in the slum areas or the areas where the weaker section lives so that a massive programme can be undertaken and by this it will also provide employment to so many people. House building is the best industry in our country. So, I would like to know, instead of taking a narrow outlook of bureaucracy, whether the hon. Minister would evolve a massive house-building programme under the L.I.C. to help people, apart from those who have insurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, Government will consider the suggestion that the hon. Member has made.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No 353.—Absent.

Bringing Public Distribution System Under Essential Commodities Act

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*354. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO**
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the plea that all orders relating to the proposed public distribution system ought to be brought under the Essential Commodities Act to ensure deterrent action against persons indulging in malpractices; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The powers available under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, shall be used wherever necessary, to implement the Production-cum-Distribution Scheme for selected essential commodities.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under the Essential Commodities Act, Government has power to direct that blackmarketeers, economic offenders, adulterators and other such type of people who violate orders under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, may be tried by a special procedure. I do not understand the reluctance of the Government in saying "wherever necessary, for selective essential commodities, it will consider." I do not understand their reluctance in trying these people under special procedure and especially in view of the fact that political offenders in this country are now being tried under special and summary proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): On the contrary. I have written to all the Chief Ministers and also the Lt. Governors to take stringent measures under Essential Commodities Act and by any chance if some approval from our end is necessary, it will immediately be given. I would like to take stern measures against those who do blackmarketing in the country.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I appreciate and I know the genuineness of the hon. Minister because we are on the same wave-length on this point. But my question was: why the Central Government will not immediately say that these people will be tried under the summary procedure under Section 12(a) of the 'Essential' Commodities Act. Therefore, the hon. Minister may kindly reply to that point. My second supplementary is: when you are going to have this public distribution system, is this public distribution system to be done through co-operative societies alone or are you going to involve the private retail dealers and private traders also? And if you are going to involve the private traders, what control, what restrictions are you imposing on them?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, we have already given these powers to the State Governments and because they are not exercising the powers, I have written to them that they should make use of the powers already with them.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In spite of that if they do not do, what are you going to do?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You know, ours is a federal structure. Then so far as the second part of the question is concerned, as I have already said on the floor of the house, we have in the country today 2.40 lakhs fair price shops and out of these 1.80 lakhs are with the private people, small shopkeepers. We would not like to dislodge them, but they will have to fall in line; they will have to accept certain discipline, they will have to abide by the vigilance of the local committees and their advice. So far as the additional shops are concerned, we would like to encourage the co-operative societies.

श्री मुर्गाचन्ड : न्यू पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पालिसी जो है जिसके लिए आपने कहा है कि जुलाई में उसका एगान किया जायेगा, मैं जानना चाहूँगा क्या इसके आप घरबन और करल एरिया में यूनिफार्मिटी लागू करेंगे, दोनों जगह आप यूनिफार्म प्राइडेंस सप्लाई करेंगे और इस समय केयर प्राइडेंस सप्लाई से जो प्राइडेंस सप्लाई किए जाते हैं उनमें कुछ एडीशनल भी करेंगे जैसे कि कपड़ा है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जैसा कि मैं ने इस सदन को पहले बताया है कि ग्रनाज है, तेज है, कपड़ा है, कैरोलिन और बुररा ईसन है, गुगुर है—इस तरह की चीजें उसमें पहले से ही गई हैं। (अव्यवधान) जहाँ तक बालों की बात है, जिसको हम बाहर से मंगा नहीं सकते, उसका जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाते हैं तब तक उसमें कठिनाई है। लेकिन उसका भी बकर स्टॉक हो और उचित बटवारा हो, वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इसके साथ ही जो इन्फ्लिडियन प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जैसे माचिस है, सोप है, वह भी हम उसमें जोड़ रहे हैं। वह जो हमारी स्कीम है वह पूरे मुक्त के लिए है। कम से कम जो हमारी स्कीम की बाबत की हर एक बात रहे, ऐसी स्कीम है। उसके लिए जो भी प्राइडेंस हब सेलेक्ट करने उनका बाबत पूरे मुक्त में एक ही रहे—वह कार्य इस स्कीम का है।

को सोय पिछड़े इलाकों में रहते हैं, जहाँ ट्रान्स्पोर्ट का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, उन्होंने कोई सुझाव नहीं किया है। महर में रहने वालों को जिस दाम पर पीछ मिलती है उसी दाम पर उनको भी मिले—यही बात इस स्कीम में रखी गई है।

PROP. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister and the new Government have launched on a very extensive, massive and substantial public distribution system. Though this is all appreciable, laudable and admirable, I would like to ask him whether this is not ambitious and whether the Essential Commodities Act which is already in existence is being implemented both in letter and in spirit effectively and whether it is not a fact that at the level of the Government of India, certain political will is lacking. It is no use the Minister telling us that this is a federal scheme and, therefore, the States have been asked to do things. He can always pass the buck to the State Governments. But what is his special duty as a representative of the Government in this respect although ours is a unitary State with federal scheme? What is he doing to use his political force and that of the Government of India to see that this is done well and the Act is implemented properly and the wrongdoers and the evil-doers are effectively and urgently dealt with?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the Central Government is concerned, there is no lack of will whatsoever. On the contrary, I am very much enthusiastic about getting the scheme implemented. So far as the Essential Commodities Act is concerned, between July 1977 and today, the State Governments have been repeatedly requested to make the maximum use of the provisions of this Essential Commodities Act and to take measures to arrest the rise in prices, to arrest the offenders and to prosecute them. And it is in this context I was not happy; and in the Conference of the Chief Ministers held recently on 5th January 1979 I again brought to their notice that even though we have been writing to them, unfortunately these

measures that they should have taken, have not been taken. I would very much like them to take such measures. From our end, we would like to insist on the State Governments; but ultimately, the House will appreciate that the executive agencies are the State Governments or the Union Territories.

So far as the Union Territories are concerned, I am very much insisting on all these Union Territories that they must be absolutely harsh in dealing with these offenders.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: The success of this scheme is dependent on its due execution, and it lies with State Governments. May I know from the Minister whether the State Governments themselves have made any survey as to the defalcations of the various cooperative societies—misappropriating the funds of the cooperative societies themselves? How many societies are there, what is the percentage...

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think it arises. I am sorry it does not arise.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: In due course, the distribution is to be carried through the cooperative societies. That is what he said. When the cooperative societies themselves are the defaulters, the distribution will not be effective. (Interruption) Secondly, I want to ask the Minister whether the fair price shops which are run by private individuals will in course of time, be substituted by voluntary agencies if they come in i.e. the cooperative sector comes in.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have already asked the State Governments to look at the existing fair price shops, including cooperative societies and see how they are functioning. Such shops or cooperative societies which are not functioning well, will have no place whatsoever in this scheme. And in this context, I have already asked the State Governments to make all the surveys on the basis of which further decisions will be taken, in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Is it a fact or not, that the wholesale prices of many commodities have fallen, but the retail prices continue to be high? And because there are no fixed prices, you cannot say there is black-marketing as well. How are you going to meet the situation, under the Essential Commodities Act? The States say they have no powers. The consumer says he is paying high prices. You say that prices have come down. How are you going to meet the situation at present? m

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have said that we have already transferred the power to the State Governments. We are insisting on them. It is not that nothing is being done. But I am not happy with what is being done. I will quote the figures: from January 1978 to November 1978, the number of cases of violation which were detected was 9989, the number of persons prosecuted was 6406; the number of persons convicted was 934, and foodgrains and other essential commodities seized were of the order of 2,25,000 quintals; and there are so many other figures also. I am not happy with the

progress being made by the State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Exports of Textile and Garments

*345. **SHRI SUKHEDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Exports of textiles and garments have decreased during the period from April, 1978 to December, 1978 as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and the new strategy to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL, SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The figures of total exports of textiles and garments including jute goods, available upto November 1978, are given below alongwith the figures for April-November, 1977.

	(Value in Rs. Crores)	
	April-November 1978	April-November 1977
Cotton textiles including garments	351.53	341.60
Natural silk textiles including garments	28.77	20.73
Woollen textiles including garments and hand-made carpets	70.44	66.18
Man-made textiles including garments	25.46	23.44
Jute goods	139.31	139.51
TOTAL	615.51	591.46

There is thus no decrease in the export of textiles except a marginal fall in the export of jute goods. In case of jute goods, the marginal fall in exports is due to the Bargemen's strike.

A new strategy has been formulated to ensure a sustained growth in the exports of textiles and some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows:—

- (i) Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added rather than in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings;
- (ii) In strengthening the export production base, it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable prices. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import/export policy over a period of time;
- (iii) With a view to providing stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, cash compensatory support and import benefits against export have been provided. In particular, steps have been taken to make cotton fabrics more competitive in the international market;
- (iv) Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items. Steps have been taken to remove the obstacles coming in the way of export production. In particular, for carpets special schemes have been undertaken to organise an intensive training base. For silk textiles also, steps have been taken to augment the production base;
- (v) A study of country-wise potential for exports has been

undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities. In particular, market promotional measures, like participation in Fairs and Exhibitions and sponsoring of Delegations to study markets have been undertaken;

- (vi) Efforts in the bilateral and multi-lateral fora are continuing to secure better trading opportunities;
- (vii) In case of handlooms, special schemes for export production and promotion have been taken up for implementation;
- (viii) In order to give concentrated attention to the special problem of garments, a separate Export Promotion Council has been constituted; and
- (ix) Steps have been initiated to make the procedures relating to quality control less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets. Special schemes have also been taken up for improving the quality of woollen goods.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Godowns

*346, SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance to selected cooperatives at village and "mandi" levels for the construction of godowns;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme; and

(c) in how many States the scheme has been implemented?

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation is giving financial assistance to primary agricultural credit societies at the village level and marketing societies at various levels (Taluka, Block, State and National) for the construction of godowns. The financial assistance is routed through the State Governments. The pattern of assistance at present, is as follows:-

In the cooperatively under-developed States, the NCDC provides 50 per cent of the capital cost of the construction of godowns as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy while the balance 25 per cent is provided by the State Government as subsidy from State Plan resources. In other States, the NCDC provides 60 per cent of the cost as loan while the remaining 40 per cent of the cost is met by the State Government as subsidy from State Plan resources. In the case of Union Territories, the entire assistance is provided by the NCDC itself 50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as subsidy.

(c) All States except Sikkim have availed assistance from NCDC under this programme.

Banking as an Essential Service

*348. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Banking is going to be declared as an essential service; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No such

decision has been taken. However, the suggestion has been noted.

(b) The question does not arise.

Fall in District Mobilisation of Nationalised Banks

*350. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in deposit mobilisation of nationalised banks in the Western region;

(b) if so, the extent of fall registered;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to arrest the fall in deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The growth in deposits of scheduled commercial banks, including nationalised banks, in the Western Region was Rs. 1156 crores or 25.7 per cent between July 1976 and June 1977. In the corresponding period of 1977-78, the growth in deposit was Rs. 1000 crores or 17.7 per cent.

(c) and (d). The banks have been asked to analyse the reasons for lower deposit growth, take effective measures and to improve their deposit mobilisation.

Customs Clearance at Major Airports

*352. SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases which have been detected by the customs authorities at various major airports after the implementation of simplified system of customs clearance in comparison to the last year's period;

(b) whether it has affected the efficiency of customs clearance and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether this scheme has been successful so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the months of January and February 1979, subsequent to the introduction on 1-1-79 of the simplified procedure for clearance of international air passengers, 206 cases of misdeclaration or concealment of goods of a total value of approximately Rs. 36.5 lakhs in the passenger's baggage or person have been detected by Customs Officers at the major international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. During the corresponding period of January and February, 1978, 101 such cases were detected involving goods of value of approximately Rs. 87.9 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Reports received by the Government indicate that the new procedure has been successful.

Delay in Flight, due to Pilots and Engineers Bickerings

***365. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether bickering between Indian Airlines Pilots and Engineers is proving to be one of the major factor delaying I. A. flights during January and February, 1979;

(b) if so, whether the situation has become so serious that the airlines management is seeking to bring together representatives of both pilots and engineers; and

(c) if so, to what extent the compromise has been made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no bickering between the pilots and engineers of Indian Airlines.

Kerala Government's proposal to fix Prices of Essential Commodities on National Basis

***356. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any proposal to fix prices of essential commodities on a national basis and to supply such items according to the requirements of each State; and

(b) if so, what is the response of the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) At the Conference of the State Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on 5-1-1979 to consider the Production-cum-Distribution Scheme for Essential Commodities, the Minister of Civil Supplies, Kerala suggested that there should be a statutory body responsible for controlling and subsidising the prices of essential manufactured goods. No detailed proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala for fixing the prices of essential commodities on a national basis.

(b) Does not arise.

**Tourist Centres to be linked by
Third Air Bus Services**

*357. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have selected certain tourist centres in the country to be linked by the Third Air Bus Services; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Committee on Third Level Air Services have recommended 10 new population centres to be airlinked. Among them the following 17 cities are important centres of tourist interest:—

Andhra Pradesh

1 Warangal

Bihar

1 Gaya

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1 Simla

2 Kulu

Karnataka

1 Mysore

Madhya Pradesh

1 Kanha

Maharashtra

1 Nanded

Meghalaya

1 Shillong

Orrisa

1 Puri

Pondicherry

1 Pondicherry

Rajasthan

1 Ajmer

2 Jaipur

4001 LS—2

3 Bikaner

4 Kota

5. Abu Road (for Mount Abu)

Sikkim

1 Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

1. Thanjavur

**News Item Captioned 'DRI Smash
50 Crore Gold Gang**

*358 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAG-
HELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the Blitz dated 17th February, 1979 under the heading 'DRI' Smash 50 Crore Gold Gang and if so, the fact thereof

(b) whether any arrest has also been made in this regard; and

(c) what further action Government have taken to curb smuggling on Indo-Pak border to Delhi and beyond?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. According to reports received by Government, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence succeeded in smashing a major gang of smugglers indulging in smuggling of gold and watches, with the arrest, on 31st December, 1978, of an important member of that gang and seizure of contraband goods consisting of watches and snake and lizard skins, etc. of the total value of about Rs. 10 lakhs. In the follow-up action eleven other persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) Although smuggling on Indo-Pak border continues to be under

check, anti-smuggling measures have been reinforced. These measures include re-deployment of preventive staff more effectively at the strategic points, intensifying patrolling of important land routes and mounting of special watch in areas known for storage and sale of smuggled goods. Intelligence machinery has also been strengthened by the setting up of a separate unit of the Directorate of revenue Intelligence at Amritsar. In order to provide a quick, reliable and secret means of communication, wireless communication net work has been installed in the vulnerable area in that sector.

Visit of National and International Tourists to Ladakh

*359. SHRIMATI PRAVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the figures of visitors—national and international to Ladakh;

(b) what steps are being taken to cultivate growing tourist interest in Ladakh; and

(c) what steps are proposed by the Centre to assist in the tourism growth?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) According to information received from the State Government, the number of domestic and international tourists who visited Ladakh during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Number of visitors	
	Domestic	International
1976 . . .	634	4,573
1977 . . .	4,580	7,127
1978 . . .	N.A.	8,743

(b) and (c). For promoting tourism to Ladakh, a weekly air service between Srinagar and Leh has been started by the Indian Airlines so that tourists can also visit Leh during the winter months. The Government have further derestricted the area along the Srinagar-Leh road since May, 1978 which now permits foreigners to visit the 'Gompas' located to the north of this road, for a period of upto three days, provided advance intimation is given and specific permission is obtained from the District Magistrate concerned. Further it is proposed to protect the 'Gompas' which are the main tourist attractions of Ladakh. Trekking programmes are also being organised to attract more tourists to Ladakh. The Central Department of Tourism had sponsored the visit of a few travel agents and publicists to visit Ladakh for promoting tourism to the area.

2. No specific schemes have, however, been taken up in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Central Department of Tourism that the immediate need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area, which are its main tourist attractions. To ensure this, it has been suggested to the State Government to draw up a master plan of tourism development for Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics while providing tourist facilities.

काले धन का क्या मतलब ?

*360. श्री गंगा बबल सिंह :
उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त

मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार काले धन के परिचालन पर नियंत्रण करने तथा उस पर पूरी रोक लगाने के लिए कुछ और कठोर उपाय करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप किस हद तक काले धन का बकाया लगने की सम्भावना है और क्या इस प्रकार प्राप्त होने वाले धन की राजस्व योजना में क्या-किसी किस्म का रूढ़ कार्य-कर्मों के लिए उपयोग में लाने का विचार है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान काले धन की कितनी राशि का पता लगा ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुविष्कार खल्लाह) : (क) सरकार, कर सम्बन्धी कानूनों की अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करके काले धन के चलन पर नियंत्रण और रोक लगाने का प्रस्ताव करती है।

(ख) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि काले धन की कितनी रकम का पता लगने की सम्भावना है। जिस लेखा-बाध्य धन का पता लगने पर जो कर, धर्म-दण्ड आदि लगाया जायगा और वसूल किया जायगा उसे सरकार की नीतियों और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार खर्च किया जायगा।

(ग) धायकर अधिकारियों ने वर्ष 1978-79 में 31 जनवरी 1979 तक जो तलाशियाँ की हैं उनमें 3 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियाँ पकड़ी हैं जिनमें नकदी भी शामिल है। लेखा-बाध्य धन की मात्रा के बारे में अभी पता चलनेवाला अब बही-खातों और पकड़े गए मामलों की छानबीन पूरी हो जायगी, आवश्यक पूछताछ कर ली जायगी और

सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए उपयुक्त अवसर दिया जायगा।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों को हुआ लाभ या हानि

* 361. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और मायूर बिमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम देश के विभिन्न भागों में होटल चला रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष इन होटलों को कितना लाभ हुआ अथवा हानि हुई ?

पर्यटन और मायूर बिमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम शीशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) मैं प्रोत्सावना दे देता हूँ। एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर रखा है।

विवरण

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों को 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान हुआ लाभ/हानि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	होटल का नाम	कर से पूर्व लाभ/हानि (-)	
		1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4
2	होटल भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	123.05	154.54
2	होटल भद्रवर भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	28.85	26.86
3	होटल कुतुब भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	1.05	(-) 1.65
4	होटल जयपथ भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	31.08	20.12
5	होटल लोधी भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	13.73	9.99
6	होटल रणजीत भद्रोक, नई दिल्ली	7.75	3.62
7	होटल इन्फोर्ट भद्रोक, कलकत्ता	(-) 27.31	(-) 16.71
8	होटल बाराबन्की भद्रोक, बाराबन्की	6.25	6.54

क्रम संख्या	होटल का नाम	कर से पूर्व लाभ/हानि (—)	
		1976-77	1977-78
9	होटल पाटलिपुत्र भूशोक, पटना .	(-) 6.05	(-) 9.94
10	होटल खजुराहो भूशोक, खजुराहो	2.29	1.40
11	होटल श्रीरंगाबाद भूशोक, श्रीरंगाबाद	(-) 8.95	(-) 10.80
12	होटल भूशोक, बंगलौर	(-) 15.21	(-) 11.07
13	सलित महल पैलेस होटल, मैसूर	(-) 1.09	(-) 0.72
14	होटल हसन भूशोक, हसन	(-) 0.50	1.14
15	होटल जम्मू भूशोक, जम्मू	(-) 2.22	(-) 3.80
16	लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर	(-) 1.17	(-) 0.95
17	भूशोक समुद्रतट बिहार कोबलम .	(-) 31.02	(-) 19.47
18	भूशोक समुद्रतट बिहार टेम्पल बे महाबलिपुरम्,	(-) 2.84	(-) 0.93
		117.69	148.17

Opening of New Branches of Banks in Kerala

*362 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.I has instructed any Banks not to open new branches in any part of Kerala State,

(b) what are the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have received any appeal to revise the order; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development of Rural Economy

*363 PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have adopted a new policy for giving greater emphasis to development of rural economy;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government for changing the policy of the financial institutions like banks, Insurance, etc., for the purpose; and

(c) the benefits given to rural people by these financial institutions and the Government during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been launched this year with a

view to intensifying the work initially in 2000 blocks already covered by Small Farmers' Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Command Area Development Programme. Another 300 blocks will be added every year for a period of 5 years, so as to cover 3500 blocks by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Some of the important measures taken for increasing the flow of credit in rural area are as under—

- (i) Banks have been advised to concentrate in areas where banking facilities are inadequate at present
- (ii) Public sector banks have been asked to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposit resources, mobilised from the rural/semi-urban areas, are deployed in such areas
- (iii) Banks have been asked to lend a minimum of 1 per cent of their advances at 4 per cent rate of interest under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest and to ensure that not less than 2/3rd of their advances under the scheme are routed through their rural and semi-urban branches
- (iv) More Regional Rural Banks are being established to meet credit needs of small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans.

The insurance industry contributes to rural development by providing a measure of security to the rural population through cattle insurance and agricultural pumpsets insurance.

(c) The latest available information shows that direct institutional finance for agriculture, including loans from Government, disbursed during 1977-78 (July-June) was Rs. 2766 crores; the figures for 1976-77 (July-June) was Rs. 2334 crores.

Import of Duty-Free Woollen Yarn to Manufacture Carpets

3401. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council has called upon Union Government to allow them to import duty-free-woollen yarn to manufacture carpet against the Replenishment Licence that is given to them for their export performance in this field; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) The Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council have represented that duty-free import of raw material should be allowed to Registered Exporters against Replenishment Licences

(b) In view of the indigenous production of woollen yarn for the manufacture of carpets, the import of woollen yarn is not at present permitted even on Replenishment Licence against exports of carpets

Adjudication Proceedings against M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Ghaziabad

3402. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why adjudication proceedings and action for other punishments including prosecution were not taken up simultaneously against M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Ghaziabad and its management in respect of which penalty of Rs. one crore besides duty to the tune of Rs. 21 lakhs and redemption fine of Rs. 30 lakhs was imposed by

the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur, against normal procedure then adopted by the then Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur;

(b) why dual policy and double standard against norms of law and justice was followed and adopted by the then Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur in the matter under reference, and why Government have not taken suitable action against the concerned Collector and his close associates; and

(c) what in-built statutory safeguards to ensure the integrity of the administrative machinery is considered necessary and what effective steps have already been taken and what is proposed to be taken in the matter in the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There is no obligation to launch prosecution simultaneously with adjudication proceedings. The justifiability for prosecution and its timing have to be decided in each case after taking into consideration all the circumstances of that case.

Considering the circumstances of the case simultaneous prosecution against Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Ghaziabad and its management was not considered necessary. (Incidentally, it may be mentioned that duty demanded in this case was Rs. 27,79,799.87 and not Rs. 21 lakhs as mentioned in the Question).

(b) The Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur did not adopt any dual policy or double standard against the norms of law and justice in this case. Hence the question of taking any action against him or his officers does not arise.

(c) The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 contains provision for review of

any order passed by a Central Excise officer. Proceedings under the CCS (CCA) Rules read with CCS (Conduct) Rules can be initiated against any officer committing mis-conduct. The S.P.E. can also register a case against a corrupt officer under the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act. There also exists a vigilance machinery consisting of the Central Vigilance Commission, C.B.I. and other departmental organisations to look into complaints.

Security Checks at International Airports in India

3403. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether security check at all airports and particularly at the four international Airports—Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras has been recently tightened;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether arrangements of the above places in the matters of open and adequate space for passengers queues and sitting accommodation for general and holding areas are also recently improved;

(d) if so, main outlines thereto; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airport/Aerodrome authorities have been instructed to take fool-proof measures to:—

(i) rigorously enforce all anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage checks;

(ii) make through arrangements for searching baggage and frisking passengers by responsible officers;

(iii) exercise effective surveillance over potential hijackers and maintain adequate vigilance all round;

(iv) ensure perfect physical security of airport complex; and

(v) alert airport security units and strengthen existing security measures to the extent necessary.

(c) to (e). Only at Delhi and Madras, one additional entry gate each has been provided to the security hold area. The space for queuing of passengers has also been increased. Other wise, the space in the security hold areas remains the same. Due to the constraints in expansion of the terminal buildings, no additional space can be provided for sitting and queuing space in the terminal building.

Credit Facilities for Electrification in Karnataka

3404. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of villages in Karnataka are deprived of credit facilities for electrification due to norms prescribed by the R.B.I.:

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the norms laid down to cover more villages for electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have not prescribed any norms for providing credit facilities for electrification of villages. However, term loans provided by land Development Banks are regulated with reference to their recovery performance as prescribed by the Reserve Bank from

time to time. The loans to State Electricity Boards from the State Land Development Banks for energisation of pumpsets are also subject to such recovery norms. There is no restriction on State Electricity Boards obtaining loans for energisation of pumpsets from commercial banks.

The norms for regulation of advances of Land Development Banks had recently been revised in January, 1979. Previously, out of 176 primary Land Development Banks in Karnataka only 31 had no restrictions for lending while 42 such banks were not eligible. In accordance with the revised norms, 113 primary Land Development Banks have now become eligible for unrestricted lending and only 3 are ineligible.

Selection Grade Posts in Coffee Board

3405. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to create selection grade posts in Coffee Board for Ministerial and field staff without monetary benefit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Board has recommended to sanction increment to selection grade Officials of the Board; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) As a measure to rationalise the pay scales of the employees of the Coffee Board, selection grade posts were created in respect of certain categories of the ministerial and field staff.

(b) and (c). Coffee Board had recommended to Government that officials (Ministerial & field staff) in the

scale of Rs. 330—560 who were appointed to the Selection grade scale of Rs. 425—640 be treated as having been promoted to this grade and their pay being fixed in the higher scale under Fundamental Rule 22(c). Government have considered the matter, but could not accept the recommendation.

श्री ० रोहित पल्प एण्ड वेपर मिल्स लि०, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद-शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

3406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री ० रोहित पल्प एण्ड वेपर मिल्स लि० रोहित चैम्बर्स, घोणा स्ट्रीट, बम्बई ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी घनराशि का भुगतान किया और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना होने से अब तक इस फर्म में वर्ष-वार कितनी घनराशि लगाई गई है और इस फर्म के भागीदारों का सख्या कितनी है और भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारिक कंपनियों का नाम क्या है जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी राशि लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों के बारे में उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जाल्फकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहां तक मैसर्स रोहित पल्प एण्ड वेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, रोहित चैम्बर्स, घोणा स्ट्रीट बम्बई द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गयी सीमाशुल्क की भुगतानी के बारे में सूचना का संबंध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी आयातकर्ता निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भुगतान किये गये सीमाशुल्क का वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-घटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) ऐसा जान न्या है कि मैसर्स रोहित पल्प एण्ड वेपर लिमिटेड, रोहित चैम्बर्स, घोणा स्ट्रीट, बम्बई एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है, और इस प्रकार का इष्ट है भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठाया जाय, न्या

तथा कम्पनी काई न्याइव (कम्पनी काई-विधान) के पास इन पर उद्देश्य सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी को पंजीकरण को नोटिफ 20 जनवरी 1960 है और इनमें निर्देश का जो रूख के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के लिए तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार प्रवर्त एंजी

	(लाख रुपये)
31-12-1965	24.99
31-12-1966	25.00
31-12-1967 से 31-12-1968 तक	30.0
31-3-1970 से 31-3-1974 तक	30.00
31-3-1975 से 31-3-1977 तक	60.00

Import and Export of Spices

3407. SHRI PARITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether spices of various types are imported into and exported from India; and

(b) if so, the quantity and money value thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements showing the quantity and value of various types of spices exported from and imported into India during the last three years are at Annexure-I and II respectively.

ANNEXURE—I

Statement—I

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Commodity	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Pepper . . .	24.2	33.88	20.6	38.39	24.6	49.09
2. Cardamom . . .	2.0	19.50	1.0	14.24	2.9	45.93
3. Ginger . . .	4.8	4.10	4.7	6.16	9.8	13.69
4. Chillies . . .	3.5	3.18	3.7	2.95	5.6	5.12
5. Turmeric . . .	11.7	4.21	12.5	4.79	11.3	8.30
6. Others . . .	15.7	7.85	14.1	8.47	21.8	14.89
TOTAL . . .	61.9	72.72	56.9	75.00	76.0	137.02

Statement—II

(Quantity in Lakh Kgs.)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Cloves . . .	Neg.	8.0	0.3	7.0	8.0	427.0
2. Cinnamon & cinnamon tree and Power.	Neg.	1.0	0.3	3.0	6.6	113.0
3. Cassia . . .	0.5	8.0	1.0	12.0	2.7	46.0
4. Nutmegs . . .	0.3	8.0	0.5	12.0	1.7	37.0
5. Ginger . . .	5.3	26.0	8.1	33.0	4.4	21.0
6. Curcua excl. black . . .	2.6	27.0	3.3	31.0	0.7	16.0
7. Others . . .	5.0	36.0	3.4	44.0	8.8	77.0
TOTAL . . .	18.7	114.0	16.9	142.0	30.9	787.0

Increase in House Rents in New Delhi and other Metropolitan Cities

3408. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that during the last six years the house rents in New Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the countries have increased almost four-fold affecting the lower class and middle class employees very badly;

(b) if so, what is the rise in the house rent index at these places for lower middle class families;

(c) whether it is a fact all Central Government undertakings pay house rent at rates much higher than those

allowed to the Central Government employees at these places;

(d) if so, what is the highest house rent allowed at these places by the Central Government undertakings; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider increase in house rent to the Government employees at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b). According to the information readily available, the house rent index which is compiled in connection with the Consumer Price Indices for Urban Non-Manual Employees was as follows during the last six years at the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1973	115	129	138	217
1974	115	133	147	230
1975	118	135	152	241
1976	126	138	161	256
1977	134	139	164	264
1978	138	143	170	274

The above figures have the following limitations:

(i) They relate to a fixed group of houses which have been selected for purposes of ascertaining house rents 20 years ago in 1958-59. As such the increase in house rents will not usually be reflected in the figures unless tenant changes or the house owner increases the house rent.

(ii) The house rent position obtaining in the new dwellings which have come up since 1958-59 is not reflected in the above indices.

(c) and (d). The Public enterprises have been allowed to pay House Rent

Allowance up to 30 per cent of pay of the employees in Delhi and Bombay. In Calcutta and Madras, the permissible ceiling for House Rent Allowance in the case of employees of public enterprises is 25 per cent. The public enterprises have been generally following these ceilings.

(e) A demand made by the Staff Side in the Nation Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for upward revision of the rates of House Rent Allowance payable to the Central Government employees is under consideration of a Committee of the National Council. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Fair Deal for Domestic Tourists

3409. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keen to ensure that domestic tourists get a fair deal and are provided facilities and opportunities for inexpensive holidays and tourism, both domestic and international; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For providing inexpensive accommodation for both domestic and international tourists, Tourist Bungalows and Youth Hostels have been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism in various Plan periods. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages construction of Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) at the four metropolitan cities at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and smaller units at other selected centres which will be identified after survey is undertaken. The 1250 bed Yatri Niwas project at New Delhi is already under construction and will be completed in phases by 1980-81. The Central Department of Tourism also proposes to construct more Youth Hostels in different parts of the country during the current Plan period. For providing facilities for a large number of pilgrims, a Society under the Societies Registration Act has been registered which will receive grants/donations from the Central and State Governments, religious/charitable trusts, institutions, individual etc. From the fund so created, the Society will give grants for the maintenance/improvement/expansion of dharamshalas/Sarais/Musafirghanas at pilgrim centres of national importance. The Central Department of Tourism also proposes to develop Tourist Village com-

plexes and other wayside amenities along major tourist routes for promoting inexpensive facilities both for domestic and international tourists, subject to availability of funds.

बंगराम की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए विमान-यात्रा की सुविधा

4410. श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि लक्षद्वीप समूह में बंगराम द्वीप एक बहुत ही रमणीक स्थल है, जिसे विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या विमान सुविधाओं के अभाव में, केवल कुछ ही पर्यटक उक्त स्थल की यात्रा कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त स्थान के लिए विमान सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम काँतिक): (क) से (घ). बंगराम द्वीप में प्राकृतिक रमणीयक सौंदर्य, मनोहर ताम्रुने, जल-गत शीतलता तथा समुद्री जीवन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बंगराम द्वीप जो लक्षद्वीप में विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए खुला एक मात्र क्षेत्र है, में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए छोटी सी सुस्त्रात की गई है। चूंकि विदेशी पर्यटकों को सरकार से पूर्व अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है और द्वीप समूह को जाने के लिए उपलब्ध स्टीमर सेवाओं की संख्या सीमित है, इसलिए गत वर्ष में विदेशी पर्यटकों के केवल कुछ चुपों ने बंगराम की यात्रा की। होटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, जो एयर इण्डिया का एक सहायक उपक्रम है, ने 16 कुटीर निर्मित किये हैं, जिनमें 32 पर्यटकों को आवास दिया जा सकता है।

कवारली, जो लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन का मुख्यालय है, जो जनसंख्या केन्द्रों की उस सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है, जिसकी तृतीय स्तरीय बायु सेवाओं संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई और जो सरकार के विचारधीन है। प्रगल्भी में एक हवाई पट्टे के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव को प्रारम्भ में छठी योजना के मसौदे में शामिल किया गया था, परन्तु संसदों पर प्रतिबंध होने के कारण इसे अनुवीक्षित छठी योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया।

बिहार में गर्म जल प्रपात, भीम बांध के निकट पर्यटकों के लिए छोटे आवास गृह

3411. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में भीम बांध के गर्म जल प्रपात के निकट पर्यटकों के उपयोग के लिये छोटे आवास गृहों का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हम बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम शौशीक) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि कन्द्रीय स्तर में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तथापि, ऐसा मसला जाता है कि राज्य सरकार की बिहार के मुधेर जिले में भीम बांध के गर्म जल-प्रपात के निकट एक पर्यटक कार्पलेक्स वा विकास करने की एक योजना है। एक समिति, जिस में स्वास्थ्य, वन तथा पर्यटन के राज्य विभागों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, ने संबंधित विभागों द्वारा शुरू की जाने वाली योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं, जिन का पहला चरण वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान शुरू कर दिया जाने की संभावना है।

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ व्यापार

3412. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पड़ोसी देशों के साथ व्यापार में कितनी प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) उन पड़ोसी देशों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ग) इन देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) उन में क्या संछलता मिली ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वाणिज्य क्षेत्र) : (क) और (ख) 1: 75-76 के, हमारे निकट पड़ोसियों के: नेपाल,

बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, चीन और श्रीलंका के साथ व्यापार के बाढ़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

(रुपय लाख १0 में)

	निर्यात	आयात
1975-76	14585	6390
1976-77	16209	4127
1977-78	17438	4223

(ग) और (घ). अपने सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ वाणिज्यिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाने, कुछ देशों के साथ आपसी परामर्श द्वारा टैरिफ रियायतों, एक दूसरे के बाजारों में कुछ वस्तुओं का अधिमानी प्रवेश, एक्सचेज मार्केट तथा अन्य जानकारी आदि के लिये प्रबन्ध जैसे विविध उपाय किये गये हैं। सरकार का विचार है कि इस के फलस्वरूप द्वि पक्षीय व्यापार में प्रकट उर्वेम्भी प्रवृत्ति को और अधिक बल मिलेगा।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन सच की उपलब्धियाँ

3413. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) व्याज, भालू, चाय, मूकजी, सुरजन और तथा सागबोन के उत्पादकों तथा उद्योगधर्मों के प्रति, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन सच का वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान अपनी सेवाओं में क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं,

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में इन सचने कुल निम्न लेन देन किया और वर्ष 1978-79 में इस का क्या अनुमान है,

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में इस सच की मूळ रूप में कितना लाभ हुआ और वर्ष 1978-79 में कितना लाभ होने की आशा है;

(घ) 'नेपड' के क्षेत्रीय तथा शाखा कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहा-कहा पर हैं; और

(ङ) गुजरात में ये कार्यालय कितने हैं, क्या कहाँ कहाँ और कहाँ और कितने कार्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है क्या वे कम तक स्थापित कर दिये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार शौशीक) : (क) कुल संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) धीर (ग). संघ की सहकारी वर्ष 1976-77 से 1977-78 की धीर 1978-79 की अनुमानित कुल बिक्री तथा अर्जित शुद्ध लाभ निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाभ रुपये में)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 ⁹
			(अनुमानित)
बिक्री	4058.56	3632.97	7523.00
शुद्ध लाभ	94.13	62.94	95.00

(घ) राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के बर्बई, कलकत्ता धीर मद्रास में 3 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं धीर दिल्ली, नागापट्टीम, कोचीन, हैदराबाद, नासिक, पटना, कलकत्ता, इंदौर, चण्डीगढ़, महमदाबाद, राजकोट, भुवनेश्वर, गौहाटी, लखनऊ, जयपुर, शिमला धीर ओनगर में स्थित 17 शाखा कार्यालय हैं। इनके प्रतिनिधित्व रोपड़ धीर अम्बाला में दो सपक कार्यालय हैं।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ की गुजरात में अर्घांन महमदाबाद व राजकोट में दो शाखा कार्यालय हैं धीर इम समय गुजरात राज्य में धीर कोई कार्यालय नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं।

बिबरण

वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में प्याज, धान, चाय, मूंगफली, मूंग, मूंगी प्री सोयाबीन के उत्पादकों धीर उपभोक्ताओं की राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ जो सेवाएं सुलभ करने में सफल हुआ है वे संक्षेप में नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में किसानों की सुलभ की गई सेवाएं :

प्याज राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने उचित प्रीस फिक्स बा प्याज प्रतियोगी दरों पर खरीद कर 18.32 करोड़ रुपये का मूंग 1,34,962 मीटरी टन प्याज का निर्यात किया धीर इम प्रकार यह उत्पादकों के लाभ में प्याज के मुख्य स्थिर कर सका राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने 45 रुपये प्रति बिन् 0 से कम कीमत पर प्याज की आपूर्ति करने वाले उत्पादकों की 3 रुपये प्रति बिन्डल के हिसाब से संरक्षण छूट वितरित की। राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने प्याज की प्रमुख बंधियों में सीधे ही प्याज उत्पादकों से उन की सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से प्याज की खरीद की।

धान : राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ कृषकों से 46.48 रुपये प्रति बिन्डल के लाभकार मूल्य पर निर्यात किया के धान की खरीद की धीर 18,000 मीटरी टन धान की निर्यात किया। राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ धान की खरीद संघ तक फैलता रहा अर्थात् कि इस से बाजार भाव 70 रुपये

प्रति बिन्डल तक नहीं पहुंच गये। राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने उन सभी उत्पादकों की 3 रुपये प्रति बिन्डल की संरक्षण छूट दी, जिन्होंने उसे 45.48 रुपये प्रति बिन्डल के हिसाब से धान बेचे। ये खरीदारी सीधे ही धान उत्पादकों से उनकी सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से की गई।

मूंगफली : राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश राजस्थान धीर पंजाब के राज्यों में 84 सहकारी खरीद केंद्रों में मूंगफली के बारे में मुख्य समर्थन कार्य को कार्यरूप दिया। तथापि, इन की कोई खरीद नहीं की गई क्योंकि स के मूल्य 125 रु प्रति बिन्डल के समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक ही बने रहे।

वर्ष 1976-77 में उपभोक्ताओं की प्रदान की गई सेवाएं :

प्याज राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने बर्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, हैदराबाद आदि जैसे प्रमुख शहरों में विभिन्न बिक्री केंद्रों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को प्याज विनिर्जित किया, ताकि उपभोक्ता मूल्य को बनाये रखा जा सके। दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने प्याज के छुटकर मूल्य को 2 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से घटाकर 1.30 रु प्रति किलोग्राम कर दिया।

धान राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने दिल्ली धीर बर्बई में उपभोक्ताओं को धान का सीम समान होने पर 90 पैसे से 1.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर धान विनिर्जित किया। परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष भर धान की उपभोक्ता मूल्य 1 रु से 1.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के बीच बना रहा।

मूंगफली का तेल राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ ने महाराष्ट्र धीर तमिलनाडु के राज्यों में सार्वजनिक भूमिकरणों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं का मूंगफली के तेल के 1000 मीटरी टन मात्रा की आपूर्ति की, जिस से उपभोक्ताओं को काफी अधिक लाभ पहुंचा। राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा स्पलाई कोर्गई तेल की मात्रा से देश में ख खरीदों के भाव में स्थिरता आई।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान किसानों की सुलभ की गई सेवा :

प्याज : नेपड़ ने 93,000 मीटरी टन से अधिक प्याज की 45 रु प्रति बिन्डल की प्रीस पर से खरीद की धीर गुजरात, कर्नाटक तथा महाराष्ट्र में उत्पादकों की भारी मुकदमा से बचाया। इसने वर्ष के ही राज 7.87 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का 41.435 मीटरी टन प्याज निर्यात किया। नेपड़ ने देश को से निर्यात की इस तरह निमित्त किया कि इस से उत्पादकों की सीधे लाभ पहुंचे।

धान : नेपड़ प्रमुख धान उपनिधानों में धान उत्पादकों से धान की खरीद करता रहा, जिससे

कसल के समय धालू के मूल्यों को स्थिर होने में सहायता मिली। धालू के शीत मूल्य किसानों को 45 रु० प्रति बिबटल से अधिक मिलते रहे हैं, इसलिए बाजार मूल्यों को स्थिर करने के लिये कोई निर्दान नहीं किया गया।

भूगकली नेफेड ने सभी भूगकली उगाने वाले राज्यों में 84 सहकारी कृषि केन्द्र खोले, ताकि यदि बाजार मूल्य समर्थन मूल्य स्तर से नीचे गिरते हैं तो खरीदारी की जा सके। यद्यपि मूल्य नहीं गिरे तथापि उत्पादकों की मदद करने की दृष्टि से नेफेड ने 15.73 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की 29,305 मीटरी टन भूगकली तथा 8785 मीटरी टन भूगकली के तेल की खरीद की। नेफेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में स्थानीय राज्य एवं विपणन संस्थान सहकारी समितियों के सहयोग से भूगकली तथा इस के तेल की, की गई सक्रिय खरीद का किसानों ने बहुत सराहा, जिन्होंने यह माना है कि इस से उन्हें 50 करोड़ रुपये का सीधा लाभ हुआ है।

सूरजमुखी सूरजमुखी बीज का कम उत्पादन होने से सहकारी समितियों द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी।

सोयाबीन 2200 मीटरी टन सोयाबीन की मात्रा, 145 रु० प्रति बिबटल के समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदी गई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यों में स्थिरता आई और किसानों की किस्म के धांधल पर 150-180 रु० का लाभकर बाजार मूल्य मिल सका। खरीदारी राज्य शीर्षस्थ तथा विपणन सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से सीधे उत्पादकों से की गई। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नेफेड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे किसानों के लाभ के लिए किये गये कार्य की बहुत प्रशंसा की।

1977-78 के दौरान उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा :

चाय : नेफेड ने खपत वाले सभी प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में 16.50 रु० प्रति किलो के निम्न मूल्य पर 53.68 लाख रु० के मूल्य की 4,14,000 किलोग्राम चाय वितरित की, जबकि धनस्त 1977 में इन का बढ़ा हुआ खुराक मूल्य 25.29 रु० प्रति किलो था।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान किसानों की सेवा :

प्याज : देश की सभी महत्वपूर्ण मण्डियों में नेफेड की मौजूदगी से मूल्य स्थिर रहे। कर्नाटक में नेफेड ने दिसम्बर जनवरी के दौरान कर्नाटक विपणन सच के साथ संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में सीमित प्याज की सीमित मात्रा में खरीद की, जिस से बाजार मूल्य फिर से ठके।

धान्य : धान्य के निर्यात के लिये खुले धाम सार्वजनिक के अन्तर्गत अनुमति दी जाती है। और कुं केड ने 25,000 मीटरी टन धान्य के निर्यात करने का वायदा किया है, जिस में से 24000 मीटरी टन निर्यात करार किये जा चुके हैं। धान्य के खरीद पञ्जाब, हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सचो द्वारा स्वयं कीजा रही है और नेफेड धान्य की खरीद उन के साथ-साथ उपक्रम के रूप में कर के उन के प्रयासों में सहायता

दे रहा है। जब तक 30,000 मीटरी टन धान्य के खरीद की जा चुकी है और यह खरीद जारी जारी है।

भूगकली भूगकली के बाजार भाव 175 रुपये प्रति बिबटल के समर्थन मूल्य से ऊंचे रहे हैं और इस कारण समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदारी नहीं की जा सकी है। 25,000 मीटरी टन हाथले चुनी भूगकली का निर्यात करने बला अधिकरण होने के नाते नेफेड ने गुजरात कोपरेटिव्स के सहयोग से अब तक 23.45 करोड़ के मूल्य क 95,000 मीटरी टन भूगकली की खरीदारी ककी पुष्टि की है। उत्पादकों को भूगकली के बालू बाजार भण्डों की तुलना में 15 रु० प्रति बिबटल अधिक दिये गये हैं।

सूरजमुखी सूरजमुखी बीज उगाने वाले प्रमुख राज्य तमिलनाडु तथा कर्नाटक के उत्पादकों को 205-220 प्रति बिबटल के बीच से मूल्य कम रहे हैं, जो 175 रु० प्रति बिबटल के समर्थन मूल्य से काफी अधिक हैं। इसलिए नेफेड द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

सोयाबीन मध्य प्रदेश में नेफेड को छोटे किसानों से 175 रु० प्रति बिबटल के समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदारी करने के लिये उत्पादन क्षेत्रों के निकट 124 नए केन्द्र खोलने पड़े। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में भी बीड़ी खरीदारी की गई। नेफेड ने 15-2-1979 तक 12.45 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की 6,54,2 मीटरी टन की कुल मात्रा सीधे उत्पादकों से खरीदी है, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप किसानों को 12 लाख रुपये की बचत की है जो धन्य था उन के द्वारा दसालों की कमीशन के रूप में खर्च किये गये होते।

उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा :

नेफेड खाद्य तेलों, दालों, प्याज, धालू तथा चाय का काफी स्टाक बना रहा है, ताकि जब इन वस्तुओं की माँग न हो उस समय साहजिक तथा सहकारी ऐजेंसियों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को इन की आपूर्ति उचित दरों पर की जा सके। इस समय उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं के धोक व फुटकर भाव उचित स्तरों पर चल रहे हैं।

Five Star and Three Star Hotels during 1978-79 and 1979-80

3414. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government are considering any proposal to open Five Star and Three Star new hotels in 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) if so, what is the total estimated cost and what amount is provided for this and where it will be located?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A 3-star hotel has been commissioned by I.T.D.C. in Jaipur during 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 98 lakhs.

A 3-star hotel at Windsor Place, New Delhi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 lakhs, is proposed to be commissioned by I.T.D.C. by November 1979.

In addition to the above hotels, the Annual Plan of I.T.D.C. for 1979-80 includes construction of new hotels in 3-star category at the places mentioned in the attached statement.

The Hotel Corporation of India propose to take up during 1979-80 construction of 2 Five-star hotels at Bombay and Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.28 crores and Rs. 10.99 crores respectively.

Statement I

Statement showing proposals for construction of new 3-Star category hotels by ITDC at various places during 1979-80

Sr. No.	Location of the Hotel	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Provision in Annual Plan for 1979-80
1.	Agra	75.00	20.00
2.	Gulmarg	100.00	30.00
3.	Goa	75.00	25.00
4.	Gauhati	46.00	30.00
5.	Chandigarh	65.00	30.00
6.	Bombay	300.00	1.00*
7.	Ahmedabad	75.00	1.00
8.	Bhopal	75.00	10.00

*Token Provision.

Proposal for Announcing Export Import Policy for three Years instead of one Year

3415. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for announcement of export import policy for three years instead of one year as has been the practice in the past is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, factors necessitating to take the decision in that way and when it is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) While the intention is to provide greater stability to our policy, there is no proposal to announce the policy on a 3-year basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Abu Dhabi

3416. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of commodities exported to and imported from in a trade with Abu Dhabi; and

(b) whether any individual or company has been appointed as commission agents therefor and if so, their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The main items of export to Abu Dhabi are Coffee, Tea, Ores and Concentrates of non-ferrous base metal, Plastic goods, building material, Textiles, Iron and Steel items, Tubes, pipes and fittings, Wire Products, Industrial fasteners, Machinery, Manufactures of metals, House-hold goods, Transport equipment, Sanitary-ware, Jewellery etc.

The main item of import from Abu Dhabi is crude oil.

(b) Government do not appoint Commission agents for the purpose of trade with foreign countries. Individual organisations may have appointed agents in some cases. The names of such agents are not available.

Group of 77 meeting at Arusha (Tanzania) regarding UNCTAD-V

3417. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAIHOTRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the group of 77 meeting at Arusha (Tanzania) regarding UNCTAD-V; and

(b) the details of the common stand of the group of 77 at UNCTAD-V regarding common fund; integrated programme for commodities and export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The main object of the meeting was to formulate the joint position of the developing countries (Group of 77) on the various items of the Provisional Agenda for UNCTAD-V which is to be held in Manila from 6th May, 1979 to 3rd June, 1979. The meeting also considered specific measures to promote the collective self-reliance of the developing countries. At the meeting, a document entitled "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations" was unanimously adopted. The Document emphasises the solidarity and common approach of the developing countries in their negotiations with the developed countries at UNCTAD-V and elsewhere.

In the Document the Ministers of the Group of '77 have expressed profound dissatisfaction that, despite the commitments made at the Fourth Session of UNCTAD and in other forums, most developed countries have not yet evinced the political will to initiate the process for establishing the New International Economic Order. In particular they have viewed with deep concern the deteriorating position of the developing countries in the fields of trade, development, money and finance which have seriously retarded their development effort. They have stressed, *inter alia*, the urgent need to enhance transfer of resources from developed to developing countries so as to enable them to eradicate mass poverty and improve the standard of living of the people of the developing countries. The 'Framework for Negotiations' on the important items of the UNCTAD-V Agenda calls for an early conclusion to the negotiations for the establishment of a Common Fund; agreement on Code of Conduct for transfer of technology; increased and generalised debt relief; greater flow of Official Development of Assistance to developing countries; a more favourable trading environment for exports of developing countries; and reduction in protectionist measures.

particularly on manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

The 'Programme for Collective Self-Reliance' enunciates a number of measures in the field of commercial and economic cooperation among developing countries which would help to expand and diversify their relations and strengthen their position vis-à-vis developed countries.

(b) On Common Fund, emphasis has been laid on the need to facilitate agreement on its fundamental elements at the Negotiating Conference convened from 12 to 16 March 1979. The need for direct and mandatory contributions to both windows of the Common Fund has been stressed. With regard to Integrated Programme for Commodities, the Arusha text requests that negotiating conference to commodities which are now in their preparatory phases may be convened. There is also a decision to promote agreements on specific products among producing countries on the lines of producers associations. The Document stresses the need to work out a comprehensive framework for international cooperation so as to improve marketing and distribution by developing countries; increased processing and product development and a periodic review by the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities on the market access provided to primary and processed products from developing countries.

In the field of 'Manufactures and semi-manufactures' the need to evolve a concerted set of policies and measures for attaining the objectives of expanding the industrial base of developing countries resulting in greater participation by them in the world trade in manufactures has been emphasised. It has been recommended that there is need to increase the share in world trade in manufactures

of developing countries to 30 per cent by the year 2000. UNCTAD and UNIDO have been urged to identify the growth sectors and input requirements on the basis of promoting greater intra-industry specialisation and hastening the orderly transfer of industries from developed countries to developing countries. The developed countries have been urged to formally extend G.S.P. schemes beyond the initial period of ten years and for increasing the product coverage. There is also a recommendation for positive policies by the developed countries in the field of government procurement, market access and the discontinuance of the Agreement on Textiles which seeks to restrict exports from developing countries.

Foreign Tour conducted by Chairman of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company

3418. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the number of foreign tours conducted by the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. during the last three years, month-wise, and the purpose and necessity of such foreign tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): The present Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. was working as a General Manager (Technical) of United India Insurance Co. Ltd. upto 14-3-1978. He was promoted as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of 'Oriental' with effect from 1-3-1978. A statement showing the particulars of his foreign tours during 1976, 1977 and 1978 is attached.

Statement

1976 1. March, 1976—

Country visited . . . U. K.

Purpose of visit . . . He went to London along with Member of Finance ONGC for negotiating package insurance of Bombay High Off-shore Insurances.

2. September, 1976—

Country visited . . . Libya

Purpose of visit . . . At the request of the BHEL he visited Tripoli (Libya) to assist them in insurance of erection risks of Libya West Thermal Power Project and discussions with Libya Insurance Companies.

3. September, 1976—

Country visited . . . Iran.

Purpose of visit . . . He had to go to Tehran along with Director, Shipping Corporation of India for arranging hull insurance of Iranio-Hind Shipping Co., Ltd., Tehran (50% of holding of that company, is held by the Shipping Corporation of India).

1977 No foreign tours done during the year.

1978 (A)

As General Manager (Technical) United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited upto 15-3-1978 .

February, 1978—

Country visited . . . Singapore.

Purpose of visit . . . Insurance of (a) BHEL power plant sold to Malaysia Electricity Board for their Power Project ; (b) ONGC Trunk Pipeline quoting and building of production-cum-development plant form ; and (c) to attend South East Asia Off-Shore Conference.

(B)

2. As C. M. D. of the "Oriental" from 15-3-1978. The C. M. D. of the "Oriental" is a Director on the Board of Directors of the United-Oriental Insurance Kuala Lumpur, a subsidiary of the Company and is required to attend its Board Meetings.

June, 1978 and October, 1978—

Country visited . . . 3 and 4 Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) and Singapore.

Purpose of visit . . . He attended two Board Meetings of the subsidiary company in last week of June and 1st week of October, 1978 and utilised this opportunity to visit the co's Singapore Office also.

September, 1978—

Country visited . . . 5. France and U. K.

Purpose of visit . . . In between he went to France in September, 1978 for attending International Reinsurance Conference. This opportunity he utilised for going to the U.K. also to discuss matters pertaining to Company's Reinsurances with Reinsurance Companies there.

November, 1978

Country visited . . . 6. Singapore

Purpose of visit . . . The "Oriental" has a Regional Office in Singapore and a New Manager was posted there. In the circumstances prevailing there at that juncture and to induct the new Manager, it was considered necessary that some body from the top management of the company should visit Singapore. Since none of the three General Managers was available, the CMD had to go personally for the above purpose as also to attend a major claim of over a crore of rupees. ■

Flouting of R.B.I. Directions by Banks on Credit

3419. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Times of India* dated 18th February, 1979 (Delhi edition) under the caption 'Banks flouting R.B.I. directions on credit';

(b) if so, facts in details with particular reference to the banks functioning in Dhanbad district of Bihar; and

(c) steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) With a view to contain the credit expansion potential, the Reserve Bank of India in its circular of 30th November, 1978, *inter-alia*, urged the banks to plan, in such a manner, the future expansion of their non-food credit so that the incremental gross credit (non-food)—deposit ratio would be well within 40 per cent. As this has been stipulated for the period from December 1, 1978 to end-March, 1979, the correct position will emerge only after the March-end figures become available. The Reserve Bank of India have indicated that the data in this respect for Dhanbad District of Bihar is not available.

(c) The performance of banks is being kept under constant review by

the Reserve Bank of India and action as may be deemed necessary will be taken by it at the appropriate time.

Exemption of Cooperative Societies from Income Tax

3442. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to exempt the Cooperative Societies in India from charging Income-Tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government at present. It may, however, be mentioned that cooperative societies already enjoy exemption from income-tax over a large area in terms of section 80P of the Income-tax Act.

(b) The question does not arise.

Searches of VIP's by Security Personnel

3441. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh instructions/guidelines have been given to police security constables at airports to search all passengers including Cabinet Ministers except the heads of States and Ambassadors;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether at the Madras Airport Kerala Governor and a Union Minister, Shri P. L. Kaushik also underwent security searches without any objection;

(d) whether any Union Minister refused to be searched;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) whether any changes have been made in the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KOUISHIK): (a) and (b). No fresh instructions/guidelines have been issued in regard to searching/frisking of the outgoing passengers, etc. However, the Airport/Aerodrome authorities were recently requested to rigorously enforce all anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage checks. In accordance with the existing instructions only Ambassadors, Heads of Missions such as Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners and Diplomatic Couriers are exempt from such security checks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Union Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, who was on his way to Cochin on February 5, 1979 objected to get frisked at Madras on the ground that he was part of the Government.

(f) The matter is under review.

Steps taken to Explore the Sales of Agricultural Commodities in International Markets

3422. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to explore the sales of agricultural commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, gur and Khandsari in international markets; and

(b) the names of the countries which have shown interest to buy

these commodities and the details in respect of the quantum and value of exports made to different countries during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of wheat is normally not allowed. Export of Basmati rice has been decanalised and included in Open General Licence. Export of other varieties of rice is allowed on a regulated basis. Sugar is exported through STC. The Sugar Mills have also been allowed to undertake export of sugar out of their own production. Export of Gur is allowed freely under Open General Licence and Cash Compensatory Support is given @Rs. 10/- per quintal on export. Export of Khandsari is also allowed.

(b) The countries which have shown interest to buy these commodities are indicated below:—

Wheat: Kenya, Korea, Qatar, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc.

Rice: Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, U.K., Canada, Mauritius, Philippines, Seychelles, etc..

Sugar: Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, North Korea, Egypt, Afghanistan, Yeman, Sudan, U.K. etc.

Gur: Canada, Malaysia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, U.K., U.S.A., etc:

Khandsari: There is no demand in foreign market. Export of wheat has been mainly for re-payment of commodity loans to USSR or as a commodity loan to Vietnam and the total quantity exported during 1977-78 was 4.85 lakh tonnes and 6.85 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 up to February, 1979, besides small quantities exported to meet the urgent demands of the neighbouring countries.

Export of rice during 1977-78 was 52092 tonnes valued at Rs. 1143.17 lakhs; Export of Basmati rice during 1978-79 up to January, 1979 is estimated to be 62750 tonnes valued at Rs. 29.16 crores:

Export of sugar during 1977-78 was 13600 tonnes valued at Rs. 6.73 crores. Export of sugar during the calendar year 1978 was 6.36 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 108.94 crores.

Export of Gur during 1977-78 was 400 tonnes valued at Rs. 12.64 lakhs.

Import of Rapeseed Oil

3423. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report that he had asked the Bihar Government to contact a private firm, Godrej Company, for importing rapeseed oil;

(b) whether he is also aware that the Bihar Chief Minister has asserted that instructions were received from this Ministry; and

(c) if so, the clarifications, if any, on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Commerce Minister had not asked the Bihar Govt. to contact Godrej Company or any other private firm for importing rapeseed oil. When it came to his notice that such a matter had been raised in the Bihar Legislative Council on 16-8-78, the position was immediately clarified by the Commerce Minister in a communication dated 18-8-78 to the Chairman, Bihar Legislative Council. The letter brought out, *inter alia*, that the allegation made in this regard was totally baseless, that the Minister had never recommended or suggested to the State Govt. to purchase edible oil from any private party; that only the

rapeseed oil imported by S.T.C. was being supplied to the State Govts. in crude or refined form and no private trader was involved in this transaction. The State Govts. had been clearly instructed to sell this oil through licensed fair-price shops at the prescribed rate. A copy of this letter was also sent to the Chief Minister, Bihar.

Payment of Bonus to Central Government Employees

3424. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:**

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a sub-committee of the Union Cabinet to consider the question relating to payment of bonus to the Central Government employees, P. & T. and Railway employees;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Government have appointed a Group of Ministers to consider the recommendations made by the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, which include the question of bonus to the Central Government employees. The Ministers constituting the Group are:

(1) Dy. Prime Minister & Minister of Finance.

(2) Labour Minister.

(3) Home Minister.

(4) Minister of Industry, and

(5) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers.

It is difficult to indicate at this stage as to when the Group of Ministers would be able to finalise their recommendations.

Income-Tax Arrears against Bidders of Auction by D.D.A. in Rajendra Place Complex

3425. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income-tax authorities keep a watch on the bidders at the auction of plots by D.D.A. in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a plot of 700 sq. metres auctioned by D.D.A. in Rajendra Place Complex was sold for Rs. 1.3 crores;

(c) whether another party had offered Rs. 1.2 crores for the same plot and if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether income-tax authorities have found out the resources of these two parties who bid Rs. 1.2 and Rs. 1.3 crores;

(e) whether these parties had to deposit 25 per cent of the bid amounts in cash; and

(f) whether any income-tax arrears are outstanding against the second bidder and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner of income-tax has reported that plot No. 22 in Rajendra Place Complex was sold for Rs. 1,32,37,000.

(c) to (f). It is not known whether there was any bid for Rs. 1.2 crores by any party as the enquiries made reveal that D.D.A. does not keep any particulars of the parties other than the highest bidder. The highest bidder is required to pay 25 per cent of the bid immediately after the auction in cash or by bank draft.

The highest bidder deposited Rs. 34 lakhs by Bank Drafts on 17th January, 1979. During the course of preliminary enquiry the sources of his deposit were stated as under:—

Loans from Banks—Rs. 27 lakhs.

From personal sources (Loans from family members and sister concerns etc).—Rs. 7 lakhs.

Detention of Airbus Night Service at Calcutta Airport on 3rd February, 1979

3426. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA.
PROFESSOR P. G. MAVA.
LANKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airbus flight services from Calcutta to Delhi was detained for one hour at Calcutta airport on 3rd February, 1979 for the convenience of a V.I.P.;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that plane services were sometimes delayed to suit the convenience of friends and relations of men in authority; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. However, a delay of 10 minutes was caused by the late arrival by 15 minutes of the Airbus aircraft operating IC-274

from Bombay to Calcutta as the same aircraft had to operate IC-402 to Delhi.

(b) and (c). Government have not received such reports.

विदेशों को निर्यात की गई चाय, काफी, काजू और तम्बाकू की मात्रा

3427. श्री मनमोहन राय जयसवाल : क्या वाणिज्य, सार्वजनिक वृत्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1978 के पहले की

महीनों में चाय, काफी, काजू और तम्बाकू का विदेशों को निर्यात मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और वर्ष 1977 में इसी अवधि में इन वस्तुओं का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और इस से मूल्य प्रभाव कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

वाणिज्य, सार्वजनिक वृत्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री का
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : 1977 के प्रथम दो महीनों तथा 1978 की उसी अवधि के दौरान चाय, काफी, काजू तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात की मात्रा व मूल्य के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

मात्रा में टन में / मूल्य करोड़ रु० में

	1978		1977	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
चाय	118000	245.10	160900	360.17
काफी	47800	111.35	42700	166.14
काजू निरी	16300	54.86	32800	116.79
तम्बाकू (अनिर्मित)	37900	49.46	74800	100.05

Issuing of Premium Notices in Hindi by L.I.C.

3428. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India (particularly the Delhi Divisional Office) has been issuing Premium Notices in Hindi only and stopped using the forms printed in English;

(b) if so, under whose instructions this has been done;

(c) is it proposed to use the forms printed in English again or bilingual forms; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the policy of the Government of India with regard to the Official Language, Hindi is to be used in notices etc. sent to the public by the LIC offices situated in region A, i.e. in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi. In view of this, premium notices to the policy holders

in region A are being printed in Hindi. So far only the printed matter of premium notices is in Hindi. Detailed information in the schedule such as policy number, name and address of the life assured, etc. are printed in English.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to use the forms printed in English again. However, for the convenience of policy holders, who are not conversant with Hindi, it has been decided that English title of the essential words should be printed in English also in the notices sent out by the LIC to the policy holders residing in metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay and Madras and LIC is taking necessary action accordingly.

Cash Compensatory Supply for Engineering Goods

3429. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of export houses covered by the Government's cash compensatory supply for engineering goods for 1979-80;

(b) amount of cash compensation fixed in each case;

(c) whether it has been alleged that a major registered export house in Western India known for its links with high-ups in the Central ruling party has been the largest beneficiary of the Government's Cash Compensatory support policy for engineering goods for 1979-80; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No cash compensatory rate is fixed for Export Houses separately. Cash Compensatory support is given by Government on the export of each product on its merits.

(c) and (d). Government's attention had been drawn to a report published in a newspaper containing such an allegation. The allegation is false and frivolous.

Smuggled Goods Seized at Palam

3430. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 10th January, 1979 that Palam Customs Staff seized lakhs of worth of smuggled goods; and

(b) if so, what are the details and what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). According to the report received by Government, the Customs authorities at Delhi Airport, effected seizure of contraband goods on 9th January, 1979, from two passengers who had arrived from Singapore. In one case, contraband goods of a total value of Rs. 1,66,710/- were seized and in other case, the goods of a value of Rs. 43,464

were seized. The goods seized in these cases included diamond studded jewellery, battery cells for cameras, flash tube lights etc. Both the passengers were arrested but they were subsequently released on bail by the Court.

To combat smuggling, the preventive and intelligence machinery at the airports has been suitably strengthened. The major inter-national airports have also been equipped with electronic gadgets such as fluoroscopic and frisker devices for screening the baggage and person of the passengers. Closed circuit T.V. sets have been installed at Bombay, Madras and Delhi airports for effective supervision on activities of passengers in the baggage halls. The Customs Officers have been kept on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling of contraband through the medium of passengers coming by air.

क्या देशों से प्राप्त हुआ तथा उन्हें बिना गया हुआ

3431. श्री सक्ती नारायण नायक : क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक भारत ने विदेशों से (देखवार) कितना हुआ लिया ;

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक भारत ने विदेशों को (देखवार) कितना हुआ बिना ; और

(ग) क्या हुआ पर कोई व्याज भी बिना और बिना जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मामले में व्याज की राशि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को प्राप्त और भ्रष्टाचार विदेशी मुद्रा (सरकारी बाजारों के मुद्रा),

गैर सरकारी एगिकरणों के ऋणों और सम्बरक ऋणों)
का देश-वार विवरण:—

देश	आसू वरों पर करोड़ रुपये राशि
क. द्विपक्षीय करार	
1. आस्ट्रिया	36.89
2. बेल्जियम	93.17
3. कनाडा	357.07
4. डेनमार्क	29.35
5. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	1,543.49
6. फ्रांस	346.26
7. इटली	61.31
8. जापान	1,032.38
9. नीदरलैंड	361.76
10. स्विट्जरलैंड	23.37
11. युनाइटेड किंगडम	861.51
12. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	2,774.92
13. मार्श	1.16
14. स्वीडन	2.41
15. स्पेन	2.16
16. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	40.20
17. हंगरी	12.60
18. पोलैंड	9.33
19. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	246.84
20. यूगोस्लाविया	60.19
21. बुल्गारिया	0.95
22. जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य	19.07
23. रूमानिया	22.74
24. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	58.03
25. आसू वाको अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि	5.87

26. कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि	43.37
27. कतार	0.86
28. सऊदी विकास निधि	3.01
29. ईराक	148.27
30. ईरान	818.13

जोड़ द्विपक्षीय करार 9,016.67

ख. बहुपक्षीय करार

31. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	494.93
32. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	2,988.22
33. 'ओपेक' निधि	29.68

जोड़ बहुपक्षीय करार 3,512.83

कुल जोड़ 12,529.50

(ग) भारत द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को अन्य देशों को दिए गए उधारों का विवरण

देश	लाख रुपये
1. बर्मा	20.00
2. नेपाल	31.50
3. श्रीलंका	54.50
4. इंडोनेशिया	10.00
5. भूटान	14.62
6. मारीशस	15.00
7. तंजानिया	7.00
8. बंगलादेश	86.98
9. वियतनाम	63.75
10. अफगानिस्तान	6.25
जोड़	309.60

(ग) विभिन्न देशों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की शर्तों का विवरण :

क्रम संख्या	देश/संस्थान का नाम	व्याज की प्रतिशत दर	, टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4
1	आस्ट्रिया	2 से 5.5	1967 तक दिए गए ऋणों के व्याज की दर 5.5 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत है। 1972 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों के व्याज की दर 2 प्रतिशत है।

1	2	3	4
2 बेल्जियम	1 से 3	1968-69 तक दिए गए ऋणों पर व्याज की दर 3 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 2 प्रतिशत है। 1974-75 से दिए गए ऋण पहली 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए व्याज मुक्त और शेष 20 वर्ष के लिए व्याज की दर 2 प्रतिशत है। 1976-77 में दिए गए ऋणों के व्याज की दर 1 प्रतिशत है और 1977-78 से दिए गए ऋण व्याज मुक्त है।	
3 कनाडा	6	कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए ऋण व्याज मुक्त है जब कि निर्यात विकास निगम द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों के व्याज की दर 6 प्रतिशत है।	
4 डेनमार्क	4 से 5	जबकि 1963 और 1964 में दिए गए पहले 2 ऋणों के व्याज की दर क्रमशः 5 प्रतिशत और 4 प्रतिशत है, शेष ऋण व्याज मुक्त है।	
5 फ्रांस	राज कोष भाग-3 बैंक भाग निर्यात ऋणों पर लागू 6.85 से 8.90 प्रतिशत।	ऋण राहत ऋणों के व्याज की दर 3 5 प्रतिशत है।	
6 जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	0.75 से 6.75	1976 से 1977 तक दिए गए ऋण राहत उद्यारों से भिन्न उद्यारों के व्याज की दर 0 75 प्रतिशत है तथा ऋण राहत उद्यारों की 2 5 प्रतिशत।	
7 इटली	2.5 से 4 5		
8 जापान	2.5 से 5.75	।	
9 नीदरलैंड	0.75 से 5.5	1968-69 तक दिए गए ऋणों के व्याज की दर 3 से 5.5 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 2 5 प्रतिशत है, 1977-78 से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास षंघ की शर्तों पर दिए गए ऋणों पर 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज लगता है।	
10 ब्रिटेन	निर्यात गारंटी अधिनियम 1949 की भांति दर और 0.25 प्रतिशत	अक्टूबर, 1965 से दिए गए ऋण व्याज मुक्त हैं। जून, 1975 से प्राप्त होने वाली कुल सहायता अनुदान के रूप में है।	
11 संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	0.75 से 8	जब कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका औद्योगिक विकास अधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर 0.75 प्रतिशत से 3 प्रतिशत की भिन्न-भिन्न दर से व्याज लगता है, निर्यात-आयात बैंक द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की व्याज की दर 5.5 से 8 प्रतिशत तक है।	
12 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	3.5 से 8.85		

1	2	3	4
13	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	0.75	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगता परन्तु 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रचार लगता है।
14	विस्डरलैण्ड	1 से 3 (सरकारी ऋण) विस्डरलैण्ड बैंक की सरकारी बट्टा दर से 2 से 3.75 अधिक (बैंक ऋण)	
15	बेकोस्लोवाकिया	2.5	
16	पोलैण्ड	2.5	
17	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ	2.5	1973.74 में दिया गया 20 लाख टन गेहूँ ऋण ब्याज मुक्त है।
18	हंगरी	2.5	
19	यूगोस्लाविया	3	
20	ईरान	3.0 (विकास ऋण)	
21	ईराक	—	
22	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	2.5	
23	कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि	4	
24	आब् सबाही अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि	4	
25	'ओपेक' विशेष निधि	0.50 से 0.75	
26	सऊदी विकास निधि	4	

भारत द्वारा विभिन्न देशों को दिए गए ऋणों पर लगने वाले ब्याज की दरों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	देश	ब्याज की दर प्रतिशत
1	बर्मा	4½
2	नेपाल	3 से 7
3	श्रीलंका	व्याजमुक्त से 5 तक
4	इण्डोनेशिया	5½
5	भूटान	3/4
6	मॉरिशस	5
7	तंजानिया	5
8	बंगलादेश	व्याजमुक्त से 6 तक
9	वियतनाम	व्याजमुक्त से 5 तक
10	अफगानिस्तान	व्याजमुक्त

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश से सामान पकड़ा जाना

3432. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीरिया : क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री श्री श्रीम प्रकाश से सामान पकड़े जाने के बारे में 24 नवम्बर, 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न सं० 880 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री देवी लाल के पुत्र श्री श्रीम प्रकाश को, जिन्हें सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था, छत्र दिखा कर दिया गया है और क्या सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 104 के अधीन उन्हें पुन बुलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि उन्हें पूछताछ के लिए बुलाया गया है, तो किस तारीख को उन्हें न्यायालय के समक्ष उपस्थित होने के लिए कहा गया है और यदि सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा उन्हें नहीं बुलाया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, श्री देवी लाल के सुपुत्र श्री श्रीम प्रकाश को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था । लेकिन, 22/23-10-78 को दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पहुँचने पर उस के घसबाब से चड़ियाँ, चड़ियों के फीते, फाउन्टेनपैन आदि पकड़े जाने के सिलसिले में पूछताछ के लिए उसे दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के सीमा शुल्क अधीक्षक, के समक्ष 18-11-78 को पेश होने के लिये सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 108 के अन्तर्गत बुलाया गया था ।

Alleged smuggling of Diamonds

3433. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1780 on the 2 March, 1979 regarding alleged smuggling of diamonds and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have lodged protest against the same; and

(b) the reply received from Abu Dhabi Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As the Customs authorities at Bombay intercepted Mr. Schwarz Jurgen Heinz while he was travelling on an ordinary passport, the question of lodging a formal protest with the country to which he belonged, did not arise.

Foreign tours of Prime Minister and other Union Ministers

3434. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the tours undertaken by the Prime Minister and other Union Ministers to foreign countries during last three months;

(b) the purpose and outcome of these visits along with the names of the persons accompanied them on these tours; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The required information for the period 1st December, 1978 to 28th February, 1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Expeditious disposal of Claims for grant of Ex-gratia compensation for properties left in former East Pakistan

3435. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Custodian of Enemy Property and another Officer of the Central Government recently visited Calcutta to meet the members of the Panel dealing with the claims for grant of ex-gratia compensation for the properties left in former East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether in a meeting with the members of the Panel some decisions were arrived at for expeditious disposal of the remaining claims;

(c) if so, whether the decisions have been approved by Central Government, and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The Director (Enemy Property) Department of Commerce and the Custodian of Enemy Property for India recently visited Calcutta and discussed with other members of the Panel, proposals to find out ways and means for expeditious disposal of claims. The suggestions arising out of the discussions, for strengthening the existing arrangements and for expediting the settlement of pending cases, are under consideration.

Per Capita consumption

3436. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the disturbing trends as reflected in the 'quick estimates' of national income for 1977-78 released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in January, 1979, wherein it has been pointed out that the index of per capita consumption always stood below 100, (base 100 in 1970-71) implying absolute reduction in the per capita average real consumption following the base year;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what corrective measures Government propose to take to arrest this decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). With 1970-71 as base, the index of per capita private final consumption ex-

penditure has remained below 100 from 1972-73 to 1976-77 when it touched a low of 96.0. In 1977-78, however, there was a recovery of 4.8 per cent and the index stood at 100.6. A statement giving the annual figures is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Improving the standard of living of the people, especially of those who are poor in the rural and urban areas is the main objective of the new strategy of planning which is now under finalisation. In accordance with this strategy which has been spelt out in the Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83, improvement in the standard of living will be brought about by providing productive employment in agriculture and allied sectors, village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. Emphasis is laid on the expansion of infra-structural and social services like road construction, electrification, irrigation, schools, housing etc. which are labour intensive, particularly in the rural areas. The revised Minimum Needs Programme aims at providing by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in the poorest sections of the population like clean drinking water, health care, adult literacy, elementary education, rural roads, rural housing, house-sites for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums. The Plan also proposes to reinforce these measures through a package of policies for achieving redistributive justice, such as land reforms, tenancy reform, strengthening of public distribution system and amelioration of the conditions of the backward classes. These measures are expected to bring about significant improvement in the standard of living of the poor.

Statement

Per capita Private Final Consumption Expenditure at 1970-71 Prices.

	Amount (Rs.)	Index (1970-71-100)
1970-71 . . .	548.7	100.0
1971-72 . . .	552.0	100.6
1972-73 . . .	532.8	97.1
1973-74 . . .	535.0	97.5
1974-75 . . .	527.3	96.1
1975-76 . . .	538.1	98.1
1976-77 . . .	526.9	96.0
1977-78 . . .	532.0	100.6

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

Export of Molasses

3437. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are exporting 5 lakh tonnes of molasses instead of alcohol because the international price of the former being attractive;

(b) whether the sugar industry has requested the Government for permission to export molasses by it; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). As per the current policy, exports of molasses and ethyl alcohol are allowed under Open General Licence—subject to production of 'No Objection Certificate' from the State Commissioner of Excise concerned.

Violation of FERA by Parle Group of Companies

3438. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Parle Group of Companies (Bombay) have violated the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and if so, details thereof;

(b) if answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the consideration which weighed with the Government for granting foreign exchange to Parle Group for opening an office in U.S.A.; and

(c) action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in regard to violation of F.E.R.A. by Parle Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (c). Consequent upon searches conducted at the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, a company within the Parle Group and some other connected premises on 15th November, 1977, the Enforcement Directorate initiated investigations against the said company and its directors under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and as a result of which the following Show Cause Notices were issued:

(i) To M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and its Directors, S/ Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H.M. Golwala on 2nd March, 1978 for having utilised foreign exchange amounting to ₹14,336/- for a purpose other than the one for which it was acquired—violation of Section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(ii) To Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan on 14th April, 1978 for acknowledging a debt of Rs. 2 lakhs thereby creating a contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive a payment—violation of Section 5(1) (f) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(iii) To Smt. Meenaxi Jasanwala on 15th December, 1977 for acquiring foreign exchange amounting to U.A.E. Dirhams 500 without the permission of Reserve Bank of India in violation of Section 8(1) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

These cases have been adjudicated on 25th September, 1978 and 20th October, 1978 by the Director of Enforcement as a result of which penalty of Rs. 1,50,000/- has been imposed on the Company and Rs. 15,000/- each on its Directors S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H.M. Golwala. In case of Show Cause Notice at (i) above. The charge against Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan was dropped, in case of Show Cause Notice (ii) above. Smt. Meenaxi Jasanwala is understood to have died in an Air crash on 1st January, 1978. The proceedings against her, therefore, abate.

(b) Information is being collected from the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बम्बई के बड़े बचन निर्माताओं पर छापर काटे

3440. श्री मुबराक : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धायकर विभाग ने बम्बई के दस बड़े बचन निर्माताओं के दफ्तरों और घरों पर छापे मारे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कानूनी कार्य में अब तक कितने छापे मारे गये और वहाँ से कितनी कीमत की बस्तुएँ बरामद हुईं ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितेंद्रकर उन्नाव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) धायकर प्राधिकारियों ने कानूनी विनियमों में 31 जनवरी 1979 को तलाश होने वाली अवधि तक 665 मायकों में तलाशी लेने और माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की । इन तलाशियों में कुल 362 लाख २० मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियाँ पकड़ी गईं ।

Foreign Exchange earnings from export of Jute and Paddy

3441. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the net Foreign Exchange earned by exporting jute, jute products and paddy compared to the total Foreign Exchange earned during the last two years ending January 1979;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the paddy and jute growers are living below the poverty lines; and

(c) if so, what monetary schemes have been formulated by Government to improve the lot of the poor farmers-assets of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Foreign exchange earned by exporting jute, jute products and paddy, as also the total export earnings of the country are given below:

(In Rs. crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (Provisional)
Raw jute	1.23	1.38	0.40 (April-June, 1978)
Jute Manufactures	201.12	244.85	141.26 (April-December, 1978)
Rice (**).	6.12	11.47	29.16 (April, 1978 to January, 1979)
Total exports	5142.71 (Revised)	5373.55 (Revised)	3909.08 (April-December, 1978)

**Paddy is not exported, and hence the figures are given for export of rice.

Figures relate to Basmati rice only.

(b) and (c). The need for providing incentive prices to the farmers is well recognised by Government and minimum support prices have been fixed for paddy as well as raw jute. Income levels of farmers are also sought to be improved through increased productivity by use of high-yielding/improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, etc.

Congestion in Bombay Airport

3442. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Airport is facing the problem of extreme congestion;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ease the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider steps like staggering flights, allowing direct flights to other airports like Ahmedabad, Goa, Bangalore, etc to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As an immediate measure to ease the congestion, following steps are contemplated:

(i) Provision of an access to the domestic holding area from the international wing at Bombay airport;

(ii) Modification of heavy cargo area in the new cargo complex at Bombay airport for use as gulf passenger terminal.

In addition, the first module of the new international passenger terminal complex at Bombay airport is expected to be completed and commissioned by mid 1980. After the commissioning of this new international passenger terminal, the existing terminal building will be used entirely for domestic traffic. It is expected that

the commissioning of the new building will ease the congestion at Bombay airport to a great extent.

(c) No, Sir.

Opening of more Branches of State Trading Corporation in States

3443. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked the State Trading Corporation to open more branches in the States and also to maintain close contacts with the States Corporations; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken or taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) In order to broad-base the activities of the State Trading Corporation, whereby maximum benefit could be passed on to small units, it has been planned that STC should work in close coordination with State Government/State agencies and co-operatives and open new branches where necessary, taking into account their need and economic viability. To ensure better coordination, a Small Scale Industries Division has been set up in the Corporation. Working Groups have also been established in all branch Offices to liaise with the different Departments of the State Governments and Small Industries Corporations. Various studies have also been initiated to identify new products and product development for export marketing.

उद्योगों की कारों के संबंध में सूट/रिवायर्स तथा प्रोत्साहन सेवा

3444. श्री कचकत्तल हेमराज बाबू : क्या आप प्रवाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वत व (ख) वर्षों के दौरान, प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उद्योगों की कारों के संबंध में उद्योगों की वर्षवार वित्त निधि प्रदान की सूट/रिवायर्स तथा प्रोत्साहन सेवा किये गये हैं; और

(ख) इन की रियायतों का राष्ट्रीय राज्य पर तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर क्या क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

विश्व मंत्रालय नू राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुनील अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रयत्न तथा अग्रसरण कर कानूनों के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए उद्योगों की प्रति वर्ष दी जाने वाली विभिन्न कर रियायतों/प्रोत्साहन काफी अधिक तथा निम्न निम्न प्रकार के हैं। इस तरह की रियायतों की वास्तविक प्रभाव सीमा तथा स्वरूप को एक छोटी सी परिधि के भीतर बता सकना अथवा इन रियायतों का राष्ट्रीय राज्य तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के गुणांकन का स्वीकार दे पाना संभव नहीं है।

बहुत यह उल्लेखनीय है कि माननीय उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह घोषणा की है कि सरकार का ध्येयक्षेत्रों तथा कर प्रभावों की एक समिति नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो हमारे कंठ कानूनों में प्रवर्त रियायतों विशेषरूप से नियम कर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से संबंधित रियायतों का उद्योग में प्रयुक्त उत्पादन की तकनीकी पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करेगी तथा ऐसी सिफारिश करेगी जिन से उत्पादन के अन्तर्गत प्रभावों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। देश में बड़े पैमाने पर केली बेरोजगारी की वजह से हुए पूंजी प्रवाह नुकनी की बजाय अन्तर्-प्रवाह तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। समिति के गठन तथा इस के निर्देश पर शीघ्र ही निर्धारित कर दिए जाएंगे तथा समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट ब्याप्तमय शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने को कहा जाएगा।

सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों के संघर्ष में अधिकतम

3445. श्री एन विलास पासवान : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांच सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों ने अपनी बरिष्ठता इस ढंग से परिचित कराई है कि वे उन अधिकारियों का अधिकतम कर गये जो इनसे आठ वर्ष बरिष्ठ थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे फलस्वरूप 54 अधिकारियों का अधिकतम हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस अनियमितता के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गलत तरीकों से अपनी बरिष्ठता परिचित कराई थी और उन्हें उनकी मूल बरिष्ठता पर लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विश्व मंत्रालय नू राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुनील अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग) पदोन्नत अधिकारियों और शीघ्र तरीके से आए अधिकारियों के बीच आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी I) के बीच में उनकी बरिष्ठता के सम्बन्ध में काफी समय तक मुकदमा चलता रहा है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने 16 अक्टूबर, 1972 के फैसले में आयकर अधिकारियों (श्रेणी I) की संशोधित बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करने के बारे में कुछ आदेश दिए थे। तदनुसार बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की गयी

और दिसम्बर 1973 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दाखिल की गयी। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने 16 अप्रैल 1974 के फैसले में आयकर अधिकारियों (श्रेणी I) की संशोधित सूची को सही ठहराया था। अपने 16 अक्टूबर, 1972 के फैसले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के बीच के अधिकारियों की बरिष्ठता को, आयकर अधिकारी (श्रेणी I) के बीच में बरिष्ठता संशोधित करने के बाद, फिर से ठीक करने के आदेश भी दिए थे। सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के बीच के अधिकारियों की बरिष्ठता व्यवस्थित करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने तदनुसार विचार किया। सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के बीच में अधिकारियों की बरिष्ठता को फिर से व्यवस्थित करने के लिए, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक पुनरीक्षण विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति घोषित की गयी। पुनरीक्षण विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, 427 सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों की एक संशोधित बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की गयी और 15 अप्रैल 1978 को परिचालित की गयी।

अधिकारियों के नामों के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी संकेत के अभाव में, प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उचित पांच अधिकारियों और प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उचित 54 अधिकारियों की छानना संभव नहीं है। बहुत तक प्रश्न के भाग (ग) का सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी अधिकारी ने अपनी बरिष्ठता में गलत ढंग से बदली नहीं कराई है।

Disposal of Gold seized from Jaipur Palace during Emergency

3446. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the gold seized from the Jaipur Palace during the Emergency has since been disposed of and at what price; and

(b) what is the name of the agency through which the said gold was sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). During the period of Emergency one parrot shaped gold article weighing 183 gm; voluntarily produced by the palace authorities of erstwhile Royal family of Jaipur was seized for action under Gold (Control) Act, 1968. The case was adjudicated by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise Jaipur ordering confiscation of the seized

article but allowing redemption of the same on payment of a fine of Rs. 2000/- in lieu of confiscation. The fine was deposited by the party on 2nd March 1978 and articles were released to them on 3rd March 1978.

Loans from Banks for development of Small and Medium Newspapers

3447. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will make special provisions for granting loans from Banks for the development of small and medium newspapers in 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) While there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, no restrictions have been placed on the provision of bank credit for viable loan proposals emanating from the small and medium newspapers.

(b) Does not arise.

International Airlines interest in using Ahmedabad Airport for Landing

3448. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that international flights are generally diverted from Bombay to Ahmedabad and a number of international airlines have shown their interest for using Ahmedabad airport for landing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to convert the Ahmedabad airport as an international airport in view of the heavy pressure of internal flights at Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. During the last 3 years two scheduled international services and one non-scheduled freighter service was diverted from Bombay to Ahmedabad due to bad weather at Bombay and runway closure because of runway repairs. No international airlines have shown interest for using Ahmedabad airport.

(b) There is no proposal to convert Ahmedabad airport as an international airport.

(c) Does not arise.

Permission to M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. to take up Marketing of Blades

3449. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3711 on the 15th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the permission granted to M/s Brooke Bond India Ltd to act as agent of Centron Industrial Alliance Private Ltd. for distribution of safety razor blades was granted subject to the condition that the foreign company would obtain prior clearance under MRTP Act;

(b) whether the firm has sought MRTP clearance from the Government;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) if not, whether M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. has started marketing and distribution of razor blades without obtaining MRTP clearance from Government; and

(e) what action Government propose to take against this multi-national company for violating the MRTP Act and the FERA under which foreign companies are debarred from trading activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). There has been no violation of the FERA in the proposal of the company to undertake sale of razor blades and other products manufactured by Centron Industrial Alliance Private Ltd. As regards MRTF requirements, attention of the Hon. Member is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3059 dated 13th March 1979.

Denial of permission to Public Sector for building 5-Star Hotels

3450. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector has been allowed to build five-star hotels and such a permission was denied to the public sector by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there is proposal to formulate a national tourism policy, and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In view of the limited resources made available to the tourism sector due to high investment priority being given to the core sector of the economy and the need to provide moderately priced accommodation for the large number of budget-minded tourists, it has been decided that during the Five Year Plan 1978-83, new hotels to be constructed in the public sector would be upto 3-star category barring some already approved in the five star category.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Policy Statement on Tourism is in the process of finalisation and will be placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament as soon as it is approved by Government.

Pre-dating Contracts for Import of R. B. D. Palm Oil

3451. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the private importers have entered into fictitious contracts for edible oils after Government's decision to canalise the import through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have manoeuvred with pre-dating contracts for import of R.B.D. palm oil; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this unhealthy tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). All the applications for grant of import licences received by Government in compliance with the Public Notice No 91-78 dated 2nd December 1978 were scrutinised properly as required by the policy and procedure in force and licences have been granted or the applications rejected accordingly. Government have no other information.

Joint Ventures with American Company for Leather Garments

3452. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC proposes to set up a joint venture with American Company for the marketing of leather garments in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of STC

have approved in principle their participation in a New Company to be floated in New York for marketing/sales of Fashion Leather Garments with US\$25,000/- as their share of equity participation.

सबु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग तथा हथकरघा के उत्पादों का निर्यात

3453. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा मार्गिक पुंति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सबु कुटीर तथा हथकरघा उद्योगों के उत्पादों के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य, मार्गिक पुंति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अतिरिक्त मंत्री) : (क) और (ख) सबु, कुटीर व हथकरघा उद्योगों को निर्यातों की नीति की रूपरेखा में विशिष्ट स्थान दिया गया है। विकास आयुक्त, सबु उद्योग का कार्यालय, निर्यात उत्पादन व निर्यातों के संबंध में परामर्शी सेवाएं देने में सहायता है। इसमें वे शामिल हैं : उत्पादों का पता लगाना, बाजार सर्वेक्षण, क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, सबु क्षेत्र के निर्यातकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान। इस के अलावा, सबु उद्योगों के सार्वजनिकों को निर्यात सबन के रूप में मान्यता देने के लिए बहुत ही उबार सर्वे दी गई है।

1978-79 की आयात नीति में सबु, कुटीर व हथकरघा क्षेत्र को आयातित अंतर्निष्ठ साधनों की अधिकारिता के लिए प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। इसके अलावा इस नीति में उन निर्यात सबनों को प्रतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं जो इन क्षेत्रों से निर्यात कर रहे हैं।

राज्य व्यापार नियम को सबु उद्योगों के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सौंपी गई है। राज्य व्यापार नियम हल्के इजीनिगरी मास, कमका उत्पाद, कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों, हस्तकृतिमत्, सिले सिताये परिधानों, तैयार बस्तों आदि जैसे विभिन्न उत्पादों की निर्यात संभाव्यताओं का पता लगा रहा है। वे अंतर् संबंध में और विशेष रूप से ऐसे उत्पादों के उत्पादन आधार का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर रहे हैं।

हथकरघा मास के निर्यात के मामल में, हथकरघा विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय में विचारामय समिति की सिफारिश पर वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएं धारम्भ की हैं। ये परियोजनाएं अंतर्राज्य योजना स्वीय के अन्तर्गत आती हैं और इस पर भारत कंय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहन किया जाता है। 1978 परियोजना अंतर्गत 40 लाख ८० की अधिक-

तम सीमा नियत की गई है। इस समय, इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बर्तने वाली 20 परियोजनाएं हैं।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त, सबु क्षेत्र के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने सबु क्षेत्र पर एक कार्ययोजना तैयार किया है।

सबु, कुटीर और हथकरघा उद्योग से बड़ी संख्या में बस्तुओं का उत्पादन हो रहा है और विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिक निर्यातों के बारे में विश्वव्यापी जानकारी देना कठिन है। परन्तु, प्रस्ता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादन आधार हटाने और इन क्षेत्रों को अधिक अंतर्निष्ठ साधन जुटाने से इन क्षेत्रों से निर्यात काफी बढ़ जाएगा।

Backlog in promotion of S.C. and S.T. Employees in L. I. C.

3454. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a backlog in the matter of recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of nearly 12,426 posts as on the 31st March 1978 in all the cadres of employees in L.I.C. of India even after 22 years of nationalisation of Insurance industries in the year 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not removing the said backlog on the analogy of another public sector institution (i.e. Bank of India, AIR India) etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, it may be stated that reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is made with reference to the number of vacancies notified every year and not with reference to the total number of posts in the LIC. The LIC has on their own been providing for reservation of SC/ST in its service from 1965. However, from 1972-73 the LIC has been following the Government directive issued to them in 1971 on the subject.

The Corporation has already initiated a number of measures e.g. relaxation in age, qualifications and qualifying marks, ad hoc special recruitment,

separate interview, reduction in application fees, etc. to increase the intake of persons belonging to SC/ST in its service. Suitable relaxations and concessions are provided in favour of SC/ST employees in the matter of promotion also. Despite these various relaxations and concessions, it has been the experience of the Corporation that they do not have sufficient number of suitable candidates belonging to the reserved categories, especially Scheduled tribes to fill in the reserved posts. Besides there has not been any general recruitment to Class III and IV cadres since last quarter of 1975 and the bulk of the posts filled after 1975 is from the relatives of deceased employees on compassionate grounds. The Corporation has again instructed its offices to step up recruitment/promotion of SC/ST candidates.

Demand from Kerala for Deletion of Section 5(3) from Central Sales Tax Act

3455. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government along with some other State Governments has demanded the deletion of Section 5(3) from the Central Sales Tax Act; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 read with Article 286(1) of the Constitution provides for exemption from sales tax on transaction preceding export of the nature discussed in that section. Come of the State Governments have stated that this provision has resulted in loss of revenue to them and hence, it should be deleted. Another suggestion, which has been received in this

respect, is that the scope of the exemption allowed under sub-section (3) of Section 5 aforesaid should be further liberalised and simplified. A final view in the matter can be taken only after all the States' views are known.

Quantity and value of processed Mica purchased by MITCO

3456. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity and value of processed mica purchased by MITCO in April 1977 to March, 1978 and April 1978 to September, 1978 separately;

(b) what is the quantity and value of processed mica out of the above stocks (i) exported outside India and (ii) added to the stock-pile; and

(c) what is the quantity and value of the stock pile held by MITCO at the end of March 1978 and at the end of September, 1978 respectively?

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity and value of processed mica purchased by MITCO were as under:

	Quantity	Value
	(in tonnes)	(Rs. lakh)
April 1977 to March 1978	2194.74	372.74
April 1978 to Sept. 1978	1471.85	177.79

(b) The ex-godown quantity and value of the material exported and the balance remaining in the stocks were as follows:

	Quantity	Value
	(in tonnes)	(Rs. lakh)
Exported	3073.46	515.03
Balance in Stock	593.13	45.50*

(*Out of this, mica valued at Rs. 16 lakhs was lying at port awaiting vessel).

(c) The position in respect of stocks held as on 31st March 1978 and 30th September 1978 is indicated below:

	Quantity	Value
	(in tonnes)	(Rs. lakhs)
As on 31st March 1978	2067.51	396.76
As on 30th September 1978	2438.56	431.05

West Asia Influx Hits Airlines

3457. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the *Hindustan Times* of January 22, 1979 in which it is stated that the trained personnel from the Indian Airlines, India Tourism Development Corporation and

Air India are being attracted by West Asian and other foreign countries thereby affecting these three domestic organisations of this country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the number of trained personnel who have left these offices and had gone abroad during the last one year office-wise and month-wise and

(d) what steps Government are taking to stop the drain of such personnel from the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some trained personnel from Air-India, Indian Airlines and India Tourism Development Corporation have left the service of these Corporations because of more attractive terms offered by foreign organisations. The number of persons who have left Air-India, Indian Airlines and India Tourism Development Corporation during the year 1978 month-wise is as follows:

	Air-India	Indian Airlines	India Tourism Development Corporation
January . . .	15	23	5
February . . .	5	15	..
March . . .	17	13	7
April . . .	19	6	1
May . . .	13	24	6
June . . .	25	23	3
July . . .	8	15	2
August . . .	23	11	6
September . . .	17	9	6
October . . .	13	5	2
November . . .	11	5	2
December . . .	17	2	8
Total . . .	183	151	48

Since all the employees do not indicate specific reasons while submitting resignations, it is not known how many of the employees, who resigned, went abroad.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent such exodus:—

(i) Air-India have contacted the management of concerned international airlines to ascertain their actual requirements and suggested that they should minimise and spread out their intake of employees from Air-India.

(ii) In the case of pilots and other flying crew their allowances to meet expenses while on flying duty abroad have been revised upwards to meet higher costs.

(iii) Other incentives such as raising of retirement age of licensed categories of Air-India upto sixty years, superannuation and group insurance schemes etc., are also being considered.

(iv) Indian Airlines have made arrangements for providing training to the personnel of some Middle East countries and are also loaning their personnel in some technical fields to these Airlines.

राज्यों के प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में बैंक

3458. श्री बलपत सिंह रास्ते : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में कितने बैंक हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में कुछ बैंकों को कारोबार में हानि उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बल्लभराज वर्मा) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्राचीन शाखाओं सहित वित्त-विक्रम बैंकों की नयी शाखाएँ, चाहे वे किसी भी राज्य में क्यों न स्थित हों, आर्थिक प्रगति के दौरान हानि उठती हैं। जमाओं तथा ऋण वितरण के लिए शाखाओं के विद्यमान क्षेत्रों की क्षमता, बैंक की जमाओं तथा ऋण की संरचना, शाखाओं के अन्तः शाखा अन्तरण के सुसाधन और प्रगतियों तथा बैंक का समस्त लागत ढांचा आदि अनेक बातें हैं बिना कि प्राथमिक प्रगति पर तथा हानि की जाँच पर अग्रर पड़ता है।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम/संघ वांछित क्षेत्र

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	1095
2. असम	235
3. बिहार	779
4. गुजरात	895
5. हरियाणा	342
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	251
7. बम्बई एवं कर्नाटक	221
8. कर्नाटक	1160
9. केरल	909
10. मध्य प्रदेश	795
11. महाराष्ट्र	893
12. मणिपुर	21
13. मेघालय	29
14. नागालैंड	17
15. उत्तीसा	433
16. पंजाब	731
17. राजस्थान	683
18. तमिलनाडु	879
19. सिक्किम	46
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	1561
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	581
22. अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6
25. बांग्ला एवं नागर हवेली	4
26. बिस्नी	38
27. बोधा, बनन और विष्णु	149
28. ब्रह्मदेश	5
29. मिजोरम	8
30. पश्चिमोत्तर	16

जोड़ 12806

Export of Machine Tools from India

3459. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the survey conducted by the Central Machine Tool Institute of Bangalore particularly about the unimpressive performance of machine tools industry in export, as in 1978 the value of machine tools sold abroad was only Rs. 18 crores; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to amount the exports of machine tools from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Central Machine Tool Institute of Bangalore did not conduct any survey regarding export performance of machine tools.

(b) In addition to the export of machine tools against order received from participation in global tenders and otherwise, some joint ventures are also being set up by the machine tool industry in various countries. These would lead to a greater export of machine tools and components. Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association regularly participates in the world renowned Hanover Fair. They also organise Machine Tools Exhibition in India every year to which potential buyers from abroad are also invited.

Release of Smugglers

3460. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many smugglers were released after the Janata Party took over;

(b) how many persons were detained under COFEPOSA in the last 20 months;

(c) is it a fact that there are many complaints against many smugglers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and why no action has been taken against them; and

(e) how much goods worth were recovered from the smugglers in the last 20 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Presumably, the question relates to releases of persons detained under the

Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Immediately after revocation of emergency on 21st March 1977, 2043 persons were released from detention. During the period 24th March 1977 to 3rd March 1979, 741 persons detained under the provisions of the said Act were released for various reasons such as completion of the prescribed period of detention, on the opinion of Advisory Boards, on orders of Courts and on review of the cases by the concerned detaining authority.

(b) During the last 20 months, viz., July, 1977 to February, 1979, 353 persons were detained under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(c) and (d). During the period August, 1978 to January, 1979, about 1200 complaints were received about smugglers and smuggling activities. Appropriate follow-up action was taken in all these cases.

(e) The total value of goods seized by the Customs authorities during the period July, 1977 to February, 1979 was about Rs. 53.04 crores. The items seized included gold, diamonds, watches, synthetic fabrics, etc.

Overdrafts drawn by States from Reserve Bank of India

3461. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that many State Governments have drawn overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, State-wise amount of the overdrafts upto 31st December 1978 and the position thereof in this regard as on 31st December 1977 in each case; and

(c) if the position disclosed is bad to worse, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Central

Government and the respective State Governments in that behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Only Madhya Pradesh had an overdraft of Rs. 50.00 lacs on the Reserve Bank of India on the 10th March, 1979, the latest date for which information is so far available.

(b) On the 30th December, 1977 (the 31st December, 1977 being a holiday on account of half-yearly closing of the Reserve Bank of India's accounts), the overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India were as indicated below:

States	(Rs. crores)
1. West Bengal	26.98
2. Bihar	20.61
3. Punjab	13.22
4. Karnataka	17.35
5. Orissa	14.23
6. Kerala	6.90
7. Uttar Pradesh	6.35
8. Madhya Pradesh . . .	5.47
9. Rajasthan	2.36
10. Manipur	0.56

No State Government was in overdraft in December, 1978.

(c) The position as indicated above shows a distinct improvement. The Overdraft Regulation Scheme, formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India and brought into force with effect from the 1st October, 1978, does not permit any State Government to be continuously in overdraft for more than 7 working days. Since then, the State Governments have been able to manage their finances within the parameters of this scheme.

India's Foreign Indebtedness

3462. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum together with its value (in foreign currency as well as in rupees), of loans borrowed by India from foreign countries (the figures for each country to be given separately) as well as from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund during each of the decades 1947—56, 1957—1966, and 1967—1976;

(b) the rate of interest on such loans;

(c) whether any of the loans has been repaid partly or fully, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total burden of India's foreign indebtedness as on 1st January, 1979;

(e) whether any of the creditor foreign countries has written off a part or whole of the debt, or agreed to deferred repayment on an easier instalment basis and at reduced rate of interest; and

(f) if so, the names of such countries together with other relevant data indicated in (e) supra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c), (e) and (f). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4096/79].

(d) The amount of foreign debt (excluding Suppliers' Credits) payable by India on 1st January, 1979 was Rs. 12,258 crores.

बजिट निवृत्ति में वृद्धि

3464 श्री सुरेश चिपन : क्या वित्त मंत्री सरकारी पत्रों और सहायकता में यह बताते हैं कि क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 1979 के संघीय के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के पृष्ठ 8 पर "निवृत्ति एक्सपोर्ट बैंक की रोज़ दू रोज़ की हज़ारे करोड़" (308 करोड़ रुपये तक वित्त निवृत्ति बढ़ाया जा सकता है) कीर्षक के धनवर्त

प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर इलावा गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और उसका निवारण किन कारणों से नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उसका भ्रातार करने के लिये कौन-कौन से देश तैयार हैं?

वार्चमन्, वार्चमन् वृत्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : जी हाँ। अन्य भावों के साथ-साथ, भवस्थायना संबंधी उपलब्ध सुविधाओं व परिणाम के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समाचार में निविष्ट बजटों का निवारण बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार सपातार प्रयास कर रही है। इन प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप, इन बजटों का निवारण 1976-77 में बढ़कर 54.67 करोड़ रु० के हुए जबकि 1972-73 में ये 13.02 करोड़ रु० के हुए थे। इन बजटों का भ्रातार करने में मुख्य रूप से ये देश रुचि रखते हैं : जापान, मध्यपूर्व, पश्चिम यूरोप आदि।

Tax Arrears

3465. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tax arrears are growing and with it the burden of taxes on the people is also growing;

(b) the gross arrears of Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Interest and penalty at the end of 1972-73 and on December 31, 1978;

(c) the reasons for this high increase and the steps taken to recover the arrears of tax; and

(d) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The arrears of Corporation tax, Income-tax, Interest and penalty outstanding as on 31st March, 1973 and as on 31st December, 1978 are as under:—

(In crores of Rs.)

	As on 31-3-73	As on 31-12-78 (Provisional)
Tax in arrears	483.10	730.06
Demands created but not fallen due for collection	306.92	291.14

The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of the financial year is collected/reduced to a sizeable extent by the year end, arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year (on completion of regular assessment, etc.) is not fully collected by the year end and, therefore becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year. With higher collection of Corporation tax and Income-tax larger demands are raised on the basis of completed assessments. If arrears are compared with reference to the collection of the concerned financial year, it will be noticed that the arrears as a percentage of collection have declined. During the year 1972-73 the collection of Income-tax and Corporation tax were Rs. 1187.79 crores and therefore tax arrears as on

31st March, 1973 came to 40.67 per cent of the collection. During the year 1978-79 such collection are expected to be of the order of Rs. 2475 crores and the tax in arrears as on 31-12-78 would amount to 29.50 per cent of such expected collection.

The total demand of Income-tax (including Corporation tax) raised during the financial year 1972-73 was only Rs. 889.10 crores whereas the total of such demand raised during the financial year 1977-78 were Rs. 1593.08 crores i.e. an aggregate increase of Rs. 703.98 crores as compared to 1972-73. During the year 1978-79, upto 31st December, 1978 an aggregate demand of Rs. 1065.40 crores (Provisional) has been raised.

At any point of time some tax demand will always remain in arrears.

The potential recovery out of tax arrears is always taken into account in framing the budget and it would not be correct to say that the increase in tax rates is related to the increase in tax arrears.

Some of the steps taken recently for reduction of tax arrears are given in the statement annexed.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over-due are given below:—

(i) The problem of reducing the tax arrears was discussed in detail at the conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in May 1978 and comprehensive instructions were issued in June 1978 which, *inter alia*, stipulated as under:—

(a) Target of collection/reduction out of arrear demand was placed at 55 per cent and out of current demand at 90 per cent with the alternative target of overall reduction of 25 per cent of the total of tax in arrears and the demand not falling due for collection to be carried forward on 1-4-79 compared to that brought forward on 1-4-79.

(b) The Annual Action Plan for 1978-79 was so designed as to enable the deployment of some manpower from the assessment work to the relating to reduction of tax arrears.

(c) One ITO in each Commissioner's charge was required to be

exclusively assigned the duties of assisting the Commissioner of Income-tax in supervising the recovery work.

(d) Each ITO was required to set apart one or two days in a week or one week in a month to exclusively deal with the collection/reduction of tax arrears.

(e) The Special Squads were required to be set up for attending to various items of work connected with the reduction of tax arrears.

(ii) The Member of the Board in charge of reduction of tax arrears visited various Commissioners charges and held discussions for stepping up the efforts to reduce the tax arrears. The defects noticed by him during inspection were brought to the notice of the Commissioners for taking remedial action.

(iii) A monthly telegraphic report to monitor the progress in achieving the targets of collection/reduction of tax arrears has been prescribed and the necessary follow up action is being taken on the basis of such reports.

(iv) Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) have been requested individually to dispose of the appeals involving large arrears of tax on a priority basis.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals involving high demands was sent to the Ministry of Law which has since been forwarded to the resident of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for requesting various benches to take up such appeals for disposal on a priority basis.

(vi) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been requested to meet the Chief Justices of various High Courts for early hearing of references/writs in cases involving common points and where payment of tax has been stayed by the High Courts.

(vii) A director of Recovery has been appointed with necessary staff to assist the Member (Revenue & Audit) of the Board in supervising the progress of reduction of tax arrears particularly in bigger cases involving tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(viii) In some cases acknowledgements of tax arrears transferred from one Commissioners's charge to another were not received by the transferring Commissioners with the result such arrears were being shown at two places. The cases have been identified and the despatch of acknowledgements in such cases is being expedited in order to reduce the arrears.

(ix) A simplified procedure for giving credit for payment of taxes where the receipted foils of the challan is not available has been finalised in order to give credit expeditiously in such cases and to reduce the tax arrears.

(x) In order to remove the dead wood from the registers of the department, the Commissioners have been requested to expedite write off of tax arrears in old cases where the demand is found to be irrecoverable. The progress of write off of irrecoverable demand is being watched by the Board and necessary instructions issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax from time to time.

(xi) A Tax Arrears Clearance Fortnight was organised from 1st February, 1979 to 15th February, 1979 in order to reduce the tax arrears by adjusting tax payments already made, giving effect to appellate/revision orders, disposing of pending applications for re-opening the ex-parte assessments, and for rectifications and issuing the challans, wherever required, for the net tax demand.

रपए का मूल्य

3466. श्री अमृता प्रसाद सास्त्री : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951-52 को आप माधर वर्ष मालत हुए, वर्ष 1961-62, 1976-77 तथा 197 में रपए का मूल्य क्या था ; और 8-79

(ख) रपए का मूल्य वर्ष 1951-52 के मूल्य पर माने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चक्रवर्त) : (क) रपए की कम शक्ति, जैसी कि बहु शक्ति भारतीय मजदूर वर्ग उपभोक्ता कीमत सूचक संकेत (माघार 1949 से बन कर 1951-52) के द्वारा धांकी गई थी, 1961-62 में 81.97 पैसे, 1976-77 में 28.41 पैसे और 1978-79 के प्रथम चत महीनों में 25.77 पैसे थी।

(ख) रपए की कम शक्ति में वृद्धि होने का मतलब है कीमतों में गिरावट आना। रपए की कम शक्ति को 1951-52 के स्तर पर वापस ले जाने का मतलब होगा कि मुद्रा उपनिधि, बैतनों, कीमतों आदि में भारी कमी होगी, और इसके उपस्कीती हो जाने के कारण धर्मव्यवस्था में गम्भीर रूप से गड़बड़ पैदा होगी। यद्यपि सरकार इस बारे में उत्सुक है कि विकास के कार्य को उचित कीमतों की स्थिरता की परिधि में रहते हुए ही आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और सरकार से हमें क्या कीमतों की अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया है, फिर भी यह इस बात की वांछनीय नहीं समझती कि ऐसा कोई कदम उठाया जाए जिससे धर्मव्यवस्था के कार्यालय में कोई गड़बड़ पैदा हो।

इंडियन एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इंडिया के विमानों विबीजनों द्वारा "निर्धन की क्षमताएं काय" किया गया

3467. श्री मृणाल प्रसाद : क्या धर्मव्यवस्था और निगम विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इंडिया के उन विमान/विबीजनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कर्मचारी नियमानुसार काम कर रहे हैं और वे किन-किन श्रेणी के हैं तथा वे कब से इस प्रकार कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) वे नियम कौन से हैं जिनके कठोर पालन के परिणामस्वरूप समय बड़ गया है और काम की मात्रा कम हो गयी है ;

(ग) उन उड़ानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें नियमानुसार काम करना धारम्भ करने से तीन महीने पूर्व साप्ताहिक में विलम्ब किया गया था तथा प्रत्येक मास में कितना विलम्ब किया गया और उसके बाद कितना विलम्ब किया गया और अब कितना विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) नियमानुसार काम करना धारम्भ करने से तीन माह पूर्व और बाद में कम्पैडि, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, कोचीन और मद्रास हवाई अड्डों पर विमान से उतरने के बाद अपना सामान प्राप्त करने में यात्रियों का औसतन कितना समय लगता ;

(ङ) क्या ऐसे विमानों के कारण यात्रियों को अपनी अवेयर रेज बाग़ा सब्जी विमान-बाग़ा स्वागत करनी पड़ी है और उन यात्रियों का गत दो महीनों के दौरान इस प्रकार, किन्तु

काजों स्वयं की गयी किन्हीं कमी अन्तर काजों के लिए कार्य कर रहा था ; और

(ब) इन काजों की दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

पुनश्च और वास्तव विमान गयी (जी पुनश्च वास्तव विमान) (क) वे (ब) : सुचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समापन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Income Tax Contribution of Asses-
sees with total income of Rs. 25,000
or Less

3468. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assessee having a total income of Rs. 25,000/- or less are about 80 per cent of the total number of assesseees whereas their income-tax contribution is only about 12 per cent of the total collection; and

(b) in view of the above, whether Government are considering the desirability to raise the tax exemption limit from Rs. 10,000/- to a higher amount so that tax officers can devote more time to investigate bigger cases where more revenue is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) According to the All India Income-tax Statistics 1976-77, the number of assessments made on incomes of Rs. 25,000 or less is about 85 per cent, of the total number of assessments made during that year and the income-tax and surcharge payable on such assessments is about 15 per cent of the total tax payable in respect of all such assessments.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

Self Removal Procedure in Excise and Customs Department

3469. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY MINISTER AND FINANCE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is self-removal procedure in Excise and Customs Department:

(b) who introduced it in the Indian Excise and Customs Department and in what year;

(c) what was its effect on Excise and Customs duty; and

(d) how many commodities are in excise net at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Self Removal Procedure (or 'SRP' for short) applies only to the Central Excise and not to the Customs Department. The essence of SRP is that it reposes a large measure of trust in the assessee. Physical supervision by the Central Excise officer over clearances is dispensed with, and replaced by periodical checks of the documents and accounts of the assessee, to ensure that the duty due to the Government has been correctly paid.

The general working of SRP is on the following lines:—

(i) An assessee has to file a classification list, and a price list (where the duty is on *ad valorem* basis), for the excisable goods manufactured by him.

(ii) The Central Excise Officer after due scrutiny and enquiry approves the lists (with such modifications as necessary).

(iii) The assessee determines the duty payable on the goods at the time of removal on the basis of the lists, and debits the amount of duty in his accounts current.

(iv) Removal of goods taken place under cover of a gate pass (or document of similar nature) but without the counter-signature of the Central Excise officer.

(v) The assessee files a monthly return—within 7 days after the close of the month—giving full particulars of the goods produced/removed. This return is duly assessed by the Central Excise officer by completing the assessment memorandum on the reverse of the return.

(b) SRP was introduced by the then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and came into force with effect from 1st June, 1968.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, SRP is applicable only to the Central Excise and not to the Customs Department and hence it has no effect on customs duties. As regards its effect on excise duties it is difficult to make any precise assessment except to state that the Central Excise (SRP) Review Committee (1974) (under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Venkatappaiah) which had made a detailed study of the functioning of the SRP had commented that there was considerable evasion of excise duty taking place in certain sectors of the Industry; however on the quantum of evasion the Committee observed that it was "unable to quality" and "unwilling to guess".

It may be added that the SRP has undergone changes from time to time in order to become more effective. From 1st February, 1978 a System of Selective Control made up of distinct procedures adopted to different needs, based on the SRP is in operations.

(d) There are at present 140 commodities covered by the Central Excise Tariff.

Instructions to Public Sector Undertakings regarding Expenditure on Advertisements

3470. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Government to the Public Sector Undertakings to reduce the expenditure on their advertisements; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Government have issued ins-

achieve maximum economy in expenditure on publicity. The Boards of the enterprises have been asked to review periodically the effectiveness of the expenditure under this head. The enterprises were required to continuously analyse the effectiveness of their publicity campaigns so as to channelise their limited resources to achieve the best results. The expenditure on public relations and publicity was also to be shown separately in the profit and loss accounts.

वसन्त बिहार, नई दिल्ली की आई०ए० कालोनी में जल की कमी

3471. श्री हयाराम साधव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा वसन्त बिहार में बनाई गई कालोनी में कितने ब्लॉक हैं और उनमें कितने मकान बने हुये हैं तथा उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कालोनी में सदैव पानी की कमी रहती है जबकि अन्य कालोनियों में सदैव पानी उपलब्ध रहता है तथा क्या इन कालोनी का एक ब्लॉक केवल कागजों पर ही है और उसके लिये रखा गया छन अधिकारियों द्वारा ठेकेदारों के साथ सांठगांठ करके भुवितियोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से कोई जांच करेगी और क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पकमल चौधरी) (क) नई दिल्ली में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की कर्मचारी आवास कालोनी में बनाये गये 376 मकानों का ब्लॉक बार ब्यूरो इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	ब्लॉकों की संख्या	प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में बार्डरों की संख्या	कुल
ए—1	5	40	200
ए	8	16	128
बी	4	12	48
	17		376

जब तक किया गया व्यय ₹६.८९ लाख रूपए हैं।

(ब) और (ग) : इस कालोनी के निवासियों द्वारा पानी की कमी सामान्यतः सर्वाँ क महीनों में अनुभव की जाती है और यही कठिनाई आप-पास के क्षेत्रों के निवासियों द्वारा भी अनुभव की जाती है क्योंकि पूरे क्षेत्र को पानी की सप्लाई दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा ग्रेटर कैलाश स्थित कन्द्रीयकृत वाटर स्टोरेज टैंक से की जाती है। इन 378 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम, के माध्यम से किया गया था जोकि एक प्रख्यात सार्वजनिक श्रेणीय उद्यम है। निधियों के सुविनियोग के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने कालोनी के निवासियों की सुविधा के लिए स्मूथलिपल साधनों से प्राप्त पानी की सप्लाई में सुद्धि करने के लिए एक ट्यूब वेल लगाने का लिए पैसे की मजूरी दे दी है।

Facilities for Tourism in Thar Desert

3472. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land of the camels and sand dunes, ballads and folk songs of the Rajput Chivalry—the heartland of Thar Desert has big potential for the local and foreign tourists; and

(b) what steps are being proposed to provide facilities for the tourists there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The potential of tourist centres in the Thar Desert Region to attract both domestic and international tourists is well recognised, when adequate tourist infrastructure is developed in this area.

The Five Year Plan 1978-83 of the India Tourism Development Corporation envisages the construction of Travellers' Lodges at Jaisalmer and

Bikaner, subject to availability of fund and economic viability of the schemes.

The new civil terminal at Jodhpur airport is likely to be commissioned in April, 1979.

वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ता

3473. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय मूल्य सूचकांक क्या है और किस मूल्य सूचकांक तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ते की प्रतिरिक्त किस्त दी जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखकिशोर उस्ताह) : प्रत्युतन प्रांकडों के अनुसार, औद्योगिक कामगारों (सामान्य) के लिए प्रचलित भारतीय औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक, (1960-100) जिसमें सदस्य में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ता संजूर किया जाता है, जनवरी 1979 के अंत में 332 पर था। इस आधार पर सूचकांक का 12 मास का औसत 329.75 बैठता है। अंतिम अवसर पर जब केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई-भत्ते को एक किस्त स्वीकृत की गई थी, उस समय 12 महीने का सूचकांक औसत 320 अंक पार कर चुका था। उक्त किस्त 1-1-78 से स्वीकृत की गई थी।

सिनेमा कलाकारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

3474. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांच सिनेमा कलाकारों, धर्मेन्द्र, अमिताभ बच्चन, राशि कपूर, न्हाचि कपूर तथा हेमा मालिनी पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखकिशोर उस्ताह) : (क) और (ख) : उपेक्षित सूचना सद्यः विवरण-वक्त में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	कमाकारों के नाम	31-12-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर की बकाया	बाँटी की गई मात्रों किन्तु जो 31-12-78 बसूली योग्य नहीं हुई थी †	कर की बकाया को बसूल करने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही
1	2	3	4	5

(लाख रुपयों में)

1	सर्वेन्द्र	—	—	—
2	प्रमिता बच्चन	—	0.06	—
3	शक्तिपुर	0.07	—	6,000 रु० की बसूली कर ली गई है और शेष बसूली जल्दी ही की जा रही है।
4	जुधि कपूर	—	—	—
5	कु० हेमा मालिनी	3.16	7.44	कर-निर्धारिता द्वारा 3 लाख रुपये की रकम भुदा कर दी गई बताई गई है तथा बामानों की प्रतीक्षा है। शेष रकम जल्दी ही बसूल की जा रही है।

† टिप्पणी : उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में 15-3-79 को देय अधिम कर शामिल नहीं है।

इंडोनेशिया के साथ व्यापार समझौता

3457. श्री पी० जी० हांडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा वायविक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडोनेशिया के साथ कोई व्यापार समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस समझौते से भारत को अधिक लाभ होगा और किसी भी देश द्वारा किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात और निर्यात किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस समझौते में लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन की जाने वाली वस्तुओं को रखा गया है ?

वाणिज्य, वायविक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय से राज्यमंत्री (और वायविक प्रति) : (क) श्री हांडे :

(ख) और (ग) : इस प्रकार मैं यह ब्यक्त्यो है कि दोनों सरकारें व्यापार के मामलों में, एक दूसरे को ऐसा व्यवहार प्रदान करती, जो कि किसी तीसरे देश को प्रदान किए गए व्यवहार

से कम अनुकूल नहीं होगा, इनमें से शामिल नहीं है :—

(1) सीमांत व्यापार को सुकर बनाने के लिए दोनों में से किसी भी सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ ;

(2) दोनों में से किसी भी देश द्वारा किसी तीसरे देश को प्रदान अधिमान, लाभ, सुविधाएँ, भवना उन्मुक्तियों जो इस प्रकार की तारीख की विद्यमान हैं भवना उनके बदले में दी जायें ;

(3) विकासशील देशों के बीच विश्वव्यापी, क्षेत्रीय भवना उप क्षेत्रीय आधार पर व्यापार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग के विस्तार के लिए किसी भी ऐसी योजना के अन्तर्गत दोनों में से किसी भी सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले लाभ भवना अधिमान ; और

(4) एसियन व्यापार प्रबन्धों के अन्तर्गत इंडोनेशिया द्वारा अन्य सदस्यों को प्रदान अधिमान।

इस प्रकार मैं, एक दूसरे के व्यापारिक सहयोगों को तथा व्यापार मेंलों तथा प्रवर्धनों तथा व्यापारियों और व्यापार प्रतिनिधियों के बीच

के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए परम मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है। तथापि, इस करार में दोनों में से किसी भी देश द्वारा आयात अथवा निर्यात की जाने वाली विशिष्ट वस्तुओं को सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया गया है।

Replenishment Licences to National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi

3476. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, a grantee organisation of the Government of India was given Replenishment Licences by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi;

(b) how many such licences were granted and their value for the period from January 1970 to December 1978 against the exports of their products;

(c) if so, how these licences were to be utilised properly; and

(d) is the Ministry satisfied that no misutilisation has been done by the N.F.I.C. Ltd. of these licences mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). Particulars of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the Parliament library. The information whether there have been any complaints of alleged misutilisation of import licences by the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1977-78 के दौरान खाद्य तेल के आयात पर खर्च की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा

3477. श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त :

श्री श्याम लाल धुवें :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 1977-78 के दौरान खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खाद्य तेलों की कुल कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय राज्यमंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) : जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1977-78 के दौरान आयात किये गये खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा तथा उनका मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

मात्रा	मूल्य
(मीटरी टनों में)	रुपये (लाख)
5,67,752	30,435.71

Opening of Branches of Banks in Punjab

3478. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled banks had applied to the R.B.I. to allow them to open more branches in Punjab;

(b) whether this request was turned down on the pretext that the State was already having large number of branches;

(c) how many branches were sanctioned for opening in the years 1978-79, 1979-80 bank-wise; and

(d) how many of them were actually opened in Punjab bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The branch expansion plans are now being drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Governments and the banks concerned. The Government of Punjab has been asked by the Reserve Bank

of India in October 1978 to suggest un-banked centres where it considers necessary to have bank offices. The suggestions have not so far been received by the Reserve Bank of India.

banks opened 32 branches in Punjab. Besides, 19 allotments/licences were also reported to be pending with the banks for opening offices in the State. Bankwise details are set out in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). During 1978, commercial

Statement

Name of Bank	No. of branches opened in Punjab during the year 1978	No. of allotments/licences pending as on 31-12-78 for opening offices in Punjab
1	2	3
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		
1. State Bank of India	7	—
2. State Bank of Patiala	10	2
3. Bank of Baroda	2	1
4. Bank of India	2	.
5. Canara Bank	2	1
6. Central Bank of India	3	..
7. Dena Bank	1	1
8. Indian Bank	3	.
9. Indian Overseas Bank	2	..
10. Punjab National Bank	9	..
11. Union Bank of India	1	..
12. United Commercial Bank	1	..
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		
13. Andhra Bank	1	..
14. Corporation Bank	..	1
15. Hindustan Commercial Bank	2	
16. Lakshmi Commercial Bank	2	3
17. New Bank of India	1	1
18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	29	1
19. Punjab & Sind Bank	4	1
20. Traders Bank	1	..
21. Bank of Rajasthan	..	1
Total	83	29

बिहार में नये पर्यटक स्थल

3479. श्री सुरेश झा सुजन : क्या पर्यटन और भावर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिहार के दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सीतामढ़ी, समस्तीपुर और सहरसा जिलों के उन स्थानों का पता है जिनको धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें विकसित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है, और यदि नहीं तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई संयोजन कराने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और भावर विभाग मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम लाल) : (क) और (ख) : देश में ऐसे स्थानों की एक बड़ी संख्या है जो धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से तो महत्वपूर्ण हैं ही, पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में भी अपना महत्व रखते हैं। बिहार में केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में पर्यटन के लिए उपलब्ध किए गए समाधानों के अन्तर्गत बोधगया, राजगीर और नालंदा में, जो एक बड़ी संख्या में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं, अपेक्षित पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का प्रस्ताव है। दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सीतामढ़ी, समस्तीपुर और सहरसा जो मुख्यतः इसी क्षेत्र से पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं, का विकास राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र के ही अन्तर्गत आता है।

Pakistani Smugglers and their Indian Associates

3480. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani smugglers, whose names are said to be on the records of Custom are actively associated with Indian smugglers; =

(b) if so, what are the names and addresses of their Indian associates;

(c) the reasons for their non-arrest so far; and

(d) the action Government contemplates to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). According to the reports by Government, some Pakistani smugglers were found associated with the activities of Indian smugglers. However, all such cases are fully investigated and appropriate action is taken against all the persons including their Indian counterparts, involved in the smuggling activities.

दिल्ली में धातुकर अपवचन के मामले

3481. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि]

(क) दिल्ली में धातुकर अपवचन को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ख) गत वर्ष दिल्ली में धातुकर अपवचन के तहतने मामले का पता लगा और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकार जल्लाह) : (क) दिल्ली में धातुकर की चोरी रोकने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों में से कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

(i) नए कर-निर्धारितियों का पता लगाने के लिए सम्यक् और सुव्यवस्थित सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ii) कर-दाताओं को शिक्षित करने सम्बन्धी अभियान को तेज किया जा रहा है;

(iii) दिल्ली में जून 1978 से धातुकर धाम्यक (सैक्यूल) का एक नया अधिकारक्षेत्र बनाया गया है,

(iv) नये कर-निर्धारितियों का पता लगाने के लिए और पहले से ही विद्यमान कर-निर्धारितियों के मामलों में छिपाई गई धातु का पता लगाने के लिए, दोनों के लिए उपरोक्ती सूचना एकत्रित करने, उसका विश्लेषण करने और बतारन करने के लिए एक विशेषीकृत बनाया जा रहा है; और

(v) धातुकर धाम्यक दिल्ली की सहायता प्राप्त सूचना पत्र करता है, जो तत्कालीन सेवक और डाक पकड़ने तथा विभिन्न अन्य कार्य-व्यवस्थापन के लिए जिम्मेदार है

(इ) इस समय कुलम्ह कुलमा के पता चलता है कि पाल्म विलीय वर्ष में (अक्टूबर 1979 तक) डिग्री में धातु के डिग्री वाले के कारण 2642 गांवों में धातुकर प्रतिनिधय की बारा 271(1) (ब) के महीन वर्ष-वर्ष लगाने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाहियां शुरू की गयी हैं। उपर्युक्त के प्रतिनिधय, यह भी पता चला है कि ऊपर बताई गई अवधि में गुप्त सूचना पत्र ने भी कर की बीटी के 150 भागों का पता लगाया है।

गुप्त सूचना तथा द्वारा इकट्ठी की गयी सूचना का प्रयोग इन मामलों में कर-निर्धारण करने में तथा वर्ष-वर्ष लगाने सम्बन्धी ऐसी कार्यवाही करने में किया जायगा जो कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक होगी।

वर्ष व्यवस्था के संबंध में सरकार की नीति क्या है

3482. श्री रामानन्द सिधारी : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकेन्द्रीकृत प्रबंधनवस्था के लिए जनता सरकार की निश्चित योजनाएं क्या हैं,

(ख) इन योजनाओं की सभी राज्यों में कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा, और

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं में यह विशेषता है कि इनसे ग्रामीण तथा सहरी क्षेत्रों के निम्न धाय वर्ग के लोगों को स्वामी आधार पर लाभ होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रखवाल) :
(क) विकेन्द्रीकृत प्रबंधनवस्था को प्राप्त करने से संबंधित नीति की रूपरेखा पंचवर्षीय आयोजना 1978-83 के मसौदे में दी गई है। बेरोजगारी तथा गरीबी के विभाजन और कृषि तथा सबड क्रियाकलापों के लिए उपलब्ध विकास की क्षमता में भ्रम-भ्रम क्षेत्रों में तथा क्षेत्र विशेष में काफी धनतर होता है। देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्र विकास के विभिन्न दौरों से गुजर रहे हैं तथा वहां उपलब्ध क्षमता स्वाभाविक साधनों के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न है। सरकार ने कार्यक्रमों को क्षेत्रों की विशिष्टताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार किया है तथा स्वाभाविक साधनों का उपयोग सामाजिक न्याय और पूर्ण रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए करने का प्रयत्न किया है। अतः विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की एकीकृत करना स्वयं आयोजना के षट्कोषों के समूहों द्वारा स्वाभाविक साधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में उचित समन्वय माना आवश्यक हो जाता है। पंचवर्षीय आयोजना 1978-83 के प्राप्ति की निम्नलिखित सिद्धि में योजनाएं विकेन्द्रीकृत प्रबंधनवस्था प्राप्त करने की दिशा में कदम हैं :—

(i) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयोजना (जिसमें ग्रामीण ग्रामि क्षेत्रों के लिए उप योजनाएं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास, झुंड-स्तरीय तथा जिला स्तरीय आयोजना शामिल हैं) : *

(ii) औद्योगिक प्रतिस्पर्धियों की विकेन्द्रीकृत करने की दृष्टि से जिला औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की स्थापना।

(iii) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की फिर से सक्रिय बनाना।

(iv) एकीकृत ग्रामीण तथा सहरी विकास के लिए विकास क्षेत्रों की स्थापना।

(v) कमोचित प्रयुक्त आश्रय कक्षा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामीण जनशक्ति, सामाजिक सुधार, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, पोषाहार तथा सहरी संघी बस्तियों में पंचवर्षीय सुधार जैसे सामाजिक सेवाओं और अनिवार्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं के समग्र में किए गए कार्य के पूरा करना है।

(ख) और (ग) इन योजनाओं को प्राथमिक विकास की सबसे नीचे के एक बग के रूप में पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं के जरिए क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इनमें से कुछ योजनाओं के चालू पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान क्रियान्वित हो जाने तथा परवर्ती पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं में भी जारी रहने की सम्भावना है। सरकार के औद्योगिक नीति संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे नगरों में व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए कुटीर तथा सघु उद्योगों को प्रभावकारी रूप से प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, काफी जोर दिया गया है तथा 807 उद्योगों का, केवल सघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में, विकास करने के लिए धारण किया गया है। इससे प्राथमिक शक्ति के प्रसार में तथा धाय एवं समृद्धि के केन्द्रीकरण को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी। इन योजनाओं से निश्चित रूप से ग्रामीण तथा सहरी क्षेत्रों के निम्न धायवर्ग के लोगों को धाय तथा जीवनस्त की ऊंचा उठाने में निश्चित रूप से मदद मिलेगी।

Restriction on Exports of Foodgrains

3483. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to liberalise gradually the restrictions on export of foodgrains by States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b), No.

port of Basmati rice has been allowed without any quantitative restriction under Open General Licence. Export of other varieties of rice is allowed on a regulated scale. Export of wheat products has been allowed within a ceiling of 50,000 tonnes. Export of Barley is allowed within a ceiling of 50,000 tonnes.

Non-utilisation of I.B.R.D. Loans

3484. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank officers have drawn the attention of Government that IBRD loans are not being used;

(b) how much interest Government had to pay and how much interest was recovered from various trades so far during the Fifth Plan;

(c) what are the reasons for non-utilisation of loans;

(d) is it true that unrealistic project planning and considerable delays are the main causes; and

(e) what action Government intend to take for proper and efficient utilisation of loans provided by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a), (c), (d) and (e). Issues pertaining to slow utilisation of loans received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) for various projects and measures required to improve the pace of loan utilisation are under constant review in the Government of India in consultation with State Governments, other project implementing authorities and also with World Bank representatives. Some of the more important reasons for slow utilisation of loan assistance include shift from fast disbursing programme loans to project assistance, inadequate budgetary support for projects; delays in institutional reorganisation and

strengthening; inadequate availability of supplies like cement, steel and aluminium; and inadequate project planning.

With a view to accelerate the pace of loan utilisation necessary measures are being taken to provide adequate budgetary support, required allocation of various input supplies, and closer monitoring of such projects. With a view to provide incentive to the States for IBRD assisted Projects in the State Sector, additional Central assistance had been provided in the year 1978-79 upto 70 per cent of the disbursements received from IBRD against State expenditures as compared to a level of 25 per cent which was operative from the year 1974-75 to 1977-78.

(b) During the Fifth Plan period (1974-75 to 1977-78) Rs. 61,47,55,413-40p was paid as interest to IBRD in respect of various loans received. In addition loan commitment charges of Rs. 3,92,14,725.17p was also paid during the same period. As these loans are in the nature of Project assistance, the question of recovery of interest from trades would not arise.

Financial help to I.A. by Export-Import Bank of U.S.

3485. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank of U.S. has agreed to provide financial help to Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan and the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The question of financing of the project will arise only when Indian Airlines' proposal for the purchase of additional aircraft during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is approved by the Government. Indian Airlines has not so far approached the Export-Import Bank of United States or any other financial institutions for providing financial assistance.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Jammu and Kashmir

3486. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalized banks in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the names of managers of such branches and their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As at the end of December 1978, the 14 nationalised banks had 64 branches in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Information to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Animals for Mutton Purposes ..

3487. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of animal sheep, buffalows and other exported to various countries during the current year up to December, 1978 for mutton purposes country-wise and State-wise and total earnings accrued on this account and how do these figures compare with earlier corresponding period;

(b) whether Government have taken important policy decision regarding export of mutton and animal for mutton purposes during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to spurt in the export of mutton and

animal for mutton the prices for mutton have recorded a steep;

(d) whether Government have received a memorandum from some organisation to this effect, details thereof; and

(e) action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement showing country-wise exports during April-December 1978 and corresponding period of 1977 is attached. State-wise export figures are not maintained.

(b) Export of mutton during 1977-78 and 1978-79 has been allowed freely. Export of live sheep and goats was allowed during 1977-78 within a limited ceiling and during 1978-79 without any quantitative restrictions. Both exports of mutton and live animals were subject to minimum export price. In case of mutton the minimum export price fixed by the Government is Rs. 12.50 per kg. FOB and that for live sheep and goats is Rs. 6 per kg. FOB live weight.

(c) There has not been a marked increase in domestic price as a result of exports as this constitutes only about 1 per cent of the total production in the country. However, a constant and close watch is being kept on prices in the internal market.

(d) Certain sections of the Meat Merchants' Association in their Memorandum have alleged that there is difficulty in obtaining animals for slaughter due to exports. Counter representation from exporters' organisation have also been received demanding withdrawal of order stopping temporarily the exports of meat and live animals.

(e) Discussions have been held with the representatives of all concerned interests for working out a long term arrangements for maintaining regular supply at reasonable prices in the internal market vis-a-vis regulating exports.

Statement

Export of Live Animals

	April 77/Dec. 77		*April 78/Dec. 78	
	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	**Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
<i>Live Sheep/Goats</i>				
Oman	7,331	21.75	924	2.31
U. A. E.	112,513	271.43	9,680	24.20
Egypt. A. Rep.	500	0.98	..	..
Qatar	7	0.02	..	..
S. Arabia	3,500	9.43	328	0.82
Kuwait	3,475	7.95	404	1.01
Nepal	134	0.23	..	..
TOTAL	127,460	311.79	11,336	28.34

Bovine (including live buffaloes)	April 77/Dec. 77		*April 78/Dec. 78	
	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	**Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
Kuwait	4,328	115.28	5,069	106.46
S. Arabia	8,193	152.75	650	13.85
U. A. E.	1,613	32.09	..	..
TOTAL	14,334	300.12	5,719	120.11

Source : DGCIS, December 77.

*Provisional, based on daily Lists of Custom Houses.

**As quantities have not been indicated in all cases, the number of animals have been arrived at on the basis of the average unit value realisation.

भरवडी और भरवडी के तेल का निर्यात

(क) 1975-76 से 1978-79 तक वर्षवार कितनी मात्रा में भरवडी और भरवडी के तेल का निर्यात किया गया;

3488. जी बोलीलाई आर० श्रीवरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा वायविक दुर्ग और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) 1975-76 से आज तक भरवडी के वर्षवार पथ क्या रहे हैं ;

(ग) इस बात के बावजूद कि घरघोड़ी एक खास प्रकार की नहीं है इसका पूरी मात्रा में निर्यात न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसका निर्यात पूरी मात्रा में न किये जाने के कारण इसके मूल्य घट रहे हैं बिना के वॉरिन्टेशनल फिक्स्ड की हानि होती है और सरकार को भी बिना की मुद्रा की हानि होती है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) घरघोड़ी के उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका सामान्य साइजेंस (सी० जी० एन०) न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियम इसका पूरी मात्रा में निर्यात करने में असमर्थ है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसका कम मात्रा में निर्यात किया जाता है और क्या निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से सामान्य साइजेंस के अन्तर्गत कुछ रियायत दी जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य, वाणिज्यिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. बाणिज्य क्षेत्र) : (क) घरघोड़ी क्षेत्र के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। 1975-76 के आते भारत से निर्यात की गई घरघोड़ी के तेल की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

1975-76	.	.	22,798 मे० टन
1976-77	.	.	40,961 मे० टन
1977-78	.	.	16,877 मे० टन
1978-79	.	.	41,976 मे० टन

(24-2-79 तक अन्तिम आंकड़े)

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों पर घरघोड़ी क्षेत्र की वार्षिक औसत कीमतें निम्नोक्त प्रकार की :—

क्षेत्र	(र० प्रति कि० टन)			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
				(बार महीने)
हैदराबाद	191	269	211	191
बम्बई	190	260	215	182
कानपुर	170	247	200	182

(ग) से (ङ). निर्यात की अधिकतम मात्रा वृद्धि, घरघोड़ी इकाई मुख्य प्राप्ति तथा सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र में अधिक निर्यात के किये घरघोड़ी के तेल का निर्यात राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियम द्वारा मार्गदर्शित है। राज्य व्यापार नियम इन सख्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है, जहाँ खुले सामान्य साइजेंस के अन्तर्गत इसका निर्यात की अनुमति देने का विचार नहीं है।

Reserve Bank Guidelines on Credit to Cottage Industries

3489. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank has issued new guidelines on credit to cottage industries; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks on 12-12-1978, on bank credit to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector. The salient features of the guidelines are set out in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Credit upto Rs. 25,000 to this sub-sector should be sanctioned as a composite term loans for equipment finance and working capital or for both with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more.

2. Ordinarily, there should be no insistence of margin for this category.

3. Maximum rate of interest of 9½ per cent in backward districts and 11 per cent in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan.

4. Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11 per cent. For working capital credit limits between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1 lakh, banks may charge interest at the rate of 12½ per cent p.a.

5. All proposals upto Rs. 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides, banks have been advised that loan applications upto Rs. 25,000 should be sanctioned without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself.

Export of Edible Items

3490. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) the edible items which are permitted for export to other countries;

(b) whether Government propose to lift ban for export of additional edible items; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such items and the reasons for permitting export of those items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Edible
items mainly exported are Sugar, Rice,
Potato, Onions, HPS Groundnuts,
Wheat Products, Meat and Meat
Products and Fish Products. Lifting
of ban on export of any edible item
is considered when there is surplus of
that item and its export will not
affect internal demand, supply and
price position.

जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, तवाई माधोपुर, झलवर में छोटी
हवाई बंदिबा

3491. श्री श्रीलाल कटेल : क्या पब्लिक और
मायन बिमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या
सरकार का बिचार राजस्थान में जैसलमेर, बीकानेर,
तवाई माधोपुर, झलवर, झलमेर, बिस्तीरुपुर्ग आदि
जैसे पब्लिक बिमानों के स्थानों में अधिक पब्लिकों को
आकर्षित करने और उन्हें अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए
कहीं छोटी हवाई बंदिबाओं का विकास करने का है, यदि

हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

पब्लिक और मायन बिमान मंत्री (श्री कुलवीरलाल
बीसिक) : उपलब्ध टर्कों प्राप्त क्षमता को दृष्टि में
रखते हुए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की अपनी बिमान सेवाओं
के मार्ग-संज्ञ में बिस्तार करके जैसलमेर, बीकानेर,
तवाई माधोपुर, झलवर, झलमेर, बिस्तीरुपुर्ग आदि को
उसमें सम्मिलित करने की किम्वीद्विधा कोई योजनाएं
नहीं हैं। तथापि, राजस्थान में बायु रोड, झलमेर,
बीकानेर, जैसलमेर तथा कोटा उन बनी आवाही वाले
50 केन्द्रों में से हैं जिनके लिये तीसरी बायु सेवा के
अंतर्गत बिमान सेवा परिचालित करने की बिबीधन
समिति ने सिफारिश की है। समिति की सिफारिशों
की सरकार जांच कर रही है।

कीटाणुनाशक औषधियों के निर्यातों द्वारा अपने
माल का निर्यात

3492. श्री राजबन्सी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा
मायनिक दृष्टि और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कीटाणुनाशक औषधियों के निर्यातों
के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1977-78 और
1978-79 के दौरान अपने माल का निर्यात किया
तथा प्रत्येक ने कितने मूल्य के माल का निर्यात
किया ;

(ख) यह निर्यात किन देशों को किए गए;
और

(ग) क्या आयात करने वाले किसी देश से
निर्यात किए गए माल की किस्म के बारे में कोई
शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका
ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य, मायनिक दृष्टि तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय
में राजबन्सी (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख),
एक बिबरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

विवरण

(चाकड़े हजार व० में)

क्रम संख्या	कर्म का नाम	1977-78	अप्रैल-नवम्बर 1979	मुख्य आयातक देश
1	2	3	4	5
1	मैसर्स आई० एस० आई० सी० लि०, बम्बई	385.0	259.1	चीनका, सं० शरद मणराज्य, मलये-सिया, सिगापुर ।
2	मैसर्स रैलिस (इरिया) लि०, बम्बई	214.6	83.4	चीनका, बाईलैण्ड, कोनिया, यूनाय, हांगकांग ।
3	मैसर्स एक्सेल इंडस्ट्रीज, बम्बई	2521.8	1138.1	आस्ट्रेलिया, बाईलैण्ड, ईरान, सं० रा० बमरीका, चीनका, कोनिया, इटली, बर्मा ।
4	मैसर्स डलीसिया (इरिया) लि०, बम्बई	2117.1	5282.8	चीनका, यूनाय, कोनिया, बाईलैण्ड हंगरी ।
5	मैसर्स पैस्टासाईड्स (इरिया), बम्बई	—	199.3	बर्मा
6	मैसर्स काराफ इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड केमिकल्स, बम्बई ।	—	624.0	बाईलैण्ड ।

Export earnings of Garment Exporters

3493. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of approved garment exporters year-wise and export earning and also the names of top ten garment exporters year-wise for the last three years and their export earnings;

(b) whether Government have blacklisted large number of the leading garment exporters during 1977-78 and 1978-79 the total number of such exporters blacklisted with

names of top ten black listed exporters along with the reasons for black-listing;

(c) what is the trend in the export of textile garments for the past three years vis-a-vis targets set and the expected performance for 1978-79; and

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding various malpractices being adopted by the leading garment exporters—important details thereof and action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The total number of garment exporters registered with the Readymade Garments Panel of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council and total export

earnings from cotton garments, including hosiery, were as follows:—

	Number of Garment exporters registered	Export Earnings in Rs. Crores
1977-78	3929	270.98
1976-77	3238	271.21
1975-76	2225	154.57

Top 10 Garment Exporters and their export earnings for the last three years are given below:—

	1978	Export Earnings (Rs. in Crores)
1. Miltons Ltd., Bombay		6.12
2. J. B. Exports, Delhi		5.03
3. Gokaldas Harbhagwandas, Bangalore		4.97
4. Exports India, New Delhi.. . . .		4.43
5. India Handicrafts, Delhi		4.07
6. Abasi Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi		3.40
7. Paville Fashions Pvt. Ltd., Bombay		2.69
8. Art Work Exports Ltd., Calcutta		2.55
9. K. Mohan International, Bombay		2.53
10. Pangasc Garments, Delhi		2.41

1977

1. Exportos India, New Delhi	3.96
2. Gokaldas Harbhagwandas, Bangalore	3.51
3. Jayem Exports Ltd., Bombay	3.11
4. Art Work Exports Ltd., Calcutta	2.73
5. Hindustan Fashions, Bombay	2.44

	1977	Export Earnings (Rs. in Crores)
6. Hindustan Apparel Ind., Bombay		2.17
7. Indl. Clothing Industries, Bombay		1.56
8. Trans Garments, Bombay		1.29
9. Paville Fashion P. Ltd., Bombay		1.29
10. Babson & Co., Bombay		1.21

1976

1. Exportos India, New Delhi	5.279
2. Jayem Exports P. Ltd., Bombay	4.57
3. India Export House P. Ltd., New Delhi	4.34
4. Paville Fashions P. Ltd., Bombay	3.43
5. Gokaldas Harbhagwandas, Bangalore	3.27
6. Metropolitan Trading Co., Bombay	2.48
7. Art Work Exports Ltd., Calcutta	2.18
8. Hindustan Apparel Industries, Bombay	2.08
9. Hindustan Fashions, Bombay	1.81
10. Coromental Garments Ltd., Madras	1.68

(b) C.C.I. and E. has suspended the registration of 123 exporters who had not utilized their ready-goods quota. Names of top ten such exporters in terms of the quantity of quotas surrendered are:—

1. Kaytee Corporation, Bombay
2. Vardhman Spg. and Gen. Mills Ltd., Ludhiana
3. Pan India Exports, Bombay

4. P & A Company, Calcutta
5. Art Work Exports Ltd., Calcutta
6. Kamal Kumar Lakshminarayana, Calcutta
7. Kantilal & Co., New Delhi
8. Didi Modes Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
9. Intercrafts (P) Ltd., New Delhi
10. Trident Export Corporation, Delhi.

(c) The trend in export of ready-made garments including hosiery for the past three years vis-a-vis targets set are given below:—

Year	Target in Rs. Crores	Exports in Rs. Crores
1977-78 . . .	250	270.98
1976-77 . . .	180	271.21
1975-76 . . .	84	154.57

The export of cotton ready-made garments including hosiery during April-November, 1978 has been Rs. 186.92 crores.

(d) Appropriate action is taken by Government whenever malpractices in respect of export come to the notice of Government.

Bank Advances and Loans from Public Financial Institutions to Industrialists

3494. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised measures to impose restrictions on giving bank advances and granting loans from other public financial institutions to industrialists

who are held guilty of evading income-tax;

(b) whether it is also a fact that effective deterrent measures in this regard have not been taken by the Government so far on the plea that such measures would cause adverse economic consequences to the society; and

(c) whether Government have compared the adverse economic consequences arising out of tax evasion and consequently shifting tax burden on poor consumers and honest tax payers with those arising out of imposing ban on loans/advances by banks/financial institutions to the tax evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). The question of imposing restrictions on the grant of bank advances, etc to persons guilty of evading income-tax or of other economic offences is under review. Consideration is being given, within the ambit of law, to the issue of appropriate instructions in this regard.

Amount remitted as Dividends/Technical Fees by Foreign Capital

3495. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount remitted as dividends/technical fees etc. during 1947-78 by the foreign capital; and

(b) what is the total amount of interest on foreign capital paid by India from 1947-78, showing the year-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached showing data regarding remittances made by foreign companies on account of dividends, technical fees, interest, etc.

Statement

Remittances made on Account of Dividends, Technical Fees, Interest etc.

(Rs. in crores)

	Profits	Dividends	Technical know-how	Royalty	Interest		Total
					Private	Official	
1956-57	.	19.4	7.1	—	1.2	2.7	34.4
1957-58	.	17.4	8.8	—	0.9	2.6	34.8
1958-59	.	20.0	8.3	—	1.3	5.2	43.9
1959-60	.	16.4	11.7	—	1.8	6.2	53.2
1960-61	.	18.9	12.6	—	2.5	7.6	68.3
1961-62	.	12.4	18.5	—	2.4	7.2	83.6
1962-63	.	19.4	21.5	—	3.6	4.5	102.4
1963-64	.	12.0	18.8	—	4.6	10.8	108.6
1964-65	.	15.6	22.0	3.6	4.4	6.2	123.8
1965-66	.	13.5	19.4	7.0	3.0	9.4	138.3
1966-67	.	21.4	28.8	10.4	5.1	17.6	218.6
1967-68	.	17.2	32.7	14.7	4.3	19.4	242.5
1968-69	.	13.0	30.2	18.0	4.7	19.9	253.0
1969-70	.	12.7	31.4	13.1	5.7	19.3	258.5
1970-71	.	13.2	43.5	20.6	5.1	20.2	288.3
1971-72	.	9.9	38.9	13.9	5.9	18.2	269.5
1972-73	.	15.6	39.0	11.4	7.3	21.2	292.4
1973-74	.	21.9	37.5	14.1	6.2	21.5	314.0
1974-75	.	7.2	18.3	12.6	8.5	46.3	271.8
1975-76	.	20.4	24.8	25.6	10.5	32.1	287.7
1976-77	.	13.1**	48.5	37.8	15.9	34.7	343.6

Note: (1) **Provisional.

- (2) Separate figures in respect of remittances under individual heads are available beginning with the year 1956-57 only.
- (3) Figures shown under individual heads relate to all payments covered by the heads and not merely related to foreign capital.
- (4) Data from 1987-88 onwards are preliminary actuals; prior to that represent revised data.

Dairy Cooperative Conference

3496. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3009 dated 12th December, 1978 regarding imbalance in milk supply and state:

(a) whether the recommendation of conference on Dairy Cooperative held at Jaipur during 1978 have now been received by Government;

(b) if so, salient features therein; and

(c) specific recommendation of co-operative for reducing imbalances in milk supply in the country and his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is contained in the attached statement.

(c) The specific recommendations for reducing imbalances in milk supply in the country are:

(i) To increase milk production by adopting scientific feeding, breeding, management, extension and health coverage methods.

(ii) the milk procurement area of the processing plants should be defined and the private plants should obtain their supplies of milk only from the co-operatives.

(iii) The order of priority in the disposal of milk should be (a) meeting the demand of nearby city/town, (b) meeting the local demand and (c) converting into milk products.

(iv) The cooperative dairy plants supplying fluid milk in the town should be provided sufficient quantities of milk powder and butter oil for the purpose of balancing fluid milk demand in lean season.

The above recommendations have been given due weightage in various schemes under the Sixth Plan.

Statement

Salient features of the Conference on Dairy Cooperatives convened by the National Cooperative Development Corporation in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India held on 6th and 7th November, 1978 at Jaipur, are as below:—

1. Organisation of Dairy Cooperatives:

It was recommended that the three-tier system of the Dairy Cooperatives i.e. Milk Producers' Societies at village levels, Milk Unions at district/taluka levels and State Levels Federation, should be accepted as the pattern of organisation of the Dairy Cooperatives and adopted in organising the Dairy Cooperatives.

2. Genuine milk producers should be enrolled as the members of the Dairy Cooperatives.

3. It should be the responsibility of the milk unions/Federations to organise the Milk Producer Societies with the necessary support from the Government staff.

4. Recognising the principles of one member-one vote it was, however, emphasised that the voting right should be exercised only by members who supply at least a minimum quantity of milk in the year and who do not involve themselves in the activities competitive to the business of the society.

5. The State Governments should avoid nominating the Boards of Dairy Cooperatives and elected Boards might be encouraged with one or two members from the State Government.

6. The responsibility of the marketing of the milk products and providing input facilities should be entrusted to the apex bodies at State level and the milk union/Federations should

provide the input facilities for which the State Government should provide necessary financial/technical help to the milk unions/federations for ensuring smooth flow of these input facilities.

7. The need for a strong National Cooperative Dairy Federation to promote, assist and guide the Dairy Cooperatives was felt and it was decided to strengthen the existing Dairy Federation at the National Level by providing necessary funds from the Government of India.

II. Milk Production:

1. It was recommended that increase in milk production may be affected by adopting scientific feed, breeding, management, extension and health coverage methods.

2 The milk procurement area of processing plants should be defined and private plants should obtain their supplies of milk only from the Cooperatives.

3. In view of the scarcity of balanced cattle feed in the country, the export of raw materials and the feed should be made only after meeting the country's demand and each union should have its own programme for fodder development.

III. Processing of Milk:

1. The overheads in processing and conversion to milk products should be reduced to the minimum by fully utilising the existing plant capacities and by economising on processing and distribution system.

2. Use of hydrogen peroxide for preserving milk especially in the interior areas should be made to avoid losses due to sourage of milk at the village levels.

3. The Government should impose strict check on the quantity of the milk sold in the market so as to ensure supply of good quality milk to

the consumer and discourage the unorganised sector.

4. The Cooperative Dairy Plant supplying fluid milk in the town should be provided sufficient quantity of milk and the butter oil for the purpose of balancing fluid milk demand in the lean season and the licensing for the higher margin products should be linked to the supply of fluid milk.

5. Indian Dairy Corporation should purchase skim milk powder on market price from the Dairy plant as there is no consistent market for skim milk powder in the country.

IV. Education and Training:

1. The National Cooperative Union of India and the State Cooperative Unions who are responsible for education and training programme of the cooperatives should be provided funds by the Government of India, NDDB and the NCDC to take up the work of education for the Dairy cooperatives and special training programmes should be organised for the staff and the office bearers of the societies/unions.

2. All the State Level milk federations should become members of the National Cooperative Union of India.

V. Financing:

1. It was recommended that the Dairy cooperatives should be financed on easy terms of payment and lower rate of interest as compared to commercial banks.

2. The terms of agreement for availing the loan assistance from ARDC should be modified.

3. The Reserve Bank of India should reduce the rate of interest charged by it on medium term agricultural credit to cooperative credit institutions so as to enable them to issue medium term loan for purchase

of milch cattle specially to the weaker sections at a low rate of interest.

4. The National Cooperative Development Corporation should consider the need for financing the milk production activity in the country.

Import of Polyester Yarn

3497. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of Polyester Yarn imported in 177 and 1978;

(b) the names of the firms which were given licences for import and the quantity and value of the material permitted under the licence for each firm; and

(c) the changes contemplated in the import policy in respect of Polyester Yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Import of Polyester Filament Yarn during 1976-77 was of the order of 705 tonnes valued Rs. 136.57 lakhs and during 1977-78 it was 2010 tonnes valued Rs. 345.47 lakhs.

(b) Particulars of import licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports; copies of these Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Import Policy for 1979-80 is still under formulation.

Ban on Import of Synthetic Fibres

3498. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban the import of Synthetic Fibres into India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Under the current Import Policy, import of all Synthetic non-cellulose fibres (excluding polyester fibre/tow, polymeric fibre, acrylic fibre, acrylic tow) is canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India. The policy for 1979-80 is under formulation.

Export Prospects of Agricultural Commodities

3499. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by the Agriculture Secretary has assessed the export prospects of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have accepted the suggestions of this Committee for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The main recommendations of Task Force are that a long term export policy should be adopted. Such commodities as are subject to shortages or rise in domestic prices, minimum export targets should be laid down and exports must continue to take place at the minimum level in order to ensure that the market does not diminish for future years. Commodity Boards in respect of Shellac, Pepper and Spices, meat, Olives, Oil and Oil cakes should be set up so that an integrated view can be taken and

planned production programme with schemes for ensuring fair and remunerative prices to the growers can be ensured. Transport and Storage facilities should be improved at Bombay Port and Delhi. Contract cultivation and extension projects for items like onions, potatoes, green vegetables, flowers and certain fruits should be undertaken for the purpose of exports, etc. etc.

The recommendations of the Task Force are under examination.

Recommendations of Public Relations Officers Conference

3500. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the eleven recommendations made by the recently held two-days Public Sector Public Relations Officers' Conference; and

(b) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The recommendations are as follows:

(1) The Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) should initiate a national debate to define the role of public sector in fulfilling national objectives;

(2) SCOPE should provide a forum for co-ordination of public relation activities among the public enterprises to tackle common problems and improve communications;

(3) The public relations man in the enterprises should be associated with the decision making processes and kept fully informed so as to

improve his effectiveness and contribution;

(4) Intermedia co-ordination Committees should be revitalised and State Level Co-ordination Committees set-up;

(5) The Government media units should keep the public relations personnel of the enterprises informed of the facilities available for field publicity, photo library, films, T.V. etc.,

(6) The public relations men should be trained on media processes and their impact in which the Institute of Mass Communication should play an important role;

(7) The Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should jointly fill the communication gap in projecting India's technological and consultancy expertise in developing countries;

(8) Government should implement decisions taken by the previous public relations Conferences;

(9) Apart from minimum academic qualifications, the selection of public relations officers should be done on the basis of their specialisation in the field of journalism, communications etc.,

(10) SCOPE with the assistance of the Bureau of Public Enterprises should examine the setting up of an Institute to impart training in public relations which could begin by offering refresher course; and

(11) SCOPE should prepare case studies on Indian experience and undertake research in the area of public relations as well as examine possibility of providing advisory services to public enterprises.

(b) After due examination, appropriate action will be taken on these recommendations.

Mysore Tobacco Company

3501. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a better yield of tobacco during 1978, the Mysore Tobacco Company Limited, Karnataka Government had decided on setting up a Tobacco Company, which is designed to push up the handling capacity from 1.5 million kg. to over 2.5 million kg.; and

(b) if so, the details regarding assistance provided by the Central Government to the State of Karnataka in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Mysore Tobacco Company has stepped up the handling capacity from 1.5 million kg. to 3.0 million kg., making use of its own funds and advances received from purchasers. The company has not approached the Government of India for assistance for pushing up handling capacity.

Agreement between India and Australia re Pricing and Marketing of Iron Ore

3502 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Australia had agreed on the pricing and marketing of iron ore, keeping in mind the poor prices of recent years which have made fresh investments in ore projects uneconomic; and

(b) whether any discussion has been held between the two Prime Ministers talk recently during the visit of the Australian Prime Minister to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The issue came for discussion between the two Prime Ministers recently. In the context of the Association of Iron Ore Producing and Exporting Countries of which both India and Australia are members, it was agreed that the two countries should cooperate with each other in marketing and export of iron ore through regular bilateral consultations at Government level.

Delegations to Foreign Countries

3503. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many delegations went to the foreign countries in the last 20 months;

(b) give the names of the Members who went in each delegation;

(c) how much amount has been spent by Government on each delegation;

(d) how many new delegations are proposed to be sent during 1979; and

(e) what is the criteria for selecting the Members in the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The required information for the period from July 1977 to February 1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d): Delegations are sent abroad to participate in conferences, meetings, seminars, etc. which are of interest to India. As the number of such occasions is likely to vary from year to year, it is not possible to indicate in advance the number of delegations likely to be sent abroad during 1979.

(e) The members of the delegations are selected keeping in view their knowledge of and expertise in the subject matters of the conferences etc.

Ban on investments by Indian Citizens Abroad

3504. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned Indian citizens staying outside India to invest in any of the prosperous Industrial organization in India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons, and

(c) whether Government propose to lift this ban; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Non resident Indians are permitted to invest up to 20 per cent in the new issues of new companies in selected industries. This facility is not open for investment in the shares of existing companies.

(b) to (d). The intention of the Government is to facilitate inflow of foreign exchange to promote growth of new industries. Government do not find sufficient justification to modify this policy.

Foreign Exchange earned from Tourist Traffic

3505. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA. RY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from tourist traffic during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to attract more tourist to the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from tourist traffic during the last 3 years is estimated as follows:—

Year	Foreign exchange earnings
1976 . . .	Rs. 225 crores
1977 . . .	Rs. 283 crores
1978 . . .	Rs. 330 crores

(b) In addition to the existing facilities, the following are being provided to attract more tourists:—

(i) Major improvements are being made at the four international airports and clearance formalities have been simplified.

(ii) Facilities for water sports, trekking, etc. for youth are being developed.

(iii) Inexpensive, clean and comfortable accommodation is being provided through the construction of Janata hotels for budget-minded international tourists.

(iv) Introduction of direct air-service with more frequency between West Asia and Trivandrum has helped to increase the flow of tourists to South India.

श्री बेंकटेश वेपर एंड सोर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, जिला मद्रुरे द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क तथा आयकर की शरायपी

3506. श्री हुकम चण्ड कछवाय : क्या उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे :

(क) श्री बेंकटेश वेपर एण्ड सोर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड पुष्पपुर गांव, पलानी तालुक, जिला मद्रुरे, स्वामीनाथपुरम, डाकघर भांडाकुलम-642113 ने सत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क तथा आयकर की कितनी राशि खदा की है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस कर्म में इसके आरम्भ से अब तक, वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का पूंजी-निवेश किया गया है और इस कर्म में बायींवार कितने हैं और बायींवारों में अब

तक धायकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है तथा वे अन्य जिन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारों में भागीदार हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनमें कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया है तथा उन पर गत तीन वर्षों की धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहाँ तक श्री बैंकटेश पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, (गांव-पुष्पपुर), तालुका-पलानी) जिला मधुरै, स्वामीनाथपुरम्, डाकघर-माझाबुकुलम्-642113 द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में की गई सीमा-मुल्क की धरायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी धारातकस्तर/निर्यातकस्तर द्वारा धरा किए गए सीमा-मुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्षवार नहीं रखा जाता।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि श्री बैंकटेश पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, (गांव-पुष्पपुर, तालुका-पलानी) जिला मधुरै, स्वामीनाथपुरम्, डाकघर-माझाबुकुलम्-642113 एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य-विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 10 अप्रैल 1974 है। इसमें लगायी गई पूंजी के वर्षवार व्योरे, एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिए जायेंगे।

धनरावती श्री बैंकटेश पेपर बिस्स लि०, तमिलनाडु द्वारा उत्पादन मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क और धायकर का भुगतान

3507. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान धनरावती श्री बैंकटेश पेपर बिस्स लि०, पो० प्रा० उदयलपेट मदाबुकुलम (तमिलनाडु) ने उत्पाद मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क और धायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया और उन पर धायकर की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक वर्ष-वार इसमें कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और इस फर्म के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त भागीदारों द्वारा धायकर के रूप में अब तक कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारिक फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा

उनमें कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों के बारे में उन पर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहाँ तक धनरावती श्री बैंकटेश पेपर बिस्स लिमिटेड डाकखाना उदयलपेट, माझाबुकुलम् (तमिलनाडु) द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गई सीमा-मुल्क की धरायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी भी धारातकस्तर/निर्यातकस्तर द्वारा धरा किये गये सीमा मुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्ष-वार नहीं रखा जाता है।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि धनरावती श्री बैंकटेश पेपर बिस्स लिमिटेड, डाकखाना उदयलपेट, माझाबुकुलम् (तमिलनाडु) एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है, और इस प्रकार उसके कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। इस समय बिधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी-का विभाग) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 4 जनवरी, 1960 है। इसमें निवेश की गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार व्योरे इकट्ठी किये जा रहे हैं और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

बालकृष्ण पेपर बिस्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क तथा धायकर की धरायगी

3508. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बालकृष्ण पेपर बिस्स लिमिटेड नागरदास रोड ग्रन्थेरी ईस्ट बम्बई ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादक मुल्क, सीमा मुल्क तथा धायकर के रूप में कितनी राशि धरा की और उनकी और धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म में इसकी स्थापना के समय से अब तक वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का निवेश किया गया, इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और भागीदारों ने अब तक कितना धायकर धरा किया है और अन्य उन उद्योगों तथा व्यापारियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें उन्होंने कितना निवेश कर रखा है और उनकी और गत तीन वर्षों की कितना धायकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जहाँ तक बालकृष्ण पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नागरदास रोड, अखेरी ईस्ट, बम्बई द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गई सीमा शुल्क की अधायनी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी भी आयातकर्ता / निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भेदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्ष-वार नहीं रखा जाता है ।

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि बालकृष्ण पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नागरदास रोड, अखेरी ईस्ट, बम्बई एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन बंजीकृत है और, इस प्रकार, उसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार यह कम्पनी 'पापकमी कारपोरेशन लि०' के नाम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य ने 20-11-1961 को पंजीकृत की गई । कम्पनी में 17-5-1971 को अपना नाम बदल कर बालकृष्ण पेपर मिल्स रखा है । इसमें लघाई गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार व्योरे निम्नानुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि
के तुलना पत्र के अनुसार

प्रदत्त पूंजी

	(रुपये लाखों में)
31-3-1963	12.19
31-3-1964	17.07
31-3-1965	17.26
31-3-1966	17.26
31-3-1967	17.45
31-3-1969 से	
31-3-1976 तक	20.00

प्रवर सहकारी पेपर मिल्स, प्रवरनगर, जिला अहमदाबाद
द्वारा उत्पादित शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का
भुगतान

3509. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
अब अखिल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रवर सहकारी पेपर मिल्स, प्रवरनगर,
जिला अहमदाबाद ने यत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पाद
शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी
घनराशि का भुगतान किया और उन पर आयकर के
रूप में कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक
वर्ष-वार इस फर्म में कितनी राशि लगाई गई है और
इस फर्म के भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और
भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर के रूप में अब तक कितनी
राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य
उद्योगों और व्यापारिक कम्पनियों के नाम क्या
हैं; जिनमें से भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी
राशि लगाई गई है और यत तीन वर्षों के लिए उन
पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार
उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) . जहाँ तक प्रवर
सहकारी पेपर मिल्स, प्रवरनगर, जिला अहमदाबाद,
द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष
में की गई सीमा शुल्क की अधायनी के
बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना
संभव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी आयकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता
विशेष द्वारा भेदा किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का रिकार्ड
वर्ष-वार नहीं रखा जाता ।

इस कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में भेदा की
गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम नीचे दिए
अनुसार है :—

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(रुपये)	(रुपये)	(रुपये)
1,594	3,01,890	6,32,448

प्रश्न में मांगी गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की
जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर
रख दी जायगी ।

मिस्त्र के साथ व्यापार

3510. श्री शिव नारायण सरजूनिया : क्या
आर्थिक, नागरिक वृद्धि और सहकारिता मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिस्त्र के साथ व्यापार में कितनी-कितनी
वस्तुओं का निर्यात तथा आयात किया जाता
है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति प्रथम कम्पनी की नियुक्ति की गई है; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) भारत से मिन अरब गणराज्य को निर्यात की जाने वाली मुख्य मर्दे ये हैं : चाय, मसाले, तम्बाकू, चमड़ा, शैथनीय पदार्थ, रासायनिक पदार्थ तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद रबड़ उत्पाद, पटसन माल, वस्त्र तथा परिधान, भवन निर्माण सामग्री, लोहा तथा हस्पात की मर्दे, धातु विनिर्मित माल, मशीनें, परिवहन उपकरण आदि। आयात की मुख्य मर्दे रूई वी। पहले कुछ कच्चा तेल तथा बाबल भी आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) सरकार विदेशी मुद्राओं के साथ व्यापार के प्रयोजनार्थ कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं करती है। कुछ मामलों में अलग अलग संगठनों ने एजेंट नियुक्त किये होंगे, ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

सीबिया क साथ व्यापार

3511. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सीबिया के साथ व्यापार में किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात तथा आयात किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति प्रथम कम्पनी की नियुक्ति की गई है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) सीबिया से भारत को आयात आजकल नगण्य है। भारत से सीबिया को निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख मर्दे ये हैं : पशुओं के लिए चारा, मसाले, चाय, टायरों और ट्यूबों सहित रबड़ का सामान, खनिज और खनिज विनिर्मित वस्तुएं लोहा और हस्पात, धातु व धातु से विनिर्मित वस्तुएं, धातु संरचनाएं और उनके पुर्जे, मूल धातु के घरेलू उपकरण, मशीनरी (विद्युत् तथा गैर-विद्युत्), परिवहन उपकरण, खिलौने, क्रीड़ा तथा अन्य खेल-कूद व सामान, कलाकृतियां तथा भाषाकरण।

(ख) सरकार विदेशी मुद्राओं के साथ व्यापार के प्रयोजनार्थ कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं करती है। कुछ मामलों में अलग-अलग संगठनों ने एजेंट नियुक्त किए होंगे। ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

घोमान के साथ व्यापार

3512. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घोमान के साथ किये गये व्यापार करार के अंतर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का इस देश को निर्यात और किन-किन का वहां से आयात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी व्यक्ति प्रथम कम्पनी को कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) भारत सरकार और घोमान सरकार के बीच किलहाल कोई व्यापार करार नहीं है। घोमान को निर्यात की जाने वाली मुख्य वस्तुएं हैं : चांस, चाय मसाले, प्लाईवुड और लकड़ी के अन्य उत्पाद, परिधानों सहित वस्त्र, भवन निर्माण सामग्री, लोहे और स्टील की वस्तुएं, ट्यूबें और पाइप, तैयार ढाँचे, तार उत्पाद, धातुओं से निर्मित वस्तुएं, मशीनें, परिवहन उपकरण, बिजली का घरेलू सामान, औद्योगिक फास्नर, रासायन, शैथनीय पदार्थ तथा सम्बन्धित मर्दे, घरेलू वस्तुएं, फर्नीचर, प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं, भाषाकरण आदि। घोमान से आयात की प्रमुख वस्तु खजूर है।

(ख) विदेशों के साथ व्यापार के उद्देश्य से सरकार कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं करती है। कुछ मामलों में चाय व अलग-अलग संगठनों ने एजेंट नियुक्त कर लिए होंगे। ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Export of Onions

3513. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether onion is at present exported;

(b) if so, the quantity and the money value thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the countries where onions were exported during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity exported and the export value realized during the last three years is as under:

	Qty. M/T	Value (Rs. lacs)
1976-77 . . .	17582.2	1960.87
1977-78 . . .	56014	782.01
1978-79 . . . (Upto January)	75776	1122.53

(c) The major importing countries were Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Dubai, France, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Oman, Nepal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, U.K., USSR, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka.

Export of Cotton Textiles

3514. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exports cotton textiles;

(b) if so, the quantity and rupee value thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the countries where cotton textiles were exported during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Overall exports of cotton textiles are maintained in terms of values which, for the last three years, are as follows:

(Rupees in crores).

1975-76	375.75
1976-77	631.47
1977-78	614.82

(c) Cotton textiles were exported mainly to the following countries:

USA, EEC countries, U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan, Mauritius, Tanzania, West Indies, Bangladesh, Burma, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and North Vietnam.

Flying Clubs Practice Services cut by Fuel Shortage

3515. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any cut in the practice-services of the Flying Clubs or had been hit by fuel shortage in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Due to situation in Iran, shipment of Aviation Gasoline during November and December, 1978 was disrupted. Thereafter, when the shipment started arriving they could not be cleared due to Dock Workers' strike at our ports. As a result of these factors Aviation Gasoline was not delivered to some Flying Clubs and approximately 15-20 Pushpak Trainer aircraft were idle for 1½ to 3 months. The Indian Oil Corporation with whom the matter was taken up

have assured that alternate arrangements have been made for supply of gasoline to the Flying Clubs.

Kerala Government Proposal for Plane Service in Kerala

3516. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government got any proposal from the State Government for a plane service inside the State;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government; and

(c) the reasons for the delay of permissions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No formal proposal to this effect has been received from the Government of Kerala in terms of the provisions of the Aircraft Rules 1937. However, there was a reference to such a proposal to the Chairman, Indian Airlines, which was also informally discussed by the State Government. The Director General of Civil Aviation explained the position under the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to the State Government representatives.

Development of Varkala as a Tourist Centre

3517. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government got any proposal to develop Varkala (in Trivandrum Distt.) as a tourist centre and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों के अनुदान/ऋण

3518. श्री केदार राम बोरडे: क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह दो वर्षों के दौरान भारत ने किन्-किन देशों से अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्राप्त की है और इस प्रकार कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) अनुदान और ऋण किन शर्तों के अधीन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) विदेशों के प्रति भारत की ऋण देयता कितनी है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा पटल पर विवरण रख दिए गए हैं। सम्बन्ध में रखे गये। देखिए सध्या एल-टी-4097/79।

(ग) पहली जनवरी, 1979 के सम्भार ऋणों को छोड़ कर, तीस देशों और तीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रति भारत की देनदारी 12258 करोड़ रुपये की।

Taxes paid on amount collected at Kisan Sammelan

3519. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 1 crore was collected at the Kisan Sammelan held recently in New Delhi and presented to Shri Charan Singh as a birthday gift;

(b) whether the necessary accounts in respect of this amount have been filed with Government and taxes thereof paid; and

(c) who has filed these accounts and what are the taxes paid thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about holding of a Kisan Sammelan recently in New Delhi on the occasion of the birthday of Shri Charan Singh and the presentation of a purse to him.

(b) and (c). The question of the filing of accounts and payment of taxes, if any due thereon, can only arise in the next financial year when the returns of income becomes due.

Prosecution Proceedings against Official of the Ministry of Finance

3520. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI had recommended prosecution against one official in his Ministry (Shri K. B. Parsai);

(b) the findings of the CBI on charges on which prosecution was recommended;

(c) whether it is a fact that he has managed to escape enquiry/prosecution/inaction by high ups and instead has managed to get promotion; and

(d) reasons for not launching prosecution proceedings against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANOHAR LAL): (a) The CBI on 5-1-78 sent to the Ministry of Finance their recommendation for prosecution under Section 5(2) read with the Section 5(1) (e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, III of 1947 for having assets disproportionate to his known sources of income and for which he could not satisfactorily account for.

(c) and (d). The CBI's report was considered in detail in consultation;

(d) with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel. After enquiries, the Government reached the conclusion that the assets of the Officer in excess of his salary income was, *inter alia*, satisfactorily explained by known sources of income and was of the view that the prosecution was unjustified. The case was, thereafter, closed. However, the Government's displeasure was communicated to Shri Parsai on 2-9-76 on the following grounds:—

- (i) for carrying on, without previous sanction, a fairly regular side-business as an astrologer or a priest and earning substantial income therefrom;
- (ii) for not including the additional income, referred to above, in the income-tax returns till March, 1973; and
- (iii) for trying to bring pressure on the Central Vigilance Commissioner more than once.

The officer has represented against the communication. The said representation is under consideration in the Department of Personnel.

As regards the promotion of Shri Parsai, the position is that a decision for upgrading the post of Senior Hindi Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 1100—1600 to that of Under Secretary's Scale of Rs. 1200—1600 with the designation of Special Officer (Hindi), had been taken in May, 1974 with the approval of the Department of Personnel. The appointment of Shri Parsai to the upgraded post could not be made as long as the question of taking appropriate proceedings against him was under consideration in connection with the CBI case. As after enquiries the main and serious charges were found to be without substance, orders appointing Shri Parsai as Special Officer (Hindi) with effect from 1-7-74 were issued in July 1978 with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission.

S.C. & S.T. Candidates selected for the Post of a Peon in Bank of India

3521. **SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of a backlog the SC and ST candidates selected for the post of a peon in Bank of India, New Delhi, in 1977, have not been provided employment in the bank so far; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that the delay in appointment of SC & ST candidates is on account of the Regional Manager's hatred attitude towards this class; if so, the action Government propose to take against the Regional Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir. There is no backlog and some candidates from 1977 panel have been appointed and the panel is still in force.

(b) The bank has informed the Government that there was no delay in appointment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and has denied the charge against its Regional Manager.

Rape-seed and Soyabean Oil Imported by STC Stranded at Bombay Port

3522. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to congestion at Bombay Port, the vanaspati industry has suffered for non-availability of rape-seed and soyabean oil imported by STC stranded at the port;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the vanaspati industry is facing closure on this account; and

(c) what action Government has taken/proposed to be taken to remove this bottle-neck?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). While it is a fact that at times there has been congestion at the Bombay Port due to heavy traffic, the vessels carrying edible oils for S.T.C. are generally given priority in berthing. Moreover, S.T.C.'s edible oil imports are brought in not merely at Bombay Port, but also at other major ports like Madras, Vizag and Calcutta. Even on the West Coast, S.T.C. has, since 1977-78, been making a greater use of Kandla Port where there is a speedier access to the ships.

Thus the S.T.C. has been maintaining a continuity of edible oils supply to the vanaspati industry. This is shown by the fact that in the Oil Year 1978-79, there was a record production of vanaspati in the country. It may also be pointed out that under the present policy, the vanaspati industry is not bound to use only imported oils but has the freedom to use indigenous edible oils (except Groundnut and Mustard Oils) to the fullest extent.

In order to improve the position at Bombay Port, efforts are being made to get an exclusive berth for the S.T.C. for its edible oil vessels. S.T.C. has also augmented its storage capacity from time to time in various parts of the country to enable it to maintain adequate inventories of imported oils, so as to keep the supply line flowing at various times

Visit of a Trade Mission from Austria

3523. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trade Mission from Austria recently visited India;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said visit was official or semi-official or non-official on either or both sides;

(d) the places in India visited by the said Mission and the broad nature of the talks held by them;

(e) whether one or more bilateral trade agreements were signed between Austria and India as a result of this visit; and

(f) if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to f). An Austrian trade mission led by the Vice President of Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, Vienna, visited India from 11th to 21st February, 1979. This was a non-official delegation sponsored by the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce and consisted of leading industrialists from that country. The delegation visited Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay and had discussions with various Indian companies for augmenting trade between India and Austria and for prospects of industrial collaboration. Since the Mission was purely a businessmen delegation, the question of signing any bilateral trade agreements as a result of this visit does not arise.

Incorporation of Kanya Kumari, Tiruchendur and Courtallam in International Tourist Map

3524. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals from local authorities of Kanya Kumari, Tiru-

chendur and Courtallam have been received for incorporating these tourist centres in the International Tourist Map of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had been requested to make a quick tourism potential survey and prepare a perspective plan of tourism development. The Government of Tamil Nadu had accordingly sent a perspective plan of tourism. The matter was further discussed at the State Tourism Ministers' Conference held in November 1978 at New Delhi. It was then suggested by the State Government that Mahabalipuram, Kanya Kumari, Janata Hotel at Madras and Lion Safari Park at Vandulur may be taken up for development in the Central Sector. The development of Kanya Kumari will be taken up as one of the centres to be developed in the Central Sector in consultation with the State Government and subject to availability of funds.

Report of the Task Force on Gem and Jewellery Industry

3525. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diamond Trading Company of London has backed out from its collaboration agreement with the State-owned Hindustan Diamond Company;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the interim report submitted by the Task Force on Gem and Jewellery Industry to get the industry freed from the monopoly hold of Diamond Trading Company of London?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The collaborators of the Government for the Hindustan Diamond Company are Bank of Bermuda and Industrial Investment Trust, Bombay. Certain matters regarding operations of the company are yet to be settled with the collaborators.

(c) Government has considered the recommendations in the interim report of the Task force on Gem and Jewellery and necessary action is being taken in consultation with the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

Reference of Issues relating to Bank Employees to Adjudication

3526. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues relating to Bank Employees are proposed to be referred to Adjudication; and

(b) if so, the issues to be referred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). As bipartite negotiations between the Indian Banks Association and the unions of bank employees are going on, the question does not arise.

Nationalisation of Private Banks

3527. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to nationalise private banks;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Government have not considered it necessary.

Purchases of FCV Tobacco by USSR in 1978

3528. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the purchases of F.C.V. tobacco made by U.S.S.R. in 1978 from S.T.C.; and

(b) the purchases of the above tobacco made by that country from private companies in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The USSR purchased 1500 MTs of 1978 crop tobacco from STC in 1978.

(b) The USSR placed orders with 15 private parties for a total quantity of about 13,000 MTs for 1978 crop tobacco.

Compensation for Loss incurred on account of Central Sales Tax Amendment of 1976

3529. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 366 on the 15th December, 1978 and state the amount given to Kerala and other State Governments by way of compensation for the loss incurred on account of the Central Sales Tax Amendment of 1976 during the years 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): No compensation has been given to Kerala or any State Government for the loss incurred on account of the Central Sales

Tax Amendment of 1976, during 1977 and 1978, as the Government had not accepted the principle of compensation for this purpose. However, while computing the over all gaps in resources of the States for their Annual Plans 1977-78, the loss in the sales tax revenue due to the amendment of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and several other factors causing deterioration or improvement in States' resources were taken into account and advance plan assistance was released to the various States towards meeting the gaps in resources in accordance with a uniform approach adopted for all the States.

Impact of Import of Coconut Oil and Natural Rubber on Economy of Agriculturists

3530. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of the decision of the Union Government to import a certain quantity of coconut oil and natural rubber last year on the economy of the agriculturists who produce these items;

(b) whether Government intend to continue this policy further; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Import of natural rubber was allowed in 1978 to meet deficit between demand and supply and to stabilise market price. This import has not affected the economy of the rubber growers.

Production and consumption trends and movement of price of rubber are under constant watch and imports will be allowed only if absolutely needed.

The position in respect of imports of coconut oil if being ascertained and the information will be laid on the table of the House.

Garment Fair, 1979

3531. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether a Garment Fair of 1979 is being arranged in Delhi, and large number of countries have decided to participate in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): No, Sir.

Compensation for Boeing 737 Plane Crash

3532. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exact cause of various I.A.C. Boeing 737 in EAI series crash has been the mal-functioning of slats installed in its wings;

(b) whether Government have taken up the issue of compensation in respect of such planes with manufacturers;

(c) if so, to what extent the Boeing company have accepted Government claim; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. All the Boeing 737 aircraft in operation with Indian Airlines are 737-200 series. The Court of Inquiry which investigated the cause of accident involving Boeing 737

aircraft VT-EAM on 31st May, 1973, near Delhi Airport, did not attribute the crash to the mal-functioning of the States installed in the wings. Another Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EAL, which was involved in the accident at Hyderabad Airport on 17th December, 1978 is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry. Pending the inquiry, it will not be appropriate to attribute the accident to any particular cause.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Income-tax collection under the Head 'Income from Interest on Securities'

3533. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total income-tax collection under the head 'Income from Interest on Securities' from Corporate Sector and Individuals (figures to be given separately) during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of scrapping this head of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Collection under the head of account "Deduction from Interest on Securities".

(In crores of Rs.)

Fin. year	Comp.	Non-com.	Total
1975-76	12.23	50.65	62.88
1976-77	12.26	34.02	46.28
1977-78	14.14	54.46	68.60

(b) The Direct Tax Laws Committee has in its Final Report recommended that the income recently assessable under a separate head 'Interest on Securities' should more appropriately be accounted under the

head "Profits Gains of Business or Profession" where the income partakes of the character of business income and under the residuary head "Income from Other Sources" where it is not derived from a business activity. The recommendation is under consideration.

Indo-German Economic Relations

3534. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINA. RAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-German Economic relation are expected to be developed further due to the series of important visits to this country by German Banking, business and industry representatives;

(b) if so, whether these visits took place during the month of February, 1979;

(c) who are the important persons that visited India; and

(d) the outcome of talks held with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). In February 1979, Dr. Hermann Jose Abs, who is a leading personality in West German Banking and Industrial circles visited India at the invitation of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce. Such visits had to fruitful exchange of views on investment, trade and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Assistance to Small Scale/Primary Producers by STC

3535. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has undertaken a major programme for intensifying assistance to the small scale sector and primary producers to boost exports;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposed programme;

(c) to what extent the assistance to the small scale sector in the promotion of the exports has been increased; and

(d) whether technical collaboration has also been arranged with the overseas buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(b) and (c). The Small Scale Sector is being assisted by the State Trading Corporation in the promotion of its exports through a consortium approach. The small scale units are being organised in viable groups to develop reliable supply base. A number of new items have been identified for export in consultation with the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries). State Trading Corporation is also assisting the small scale units through upgradation of their technology, supply of critical inputs, supply of machinery and equipment, inprocess quality control and by extending financial support.

Recently the Corporation had organised a National Workshop to bring together all the agencies involved in the development of exports of small scale industries products. Following the workshop's recommendations a Small Scale Industries Division has been set up in the Corporation.

With a view to have better rapport and coordination with the State Government Organisations in their export development efforts, STC is also planning to open branch offices in different states.

(d) Wherever necessary, S.T.C. arranges technical collaborations with the overseas buyers to upgrade the product and increase productivity. At present the Corporation has such collaborations with Hungary for production of shoe-uppers, Australia for export of Rug by balls and Italy for designing of leather garments.

News-item captioned "European Economic ills Hit India—EEC accord"

3536. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the "Times of India" dated 18th February, 1979 under the caption "European Economic ills hit India—EEC accord"; and

(b) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Press Report in the Times of India dated 18th February under the caption "European Economic

mic ills hit India—EEC Accord" touches upon several matters such as slow growth rate of economies, increasing rate of unemployment, growing tendencies of protectionism etc. in EEC countries. These are domestic problems of the EEC which may tend to influence their approach to cooperation with other countries. However, it has been, and shall continue to be, the endeavour of the Government of India to secure the best possible terms in the commercial cooperation agreements with the EEC consistent with our policies regarding import of technology and foreign investment.

Programme for buying Air-Craft, to meet the needs of Air Traffic

3537. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed a firm order for buying Airbuses and Boeings during the present and next two years; 1979 and 1980;

(b) if so, from where and at what total cost;

(c) whether Government have already prepared a programme of buying further aircrafts to meet the needs of heavily growing air-traffic in the country; and

(d) if so, broad outline thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines have placed an order for purchase of one A300B2 Airbus aircraft at a project cost not exceeding Rs. 35.72 crores. Government approval has also been given for the purchase of one B-737 aircraft by Indian Airlines from M/s Boeing Company, USA, at a cost not exceeding Rs 10.00 crores in replacement of the one lost in accident in December, 1978. Besides, Indian Airlines have submitted a proposal for purchase of two more Airbus aircraft from M/s Airbus Industries, France and 6 Boeing-737 aircraft from

Boeing Company, USA, which is presently under consideration of the Government.

Air India have placed orders with the Boeing Company, USA, for purchase of one B-747 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in accident on 1st January, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.77 crores. In addition, Air India have placed orders with the Boeing Company for purchase of three B-747 aircraft at a total estimated project cost of Rs. 148.44 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 10.50 crores in Indian currency.

Air technology is a very fast moving one and it is not possible to decide in advance about the type of aircraft, which may be required by the two Corporations to meet their long term requirements.

Financial Assistance to New Cooperatives

3538. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide guidance and financial assistance to the new co-operatives that are being organised in the Kargil and Nubra areas to undertake supply of fruits and vegetables to the army; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The Government provides technical guidance to co-operative societies including fruits and vegetables co-operatives; and gives financial aid in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance to needy and eligible societies. For supplementing the efforts of the State Government in this regard, the National Co-operative Development Corporation provides 95 per cent of the margin money requirement of fruit

and vegetable co-operatives as loan to the State Government which, in turn, is passed on as share capital to the concerned society.

Tax Demand Raised by Assessments and Final amount determined by Appellate Authorities

3539. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tax demand raised by assessments during the last three years, year-wise and what was the final amount determined by the appellate authorities; and

(b) if there is a large variation in these figures, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The amount of income-tax (including corporation-tax) demand raised by assessments during the last three financial year is as under:—

Financial year	Demand raised (In crores of Rs.)
1975-76	1238.82
1976-77	1420.82
1977-78	1593.08

The Income-tax Act is a self contained code containing the procedure for appeals, revision and references. Considerable time is likely to expire between the initial creation of the demand and its final determination after the appeals etc., are finally disposed of. It is therefore not possible to link and analyse, year-wise, the final amount of taxes determined by the appellate authorities and seek to draw any conclusion therefrom.

केन्द्रीय सरकार को कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं पर खर्च

3540. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा लगने समय तक हड़ताल करने की क्या कारण है और क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की

सुलना में बैंक कर्मचारियों को अधिक सुविधाएं मिलती हैं और फिर भी उनके द्वारा प्रति दिन हड़ताल की घमकियां दी जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये अधिक प्रांतीय सुविधाओं और अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त धनराशि खर्च करेगी और यदि हां, तो इस मद पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा उन्हें क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुलकिश वस्त्राह) : (क) जब कि बैंक कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, भत्ते तथा अन्य सुविधाएं, विभिन्न अधिनियमों (अवार्डों)/द्विपक्षीय समझौतों/करारों के द्वारा वासित होते हैं, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का वर्तमान वेतन-ढांचा, तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है।

बैंक कर्मचारियों ने दिसम्बर, 1978 में 'धीरे काम करो' का आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ किया तथा 28 और 29 दिसम्बर, 1978 को अपने वेतन-मानों में संशोधन की मांग को लेकर हड़ताल की थी। द्विपक्षीय वार्ता जारी है। कर्मचारियों ने अपना आंदोलन वापिस ले लिया है तथा बैंकिंग उद्योग में अब स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है।

(ख) जी, हां। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिक प्रांतीय सुविधाओं पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में 126 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है लेकिन वास्तविक प्रावधान की जानकारी अभी मिल पाएगी जब कि इस योजना को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

वर्ष 1978-79 में आयात की गई वस्तुएं

3541. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1978-79 में किन-किन वस्तुओं का कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और उन आयात पर कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

वाणिज्य, वाणिज्यिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा ग्रंथ संकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा श्रीमता पूर्वेक संस्करण पर प्राप्त एक विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें 1978-79 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर) के पहले छः महीने के सम्बन्ध में भारत के प्रमुख मरों के आयात दर्शाए गए हैं :—

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

क्रमांक	वस्तु	मात्रा की इकाई	अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1978	
			मात्रा	मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5
1	गेहूं	हजार टन	139.3	26.69
2	रूख तथा फीम	"	14.2	14.95
3	फल तथा गिरीदार फल-काजू को छोड़ कर	मूल्य	—	16.59
4	कुम्भी तथा रद्दी कागज	हजार टन	57.7	22.22
5	कपास	"	9.7	19.37
6	संश्लिष्ट तथा पुनर्ज्वलित रेखा	"	83.9	95.15
7	कच्ची ऊन	"	6.4	14.26
8	उर्वरक , कच्चा	"	264.4	12.65
9	गंधक तथा बिना तपा लौह पायराइट	"	173.8	13.01
10	मैटलीफेरस अयस्क तथा धातु स्कैप मूल्य	मूल्य	—	22.75
11	खनिज ईंधन, स्नेहक तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद	मि० टन	9.1	784.64
12	वनस्पति तेल, जमा हुआ (खाद्य तेल)	हजार टन	545.9	318.10
13	कार्बनिक रासायनिक पदार्थ	मूल्य	—	63.60
14	अकार्बनिक रासायनिक पदार्थ	"	—	30.09
15	श्रीषधीय तथा श्लेषजीय उत्पाद	"	—	50.36
16	उर्वरक, विनिर्मित	हजार टन	1182.0	135.52
17	कृत्रिम रे जिन, प्लास्टिक सामग्री आदि	मूल्य	—	30.97
18	रासायनिक सामग्री तथा उत्पाद	"	—	19.88
19	कागज, गत्ता तथा उससे बना सामान	हजार टन	129.9	56.84
20	बस्त्र धागा, फेब्रिक्स तथा बनी हुई वस्तुएं आदि	मूल्य	—	22.67
21	मोती, मूल्यवान तथा अर्ध मूल्यवान रत्न	"	—	205.12

1	2	3	4	5
22	गैर-आर्थिक खनिज निमित्त मात, मोतियों आदि को छोड़ कर	मूल्य	—	29.57
23	लोहा तथा इस्पात	हुजार टन	340.6	150.89
24	अलौह धातुएं	मूल्य	—	93.47
25	मशीनें, बिजली की मशीन को छोड़ कर	"	—	353.88
26	बिजली की मशीनें	"	—	57.80
27	परिवहन उपकरण	"	—	147.09
28	व्यवसायिक, वैज्ञानिक नियंत्रक यंत्र, कोटोप्राप्टिकवात तथा आपटिकल सामान, बर्तिया तथा बच्चे	"	—	46.17
	योग जिसमें अन्य सबे तथा सबमशीन वस्तुएं शामिल हैं	"	—	3085.48

Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad

3543. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any show cause notice has been issued by Collectors of Central Excise for evasion of Excise duty to Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the Company and its Directors; and

(c) what are the points mentioned in show cause notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) A show cause notice has been issued to Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad on 3-7-1978 by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur.

(c) The show cause notice alleges fraudulent removal of 4,19,418 Kgs. of polyester fibre/tow from the factory without payment of appropriate duty in the garb of uncut crimped waste and suppression of production of

2,34,664.8 Kgs. of polyester fibre. In the notice, duty of Rs. 2,26,83,285.72 on polyester fibre removed fraudulently and illicitly, has been demanded. The notice also proposes confiscation of the building, plant and machinery used in manufacture and storage of polyester fibre so removed.

World Bank Assistance to Kerala

3545. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of World Bank Experts visited Kerala and had discussions with the State Government about various projects to which the World Bank can extend assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results of the discussions;

(c) what are the projects in Kerala already receiving assistance from World Bank or approved by them for assistance; and in each case what is the quantum of assistance given or promised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Teams from the World Bank have visited Kerala recently to discuss with the State Government possible World Bank Group assistance for projects pertaining to irrigation and cashew development. Further examination of the issues involved in the projects proposals is in progress with a view to obtain assistance from the World Bank Group.

(c) At present, the World Bank Group is assisting with a credit of \$ 30 million from International Development Association (IDA)—a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, in the implementation of the Kerala Agricultural Development Project.

IDA is also assisting in the implementation of the following Multi State Projects:—

(In US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	IDA Credit
1.	Rural Electrification .	57
2.	Fourth Power Transmission.	150

Kerala is one of the beneficiaries amongst other States in these projects though there is no specific allocation of credit in the Agreements with IDA for Kerala.

Janata Hotel at Digha in West Bengal

3546. **PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Janata Hotels in various parts of the country, particularly at Tourist Centres;

(b) if so, the places where such hotels have been set up with details about their capacity and the facts about the proposal for setting up of similar hotels in other areas;

(c) whether Government will set up such Janata Hotel at the Tourist Centre of Digha in the coastal area of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Five Year Plan on Tourism 1978—83 envisages the setting up of Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and at other selected centres, which will be identified after a survey is undertaken, and depending upon the availability of resources. Construction work has commenced on the first 1250-bed Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) in New Delhi which will be completed in phases by 1980-81. The construction of the Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will be taken up on finalisation of sites and on funds being made available.

(c) and (d). Government has no proposal to set up a Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) at Digha in West Bengal at present.

Civil Aerodromes at Divisional Headquarters

3547. **SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build civil aerodromes at central cost in all the divisional headquarters of the States; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

International Airport at Jaipur

3548. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an International Airport at

Jaipur in view of the fact that a large number of foreign tourists visit various tourist centres in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to convert Jaipur as an international airport, considering the traffic potential at Jaipur for such international services.

Scheme of Low Interest Credit by Nationalised Banks under Antyodaya Programme

3549. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme under which interest at low rates can be made available by the nationalised banks under the 'Antyodaya Programme' recently introduced in different States; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). Eligible borrowers identified under the Antyodaya Programmes of different State Governments get credit at a concessional rate of 4 per cent under the existing Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

More flights between Agartala and Dum-Dum

3550. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and hazards for the

passengers of the I.A.C. flights between Dum-Dum and Agartala;

(b) whether it is a fact that considerable number of intending passengers cannot obtain the tickets due to non-availability of the seats in the planes and the full facts thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Tripura have since brought to the notice of the Government these hazards of the passengers;

(d) in view of the absence of any rail link between Calcutta and Agartala, whether Government consider it desirable to take appropriate and immediate steps in order to augment the carrying capacity and frequency of the flights between Agartala and Dum-Dum; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (e). Indian Airlines operates daily Boeing-737 and F-27 flights on Calcutta-Agartala sector which adequately meet the present demand on this sector. As and when there is heavy seasonal increase in traffic, Indian Airlines operates special flights to meet the same.

Because of fleet constraints and operational requirements, Indian Airlines has, however, not been able to accede to the demand of the Government of Tripura for a morning F-27 flight intended for speeding up postal mail to Tripura. The traffic growth on this sector is being carefully watched by Indian Airlines with a view to augmenting the capacity as and when feasible.

Difficulties to People as a Result of Bank Strike

3551. **SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure that people do not face difficulties during bank strike period, as was faced by the public during the recent bank strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Negotiation between Indian Banks Association and the unions of bank employees are going on to bring about an amicable and peaceful settlement. A dialogue is also going on between Indian Banks Association and the All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisation for smooth implementation of the Pillai Committee Scheme in the banks.

Levy of Sales Tax by State Governments

3552. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend articles 282 to 289 to give effect to the recommendations of the Law Commission relating to the levy of sales tax by State Governments;

(b) if so, the nature of the amendments proposed and effects and repercussions flowing therefrom upon the revenue resources of State Governments;

(c) whether Government had prior consultations with the State Governments in regard to the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). With a view to plug certain loopholes, noticed by the State Governments in the administration of sales tax, which adversely affect their revenues, a Bill seeking to amend certain provisions in the Constitution, finalised in the light of decisions taken by Government on Law Commission's recommendations in this regard, contained in their 61st Report, has been introduced in the current Session of Lok Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Suspension of Flight due to Shortage of Aeroplanes

3553. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the **Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Indian Air Lines had to suspend certain flights due to shortage of aeroplanes;

(b) if so, how were the flights re-scheduled to meet the demand of the passengers; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Indian Airlines Corporation as a result of aforesaid suspension of flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Bangalore-Goa-service has temporarily been withdrawn for mandatory inspection of HS-748.

(c) The revenue loss is of about Rs. 76,000 per month.

Relief Measures given to agriculturists by Reserve Bank of India

3554. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state the relief measures given to the agriculturists during the last three years by the Reserve Bank of India in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities such as famines, floods, snow fall etc. indicating the name of the area suffered from the said natural calamities and the extent of relief given to each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): In the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, Reserve Bank sanctions medium-term loans out of the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund to the State Cooperative Banks

on behalf of Central Cooperative Banks. The above facility is utilised for converting short term loans outstanding against members of cooperative credit societies into medium term loans repayable in 3 to 5 years and thus the cultivators remain eligible

for fresh finance to carry out agricultural operations in the next season.

Amounts drawn against the Limits sanctioned in this behalf during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State in whose area crops were damaged	Amounts drawn		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Andhra Pradesh	174	2439	2394
Bihar	60	252	97
Gujarat	205	575	508
Haryana	52	65	301
J & K	—	43	—
Karnataka	—	1290	173
M.P.	95	319	—
Maharashtra	1730	381	193
Orissa	—	281	—
Punjab	—	43	—
Rajasthan	—	142	647
Tamil Nadu	1820	3443	3679
Pondicherry	16	—	20

In addition, in consultation with the State Government agencies, the public sector banks have also been providing relief to farmers in the areas affected by natural calamities such as drought, cyclones, floods etc. in the form of rescheduling/conversion of loans, non-imposition of penal rates of interest, grant of fresh credit notwithstanding default on earlier dues etc. No separate Statewise data are, however, maintained in this regard.

Impact of Increase in Export Duty on Bengal Deshi Cotton on Foreign Exchange Earnings

3555. SHRI BALASAHAB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME

MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the rate of export duty on raw cotton known as 'Bengal Deshi' from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,500 per tonne, will reduce the demand for export of the cotton;

(b) if so, will it affect adversely the foreign exchange earnings in this behalf; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to ensure proper utilisation of increased availability of Bengal Deshi cotton as a result of fall in export thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortfall in Procurement of Sulphur by MMTC

3556. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall in the procurement of sulphur by MMTC during 1978;

(b) what percentage does this constitute of country's total requirements, per annum; and

(c) whether some countries have failed to meet contractual obligations with MMTC, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The shortfall in the import of sulphur by MMTC during 1978 was to the extent of 17,000 tonnes.

(b) This shortfall constituted about 1.8 per cent of country's assessed requirement for 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. The countries which failed to meet contractual obligations with MMTC were Oland, Iran, USSR and DPRK.

Income Tax Raids

3557. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids organised by the Income Tax Department during the last two years;

(b) the amount realised as a result of these raids;

(c) details of the places/parties raided;

(d) whether any cases have also been registered as a result of these raids; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax authorities conducted 617 search and seizure operations during the year 1977-78 and 965 operations upto the period ending 31st January, 1979 during the current year.

(b) Assets (including cash), seized during those searches were as under:

1977-78	Rs. 353 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 362 lakhs

(upto 31-1-79)

(c) Considerable time and effort will be involved in furnishing the details of the places/parties searched. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of any specific place/party, it will be furnished.

(d) and (e). 2,229 assessments are involved in the searches conducted during the period under consideration. Of these, assessments in 272 cases have been completed upto 31st December, 1978. In the remaining cases, investigations are in progress.

Remittances by Foreign Companies

3558. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the details of profits earned by foreign companies operating in India and the remittances made by them to their home countries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1618 dated 2nd March, 1979 wherein the latest available information has been supplied.

Items being Exported from Orissa to Foreign Countries

3559. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items that are being exported from Orissa to foreign countries; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to delayed decision of Government of India regarding export policies, huge quantity of iron ores and crone ores could not be exported, causing labour retrenchment in large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) State-wise export data is not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा ऊंची व्याज दर पर एकत्रित की गई राशि

3560. श्री अच्युत राज सावकरावत : क्या अब प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कंपनियों ने लोगों को व्याज की ऊंची दरों की देख-रेख करके भारी राशियाँ जमा कर ली हैं और कुछ कंपनियों ने एक या दो वर्षों का व्याज भुगतान करने के बजाय तो व्याज की राशि ही भुगतान की है और वही लोगों की जमा राशियाँ लौटाई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1977 के दौरान एम. बालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले तो महीनों के दौरान लोगों से इस प्रकार की एकत्रित की गई राशियों का कम्पनी-वार व्यौरा क्या है और वे राशियाँ किस-किस बातों पर एकत्रित की गई ;

(ग) अब सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों के साथ क्या है जिनोंने वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान तथा बालू वित्त वर्ष के प्रथम नौ महीनों के दौरान व्याज की राशि तथा जमा राशि की भुगतानी नहीं की ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन जमाकर्ताओं को, जो कि कठिनाईयः सामना करने वाली हैं, से निवारण करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में

कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलफिकाइल्लाह) :

(क) बहुत-सी पब्लिक और प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ, ग्रामतीर पर बैंकों से वृद्धि व्याज की दरों पर, जनता से जमा राशियाँ स्वीकार करती हैं। सरकार को कुछ व्यक्तिगत जमाकर्ताओं से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इनमें से कुछ कंपनियों ने जमा राशियों पर व्याज की या जमा राशियों की भुगतानी नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग) : क्या उपलब्ध सूचना एकल की जायेगी तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग द्वारा व्यापकता राजेन्द्र सम्बर की अध्यक्षता में गठित एक उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति ने, जमाकर्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं?। कम्पनी-कार्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति पहले ही सदन के पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है तथा यह विभाग इस समिति की सिफारिशों की जाँच कर रहा है।

Protest over Government's Decision to discontinue Cash Aid Scheme

3561. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether garment exporters have protested at the Government's decision to discontinue the cash aid scheme;

(b) whether discontinuance of cash aid would not hit garment exports; and

(c) whether Government will consider the impact of withdrawal of cash aid at a time when garment exports are facing competition from South Korea, Japan and Hong Kong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Cash Compensatory Support Scheme has been discontinued on export of popular cotton garment items namely, shirt, blouse, dress, skirt and trousers to quota countries only. The garment exporters have represented against the Government's decision.

(b) Garment exports are not likely to be hit adversely because of discontinuance of Cash Compensatory Support.

(c) Government's decision has been taken after consideration of all relevant factors

Discontinuing of Several Feeder Services

3562. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is thinking of discontinuing several feeder services in order to keep up the schedule for other services;

(b) whether this is due to a depletion in its fleet strength due to maintenance problems; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to increase the number of aircraft and improve maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial Assistance from Japan

3563. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India received two grants from Japan totalling

1,300 Million Yen for buying equipment to expand irrigation facilities and two fisheries survey and training vessels; and

(b) the terms on which this loan has been obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH ARGARWAL): (a) Notes were exchanged on 16th February, 1979 between the Governments of India and Japan on grant aid amounting to Yen 700 Million (equivalent to Rs. 3 crores approximately) and Yen 600 Million (equivalent to Rs. 2.6 crores, approximately) extended by Japan to India for (i) purchase of machinery from Japan for construction of irrigation facilities with a view to contributing to the increase of food production under river valley projects in the Gujarat State and (ii) for purchase of two fisheries survey and training vessels from Japan with a view to contributing to the fisheries development in India, respectively. The grants will be made available within one year from the date of exchange of Notes unless the period is extended by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

(b) The assistance from Japan is not in the form of a loan but a grant which is a part of Yen 1800 Million grant aid pledged by Japan to the Government of India at the last Consortium meeting. The grants will be used by the Government of India for the purchase of products/services from Japan.

New Export strategy for Jute goods

3564. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased state:

(a) whether representatives of Jute Industry and Jute goods shippers have represented to Government recently to evolve a new export strategy for jute goods; and

(b) if so, what are the changes which are likely to be made in the Jute Export Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No specific representation from jute industry and jute goods shippers regarding any specific new export strategy has been made.

(b) Appropriate changes in the export policy are made from time to time keeping in view the prevailing conditions of export.

Assistance from UNDP

3566. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF

FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the Draft India (U.N.D.P.) Country Programme for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1983 submitted to Administrator, U.N.D.P. for consideration and approval by the U.N.D.P., Government Council in its session to be held in June, 1979 with particular Energy, Technology, Industry and Transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The draft India (UNDP) Country Programme 1 April 1979—31 March 1983 includes 69 new projects envisaging total UNDP assistance of \$ 86.06 million. The sectorwise break-up of new projects included in the draft Country Programme document is as follows:

Sector	No. of Projects	Allocation \$ million
(A) Agriculture and Irrigation—(fisheries, forestry, agricultural research and education, nutrition, water resources development, management and irrigation).	18	38.00
(B) Energy and science and technology (coal, petroleum, solar energy, power, science and technology, electronics).	22	17.36
(C) Industry (industrial development, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers).	8	7.62
(D) Transport and communications (road transport, railways, communications, tourism, civil aviation).	12	17.28
(E) Education and labour Welfare	9	5.80
TOTAL—	69	86.06

Creation of Agricultural Development Bank

3566. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had under consideration the creation of an Agricultural Development Bank along the lines of the Industrial Development Bank; and

(b) whether a large portion of the nation's savings was siphoned by such industries as are meant to produce goods needed by the elite sections of the society, if so, steps proposed or taken to correct this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The National Commission on Agriculture in its report (1976) had recommended, among other things, that

steps should be taken towards integrating the total structure for financing agriculture and rural development from ground level upwards right up to the creation of an agricultural development bank of India as the apex organisation. On examination, a view was taken that such an apex body, if it is to be established, should be under the general umbrella of the Reserve Bank and should not result in a dilution of the Reserve Bank functions with respect to regulation of credit and money supply. The Reserve Bank has initiated action to review the institutional arrangements for rural credit with a view to streamlining them.

(b) No direct data are available in this respect. However, Public Sector Banks have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposit resources mobilised at their rural/semi-urban branches are deployed in these very areas. As at the end of June, 1978, the percentage of such deployment was 52.4 per cent in rural and 47.4 per cent in semi-urban areas.

Foreign tours of Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers

3567. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Names of Cabinet Ministers who undertook foreign tours with dates, expenses and purpose of visits during the period from 1st July, 1977 to 31st March, 1979; and

(b) the Prime Minister's visit similarly for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE ZULFIKARULLAH. (a) and (b). ZULFIKARULLAH: (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Development of Hotel Industry through unemployed Graduates

3568. SHRI IALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the MINISTER of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct special "Janata Hotel" in each cities of India whose population is more than one lakh;

(b) if not, the details of the proposals for the development of Hotel Industry at such cities; and

(c) whether the Tourism Department proposes to finance unemployed graduates for development of Hotel Industry at such cities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Five Year Plan on Tourism 1978-83 envisages the construction of Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) at the 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and at other selected centres to be determined after a survey is undertaken to establish the need for such hotels, and depending upon the availability of resources

(b) A Study Group has been set up to undertake a survey of selected tourist centres to assess the accommodation requirements as also the type of accommodation required for promoting tourism to those centres. The selection of the centres has been made not on the basis of population, but on the basis of their already being popular with tourists or having the potential to attract tourists.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism has no funds for giving financial assistance for the construction of hotels. However, loans for constructing hotels can be obtained from State Finance Corporations for projects costing less than Rs. 30 lakhs, and from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, if the project costs Rs. 30 lakhs and above. The Department of Tourism, however, gives interest subsidy of 1 per cent on loans taken from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Permission sought by Companies for Amalgamation under Section 72A of Income Tax Act

3569. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of companies which sought permission for amalgamation under Sec. 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) whether permission was refused in any case; and

(c) if so, the names of the companies and the reasons for such refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Names of the 29 companies are given in the enclosed list.

(b) Yes, Sir Permission has been refused so far in 7 cases.

(c) the names of the companies are as under:

1. Chase Bright Steel Ltd.
2. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.
3. Atlas Cycles Industries Ltd.
4. International Instruments Ltd.
5. Payen Talbros Ltd
6. Brooke Bond India Limited
7. Crompton Greaves Ltd.

The specified authority constituted by the Central Government under section 72A of the Income-tax Act was of the opinion that in all these 7 cases conditions laid down in section 72A(1) would not be satisfied as a result of the proposed amalgamation.

Statement

Names of the companies which sought permission for amalgamation under section 72A of Income tax Act.

1. Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd.
2. Lakshmi Mills Ltd.
3. Arvind Mills Ltd.
4. Phalton Sugar Ltd.

5. Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries Ltd.
6. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
7. Chase Bright Steel Ltd.
8. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.
9. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.
10. International Instruments Ltd.
11. Payan Talbros Ltd.
12. Brooke Bond India Ltd.
13. Crompton Greaves Ltd.
14. Shalimar Wires Ltd.
15. Poysha Industrial Co. Ltd.
16. Chika Ltd.
17. Bhagwandas Boda & Co. Ltd.
18. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.
19. Navbharat Enterprises Ltd.
20. Kores India Ltd.
21. Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries Ltd.
22. McDowell and Co. Ltd
23. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.
24. Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.
25. Tirupur Textiles Ltd.
26. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
27. Hind Lamps Ltd.
28. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.
29. Steelsworth Ltd.

Extension of soft loan scheme to profit making Industrial units

3570. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the soft loan scheme by the term—financing institutions—to the profit-making industrial units also;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) purpose for which soft loan scheme was introduced in 1976-77;

(d) total loans advanced by the IDBI under the scheme to date; and

(e) who are the beneficiaries of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The soft loan scheme which is operated by IDBI in participation with IFCI and ICICI seeks to provide loans at concessional rate of interest of 7.5% per annum to eligible units in five selected industries, namely, cotton, textiles; jute; cement, sugar and specified engineering industries. Units are not eligible for assistance unless they are suffering from weakness relating to mechanical obsolescence and there are early prospects of viability as a result of modernisation. Priority is given in sanctioning assistance to sick units namely, those whose paid up capital and reserves have been eroded to the extent of 50 per cent or more. The proportion of assistance given on soft terms depends on the extent of weakness of the concerned units. This is so from the inception of the scheme, and its scope has not been extended specifically for the benefit of profit-making units.

(d) Total loans sanctioned under the Scheme by term lending institutions (including IDBI) till 31st January, 1979 amount to Rs. 290.29 crores.

(e) Loans are sanctioned to units in textile, cement, sugar, jute and specified engineering industries, in accordance with the eligibility criteria prescribed under the scheme. Total loans sanctioned to these units industry-wise, up to 31st January, 1979 are as below—

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Industry	Loan sanctioned
Textiles	146.33
Cement	31.32
Sugar	32.43
Jute.	36.76
Engineering	53.45
TOTAL	290.29¹

Dilution of Foreign share holdings by Companies under F.E.R.A.

3571. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following companies have diluted their foreign shareholdings as per provisions of FERA, namely:—

(1) Colgate Palmolive, (2) Cadbury India Limited, (3) Union Carbide, (4) Britannia Biscuit, (5) ITC, and (6) Bata Shoe; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). In the cases of Colgate, Cadbury, Britannia, ITC and Bata, the companies have diluted their foreign shareholding to 40 per cent in compliance with the FERA directives. The details of dilution are given in the attached statement

As regards Union Carbide, the company has diluted its foreign shareholding to 50.9 per cent by issue of fresh equity of Rs. 329.45 lakhs at a premium of Rs. 8 per share to Indian residents as under:

Rs. 219.24 lakhs as rights to existing Indian shareholders.

Rs. 10.21 lakhs to Employees/Directors/Associates.

Rs. 100.00 lakhs to Public Financial Institutions in exercise of their conversion option

The FERA directive to Union Carbide is that it will bring down its foreign equity to 40 per cent by 29th April, 1979, unless it has changed the nature and character of its activities so as to be eligible to retain a higher foreign equity of 51 per cent.

Statement

Name of the Company	Paid up equity before dilution & percentage of non-resident shareholding	Paid up equity after dilution & percentage of non-resident shareholding	Mode of dilution
Colgate Palmolive India Ltd.	Rs. 196.50 lakhs 100%	Rs. 196.50 lakhs 40%	Sale of shares of Rs. 117.90 lakhs held by the non-resident shareholders at a premium of Rs. 15/- per share of Rs. 10 to the Indian public.
Cadbury India Ltd.	Rs. 149.05 lakhs 100%	Rs. 300.00 lakhs 40%	1st Stage : Issue of capital of Rs. 99.37 lakhs at a premium of Rs. 1/- per share of Rs. 10 to the Indian Public. 2nd Stage : Sale of shares of Rs. 29.05 lakhs to Indians at a premium of Rs. 3.50 per share of Rs. 10 and a further fresh issue of Rs. 51.58 lakhs to the existing Indian shareholders at a premium of Rs. 2.50 per share of Rs. 10.
Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd.	Rs. 451.53 lakhs 55%	Rs. 631.53 lakhs 39.33%	Issue of fresh capital of Rs. 180 lakhs to Indians at a premium of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 10 including a prospectus issue.
I.T.C. Ltd.	Rs. 1895.00 lakhs 60%	Rs. 1895.00 lakhs 39.97%	Disinvestment of Rs. 380 lakhs to Indians (Existing Indian shareholders/public financial institutions/Publicly prospectus) at a premium of 50 paise per share of Rs. 10.
Bata India Ltd.	Rs. 300.00 lakhs 66.66%	Rs. 300.00 lakhs 40%	Disinvestment of Rs. 80 lakhs to existing Indian shareholders / employers / business associates at a premium of Rs. 8/- per share of Rs. 10.

Dilution of equity by Hindustan Lever and Siemens under F.E.R.A.

3572. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two multinationals—Hindustan Lever and Siemens are resisting the dilution of their foreign

shareholding to 40 per cent in terms of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) FERA directives are statutory in nature and companies wishing to continue their activities in the country should comply with them.

**Dilution of Foreign Shareholding by
McLeod Russel (India) Ltd. and
Warren Tea Company**

3573. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the DEPUTY MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether two tea companies,
viz. McLeod Russel (India) Ltd. and
Warren Tea Company, have diluted
their foreign shareholdings;

(b) if so, capital structure of each
of these two companies before and
after dilution;

(c) whether it has been alleged
that the dilution has not led to actual
Indianisation; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of Indianisation of
these two groups of tea companies
is as follows:—

McLeod Russel Group:

The seven sterling tea companies
belonging to McLeod Russel Group
have been merged with the Indian
company formed for the purpose of
taking over their business namely,
McLeod Russel (India) Limited, with
effect from 1st January, 1977. The
consideration for the transfer of the
business and net assets is Rs. 338
lakhs, and in addition, the U.K. com-
pany is entitled to the unremitted pro-
fits upto 31st December, 1976 esti-
mated at Rs. 219.91 lakhs. The capital
base of the Indian company has been
fixed as Rs. 200 lakhs. The aforesaid
consideration of Rs. 338 lakhs has been
satisfied by the issue of shares worth
Rs. 146 lakhs (74 per cent) in the
Indian company to the foreign share-
holders, and the remaining amount of
Rs. 190 lakhs has been let with the
Indian company as an interest free,
unsecured loan repayable in 5 annual

instalments. The balance of the shares
worth Rs. 52 lakhs in the Indian com-
pany (26 per cent) has been allotted
to the public through prospectus (22
per cent), employees (2 per cent),
and Public Financial Institutions (2
per cent).

Warren Tea Group:

The 11 sterling tea companies be-
longing to this group have been merged
with the Indian company formed
for the purpose of taking over their
business, namely, Warren Tea Ltd.,
with effect from 1st November, 1977.
The consideration for the transfer of
the business and net assets is
Rs. 440.50 lakhs, and in addition, the
U.K. company is entitled to the un-
remitted profits upto 31st December,
1976 estimated at Rs. 441.56 lakhs. As
for the profits for the period 1st
January, 1977 till 31st October, 1977,
74 per cent of the profits are remit-
table to the U.K. company and the
remaining 26 per cent are to be left
as a capital reserve with the Indian
company, which will not be available
for capitalisation for a period of 5
years. The capital base of the Indian
company has been fixed as Rs. 325
lakhs. The aforesaid consideration of
Rs. 440.50 lakhs has been satisfied by
the issue of shares worth Rs. 240.50
lakhs (74 per cent) to the foreign
shareholders, and the balance amount
of Rs. 200 lakhs has been left as an
unsecured, interest free loan with the
Indian company. The remaining
shares worth Rs. 84.50 lakhs (26 per
cent) in the Indian company have
been allotted to the Public through
prospectus (22 per cent), employees
(2 per cent) and Public Financial
Institutions (2 per cent).

(c) and (d). According to the
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
guidelines, foreign tea plantation com-
panies have to convert themselves in-
to Indian companies in which the
foreign shareholding should not
exceed 74 per cent. The Indianisation
of these sterling tea companies is in
accordance with the FERA guide-
lines inasmuch as the business and

net assets have been transferred to the Indian companies formed for this purpose, and foreign shareholdings in the Indian companies does not exceed 74 per cent. The balance of 26 per cent of the shareholdings of the Indian companies has been allotted to the public through prospectus, employees and the Public Financial Institutions, and the Indian companies have been listed on the Stock Exchange.

प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति कर स्थिति

3574: श्री छीतू साई गामील : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करते कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य में, 100 रुपये की आय पर प्रत्यक्ष तथा परोक्ष करों के मामले में प्रति व्यक्ति कर की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970 और 1978 में प्रतिवर्ष इसमें कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात के लोग देश भर में सब से अधिक करभार बहन कर रहे हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस भार को कम करने के लिए कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव सरकार करने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो उनका स्वीकार क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित कलशाल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1970-71 से 1977-78 तक के वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाए गए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का प्रति व्यक्ति भार, तथा उसमें वर्षवार प्रतिशत वृद्धि का स्वीकार किया गया है। [प्रज्ञापनालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-4098/ 79।]

(ग) जैसा कि विवरण-पत्र से देखने में आएगा, राज्य करों का प्रति व्यक्ति भार गुजरात में सबसे अधिक नहीं है और इसलिए इसे कम करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Dilution of Equity by Foreign Companies Operating in Non-priority Industries

3575. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
With the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
0061 LS-3.

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign majority companies operating in non-priority industries have been directed to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent;

(b) whether some of these companies are contemplating to enter consumer fields like razor blades, etc. by taking over existing Indian units by way of merger under the plea of taking over of sick units;

(c) whether taking over of consumer industrial units by foreign multi-national with even 40 per cent foreign equity would tantamount to allowing foreign equity upto 40 per cent in consumer industries, when foreign investment in these industries is not permissible in the Government guidelines; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to stop back-door entry of these multi-nationals into consumer fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Once a company reduces its non-resident interest to a level not exceeding 40 per cent, it is outside the purview of FERA. As stated in the Industrial Policy Statement also, such companies will be treated on par with Indian companies.

As regards merger of sick units with healthy units, guidelines have been issued under Sec. 72A of the Income Tax Act. In terms of these guidelines, such mergers will be approved by the specified authority only if they are in public interest.

Permission to M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. to act as agent of Centron Industrial Alliance

3576. **SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3711 on the 15th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. had been allowed to act as Agent of Centron Industrial Alliance for distribution of razor blades subject to MRTP clearance on the presumption of proposed merger of Brooke Bond and M/s Centron;

(b) whether the merger proposal of M/s Brooke Bond submitted to the Government has been closed till the foreign company dilutes its foreign equity to 40 per cent under FERA;

(c) if so, what is the justification for allowing M/s Brooke Bond to continue to act as Agent of Centron Industrial Alliance for distribution of blades; and

(d) whether Government consider withdrawing the permission already granted to this multi-national Company immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Approval to M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. Act as agent of Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd has been named by the Reserve Bank of India for a period of six months from 1st January 1979 or till the merger proposal of Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd. with Brooke Bond is approved by the 'Specified Authority' under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, whichever is earlier.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The circumstances leading to the grant of approval have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3711 dated 15th December, 1978.

(d) Does not arise.

Permission to Foreign Majority companies to act as Selling agents of Consumer Goods

3577. **SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing foreign majority companies are permitted to act as selling agents and distribution of consumer goods manufactured by Indian companies;

(b) if not, whether these companies will be permitted to do so when they dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent under FERA,

(c) whether this will not result in outflow of foreign exchange by trading activities of these multi-national companies; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to stop the multi-nationals from entering marketing and distribution activities of consumer goods, as and when they dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent under FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest are not ordinarily permitted to act as selling and distribution agents of goods manufactured by Indian companies.

(b) Once a company reduces its non-resident interest to a level not exceeding 40 per cent, it is outside the purview of FERA. As stated in the Industrial policy statement also, such companies will be treated on par with Indian companies. Therefore, a company which has reduced its foreign equity to 40 per cent may undertake trading activities subject to its complying with the applicable provisions of Companies Act and MRTP Act.

(e) and (d). Recent experience does not indicate that there is likely to be any significant outflow of foreign exchange as a result of such companies undertaking new trading activities.

Liberalisations made by the Industrial Development Bank of India

3578. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) the details of the liberalisation that have been made effective from 1st January, 1979 by the Industrial Development Bank of India in its refinance scheme for medium-sized units through the State Industrial Development Corporations,

(b) whether the IDBI has not accepted the proposal of extending the refinance limit to 100 per cent in those States which were backward because of the difficulty in defining such States; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to overcome this difficulty in defining the backward States in the country so that they can get 100 per cent refinance facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India has made the following liberalisations in its refinance scheme with effect from 20-2-1979;

(i) Maximum amount of loan to an individual project eligible for refinance has been raised from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs for State Industrial Development Corporations;

(ii) The stipulation that term loan given by State Industrial Development Corporation to be eligible for refinance should be for a minimum amount of Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of medium sized units has been removed;

(iii) The ceiling on the sized of the projects (project cost) eligible for refinance has been enhanced from Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 2 crores; and

(iv) Extent of refinance in respect of medium-scale units located in non-backward districts has been raised from 80 per cent to 90 per cent.

(b) and (c). The refinance is provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India upto 100 per cent of the loans to units set up in all specified backward districts/areas in all States.

Third Airlines in North Eastern Region

3579 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the third Airlines in North Eastern Region State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken up to date?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Recommendations were received from Secretary, North Eastern Council, for inclusion of eight places in the Third Level Operations, viz., Umroi, Kailashar, Aizawl, Tezu, Pasighat, Along, Zero and Daporijo.

(c) The Committee on Third Level Air Services considered the recommendations from all aspects, and with some modifications recommended the following 9 places in the North Eastern Region to be served by Third Level Operations:—

1. Arunachal Pradesh—

(i) Itanagar

(ii) Along

(iii) Zero

(iv) Passighat

(v) Tezu

(vi) Daporijo.

2. Assam—Rupsi

3. Meghalaya—Shillong

4. Mizoram—Aizawl.

The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

New Air Route from Agartala to Kalash Sahar

3580. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reopen new Air Route from Agartala to Kalash Sahar and Agartala to Sambrume linking newly developed tourist spots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). All the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are fully committed to the operating schedule on the present network. The Corporation has no plans to airtlink Kailash Sahar or Sambrume.

Tourist Hotel at Tripura

8581. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tripura has given any proposal to build up a tourist hotel with the help of ITDC;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the details of the action taken up to date, and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received from the State Government for the construction of hotels in Tripura. This proposal would be considered in light of the findings of the tourism potential survey which the State Govt. has requested ITDC to undertake.

Recovery of Income Tax Arrears

3582. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of income-tax arrears at present;

(b) what steps are being taken to recover the arrears;

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the law for speedy recovery of Income-tax arrears; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31-12-1978 were as under:—

	(Amount in crores of Rs.) (Provisional)
(i) Tax in arrears	730.06
(ii) Demand created but not fallen due for collection	291.14
(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.	

(c) and (d). A number of amendments have been made from time to time in the recent past in the Income-tax Act with a view to overcoming certain difficulties in the speedy col-

lection of income-tax arrears and preventing the accumulation thereof. No further amendments in this regard are under consideration at present.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over-due are given below:—

(i) The problem of reducing the tax arrears was discussed in detail at the conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in May 1978 and comprehensive instructions were issued in June 1978 which, *inter alia*, stipulated as under:

- (a) Target of collection/reduction out of arrear demand was placed at 55% and out of current demand at 90% with the alternative target of overall reduction of 25% of the total of tax in arrears and the demand of calling due for collection to be carried forward on 1-4-79 compared to that brought forward on 1-4-78.
- (b) The Annual Action Plan for 1978-79 was so designed as to enable the deployment of some manpower from the assessment work to the work relating to reduction of tax arrears.
- (c) One ITO in each Commissioners' charge was required to be exclusively assigned the duties of assisting Commissioner of Income-tax in supervising the recovery work.
- (d) Each ITO was required to set apart one or two days in a week or one week in a month to exclusively deal with the collection/reduction of tax arrears.

(e) The Special Squads were required to be set up for attending to various items of work connected with the reduction of tax arrears.

(ii) The Member of the Board in charge of reduction of tax arrears visited various Commissioners' charges and held discussions for stepping up the efforts to reduce the tax arrears. The defects noticed by him during inspection were brought to the notice of the Commissioners for taking remedial action.

(iii) A monthly telegraphic report to monitor the progress in achieving the targets of collection/reduction of tax arrears has been prescribed and the necessary follow up action is being taken on the basis of such reports.

(iv) Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) have been requested individually to dispose of the appeals involving large arrears of tax on a priority basis.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals involving high demands was sent to the Ministry of Law which has since been forwarded to the President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for requesting various benches to take up such appeals for disposal on a priority basis.

(vi) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been requested to meet the Chief Justice of various High Courts for early hearing of references/writs in cases involving common points and where payment of tax has been stayed by the High Courts.

(vii) A director of Recovery has been appointed with necessary staff to assist the Member (Revenue and Audit) of the Board in supervising the progress of reduction of tax arrears particularly in bigger cases involving tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(viii) In some cases acknowledgements of tax arrears transferred from one Commissioner's charge to another were not received by the transferring

Commissioners with the result such arrears were being shown at two places. The cases have been identified and the despatch of acknowledgements in such cases is being expedited in order to reduce the arrears.

(ix) A simplified procedure for giving credit for payment of taxes where the receipted foils of the challan is not available has been finalised in order to give credit expeditiously in such cases and to reduce the tax arrears.

(x) In order to remove the dead wood from the registers of the department, the Commissioners have been requested to expedite write off of tax arrears in old cases where the demand is found to be irrecoverable. The progress of write off of irrecoverable demand is being watched by the Board and necessary instructions issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax from time to time.

(xi) A Tax Arrears Clearance Fortnight was organised from 1st February, 1979 to 15th February, 1979 in order to reduce the tax arrears by adjusting tax payments already made, giving effect to appellate/revision orders, disposing of pending applications for re-opening the ex-parte assessments, and for rectifications and issuing the challans, wherever required, for the net tax demand.

विकास उद्देश्यों के लिये अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों द्वारा गांवों का चयन

3583. श्री बलवन्त सिंह बराल्ले : क्या अब प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विकास उद्देश्यों के लिए अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के कुछ गांवों का चयन किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है और योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार, किन-किन गांवों का चयन किया गया है, और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलिकाशलाह) :

(क) से (ग) : ग्रामीकृतित ग्रामों के समन्वित विकास की दृष्टि की दृष्टि से वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रों द्वारा ग्राम ग्रामीकरण योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंक ग्रामों के समन्वित विकास के लिए उनकी श्रृण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं। इस योजना के लिए कोई धन पृथक् से मंजूर नहीं दिया जाता।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जन, 1978 तक ग्रामीकृतित ग्रामों तथा सेवित खानों की सख्या और बकाया राशि की राज्यवार स्थिति प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य / संघ	राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	ग्रामीकृतित ग्रामों की सख्या	ग्रामों में सेवित प्रत्यक्ष कृषि श्रृण खातों की सख्या	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3	4	5	
1	भारत प्रदेश	.	5669	429,452	104,95.0
2	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	1508	13,610	1,29.0
3	बिहार	.	3101	60,664	8,59.3
4	पुच्छराज	.	2020	27,930	12,05.3

1	2	3	4	5
5	हरियाणा	1419	24,030	8,96.7
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	939	10,915	1,32.9
7	जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर	160	3,957	36.3
8	कर्नाटक	3135	86,516	23,15.1
9	केरल	807	110,900	9,65.5
10	मध्य प्रदेश	5737	36,325	10,42.2
11	महाराष्ट्र	2931	82,347	30,47.4
12	मनीपुर	150	2,489	45.9
13	मेघालय	71	3,907	45.8
14	नागालैण्ड	16	219	3.3
15	उड़ीसा	2029	85,872	9,84.2
16	पंजाब	2428	48,490	21,29.9
17	राजस्थान	5242	44,155	16,48.5
18	तमिलनाडु	2125	141,216	21,23.8
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	10486	202,711	28,24.8
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	10339	222,622	31,35.8
21	त्रिपुरा	1091	17,557	1,12.0
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16	94	0.7
23	चण्डीगढ़	17	10	0.1
24	दिल्ली	126	2,308	59.8
25	गोवा, दमन और दियु	95	2,150	28.2
26	मिजोरम	2	30	0.2
27	नाडिचेरी	66	4,547	89.0
		62925	1,665,028	343,58.4

Paid-up Policies of L.I.C.

3584. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to relax the rules governing the paid-up policies of the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) also whether there are any plans to give a better deal to the existing policy holders, in view of the L.I.C.'s increased earnings on its investments, as also the lower incidence of mortality, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLA): (a) In terms of the Policy conditions in force prior to 1-1-1976, a policy would secure a paid up value if premiums under the policy had been paid for at least three years. This condition was modified with effect from 1-1-1976 to provide that a policy would acquire a paid-up value only if premiums under it have been paid for a period of five years, or one-fourth of the original premium paying period under the policy, whichever is less, subject to the condition that the premiums have been paid for a minimum period of three years. The change in the condition was aimed at preventing discontinuance of policies at early durations and was considered to be in the general interest of the policy-holders. However, the LIC received representations against the change and on further consideration it has restored, with retrospective effect, the condition for grant of paid up value which was in force immediately prior to 1-1-1976.

(b) While the L.I.C. has experienced improvement both in mortality and in the return on investments, the advantage arising from the foregoing favourable development has been

offset by a rise in the expenses of management. Recently the L.I.C. constituted a Committee of Actuaries to examine the premium rates currently offered by it and to advise *inter alia* on the premium bases if a revision of the premium is called for.

Raising of Lending Rates by Banks

3585. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banks in India had raised their lending rates by 1 per cent p.a., when interest tax was levied by the Central Government in the budget for the year 1974;

(b) whether the Central Government had directed the banks to reduce lending rates by 1 per cent p.a. simultaneously with its decision to do away with the interest tax with effect from 1st April, 1978; and

(c) whether all the banks implemented this directive; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discontinuance of the levy of interest tax with effect from April 1, 1978 was to facilitate realignment of interest rates. Following this step, as also keeping in view the need for reduction in the banks' lending rates in the context of the relative price stability, the Reserve Bank of India revised the structure of the lending rates of commercial banks with effect from March 1, 1978. Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9216 on May 5, 1978.

(c) The banks have modified their interest rate structure in line with the directive of the Reserve Bank of India.

Expansion of Distributive Trade Through Cooperatives

3586. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposed expansion of the distributive trade through a network of cooperatives will have any impact on the existing distributive channels, storage and the subsidy problems; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to contain the probable impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The proposed expansion of the public distribution system envisages an increase in the number of retail outlets for providing a better service to the consumers. The number of new retail outlets to be opened will be decided by the State Governments who would also decide whether this should be assigned to a public sector institution, cooperative, village panchayat or to the private trade depending on local circumstances. Whichever agency is selected will be required to abide by the discipline of the Public Distribution System and also subject itself to supervision by the Consumers Advisory Committees to be formed for each retail outlet. Opening of new retail outlets will not have any effect on the existing distributive channels, storage and subsidy problems.

Impact on Price Structure due to expansion of currency in circulation

3587. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in internal currency circulation due to the accumulation of the Foreign Exchange reserves, during the course of the year;

(b) what was the impact on the price structure of the country in relation to such expansion of currency in circulation; and

(c) steps taken to reduce such impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The currency with the public increased by Rs. 1428 crores (16.6 per cent) during the current fiscal year so far (i.e., March 31, 1978 to February 16, 1979) as compared with Rs. 608 crores (7.7 per cent) during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year and this was partly due to the increase in foreign exchange reserves by Rs. 607 crores during the current year compared with Rs. 1133 crores during the previous year.

(b) and (c). The expansion of currency with the public during the current fiscal year so far has not affected adversely the price structure of the country as is evident from the fact that the average Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) during the period April 1978 to February 1979 (upto February 17, 1979) stood lower at 185.2 as against 186.0 during the corresponding period of 1977-78. Nevertheless, Government keeps the price situation under constant surveillance and takes appropriate measures as and when considered necessary, to prevent any undue rise in prices.

Regional Recruitment Boards for selection of staff of Public Sector Banks

3588. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the newly created Regional Recruitment Boards for the selection of staff of public sector banks not following the dependable methodologies developed by the National Institute of Banks Management at Bombay;

(b) if the methodologies of the National Institute of Bank Management are so outdated, should the National Institute of Bank Management continue its efforts in this direction;

(c) whether the recruitment processes differ from one Regional Board to the other; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for reviewing the working of these Regional Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Banking Service Recruitment Boards have adopted the 'objective' tests, hitherto practised by National Institute of Bank Management in public sector banks, as one of the methods of selection of candidates.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) and (d). By and large the essential recruitment processes in Recruitment Boards do not differ from region to region. Minor differences arising out of existing agreements between individual banks and their unions are being sorted out.

Assessment of the Potential for Indian Wooden Furniture in Denmark

3589. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principal conclusions of the study conducted by the Trade Development Authority to assess the potential for Indian wooden furniture in Denmark; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the above conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The principal

conclusions of the study conducted by Trade Development Authority are:—

(i) Potential exists for export of knocked down furniture.

(ii) New species of timber should be identified for making furniture of export quality.

(iii) Establishment of testing centres for providing facilities for the manufacturers to test the prototypes.

(iv) Establishment of wood seasoning centres and drying cells.

(v) Streamlining the system of auctioning of timber by various States and priority allotment of timber to exporters.

(b) The Government had set up a Task Force on export of wooden furniture which also took into account the study made by the Trade Development Authority while formulating its recommendations. The recommendations of the Task Force are under active consideration of the Government.

Export Orders for Indian Textile Machinery Industry

3590. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Textile machinery industry delegation which visited Mexico, Cuba and Colombia has been able to secure export orders for Indian Textile machinery industry;

(b) whether any joint collaboration with Mexican Industry is in the offing as a result of this visit; and

(c) the details of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A delegation sponsored by the Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association during September-October, 1978. The visited Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. report of the delegation has not been received.

Encouragement of Tourism in India

3591. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourists who came from abroad in the last 3 years;

(b) what specific steps Government propose to take to encourage tourism in the country and how much amount is proposed to be spent on it;

(c) what action has been taken so far in the last 20 months to encourage tourists and how much amount has been spent over;

(d) is Government aware of the fact that there is no propaganda in the foreign countries about touring centres in our country;

(e) has Government chalked out any plan for the same;

(f) has Government thought over a plan to give concessions to the tourists in Air and hotel fare; and

(g) if so, give the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The breakdown of tourist arrivals during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	No. of Tourists	Percentage increase previous year
1976	5,33,951	14.3
1977	6,40,422	19.9
1978	7,47,995	16.8

(b) and (c). The development of tourism is a continuous process. As a part of this process, emphasis is being given on building up the tourist infrastructure (accommodation and transport facilities), development of selected areas such as mountain and beach resorts for attracting a larger volume

of destination tourist traffic, development of cultural tourism as represented by archaeological and historical monuments and the development of wild life tourism. It is proposed to provide further facilities at the beach resorts at Kovalam and Goa and winter sports at Gulmarg. Construction of forest lodges at Kanha, Bandipur, Corbett and Simlipal National Parks is also envisaged. Under the cultural tourism programme, preparation of master plans (land-use plans) of two new centres, namely, Piprahwah and Haldighati have been taken up in addition to the preparation of master plans of Bodhgaya, Fatehpur Sikri and Brajbhumi area underway. It is also proposed to develop trekking in the Himalayan region, and water sports facilities at selected centres. It is further proposed to promote youth activities by setting up youth hostels at Gauhati, Bombay, Shillong and Gangtok. Greater emphasis will be placed on the provision of facilities for domestic tourism with the setting up of Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) in the Central Sector, to begin with at New Delhi.

To augment the accommodation facilities for tourists, the India Tourism Development Corporation has plans for the construction of 18 hotels/Travellers Lodges during the Five Year Plan 1978-83, at Delhi (two), Chandigarh, Gauhati, Gulmarg, Pondicherry, Goa, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Puri and five other centres yet to be selected. When completed these will add 1475 rooms. I.T.D.C. also has plans for the establishment and expansion of transport units at several places of tourist interest in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs during the Plan period.

Expenditure incurred during 1977-78 in the Central Sector for various schemes and anticipated during 1978-79 is as follows:—

1977-78	Rs. 376.78 lakhs.
1978-79	Rs. 895.97 lakhs (approx.)

(d) and (e). There are 18 Government of India Tourist Offices and 7 Tourist Promotion Managers overseas in the prime tourist generating markets. They undertake extensive advertising, publicity and promotion campaigns through the media of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, seminars, workshops, fairs and exhibitions, etc. Tourist publicity literature on India as well as films, photographs, colour transparencies and feature articles are distributed widely by these overseas offices. The Department of Tourism produced in 1978-79 about 6 million units of tourist publicity literature in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese and Thai for distribution overseas. Literature in Arabic and Persian languages is also being produced to

tap the newly affluent market of West Asia. Tourist documentary films in colour have been produced in English, French, German, Italian and Arabic. As part of its publicity/promotion campaign, the Department of Tourism invites every year travel agents, travel writers and TV/film producers from abroad so as to enlist their support in promoting tourism to India.

(f) Concessions in air fares are available to foreign tourists. However, there are no such concessions in respect of hotel rates.

(g) The following concessional fares are available to foreign tourists as well as Indian residents abroad provided payment is made in foreign exchange:—

(i) 'Discover India Fare' (Unrestricted travel on domestic sectors of Indian Airlines).

US \$ 200
for 14 days

US \$ 275
for 21 days

(ii) "Youth Fare"

25 per cent concession on normal US Dollar fares for those between the ages of 12 and 30 years.

(iii) "South India Excursion Fare"

A 21-day, 30 per cent concessional fare for travel between Madras, Trivandrum, Cochin, Coimbatore and Bangalore, provided this fare is combined with India-Sri Lanka or India—Male fare (it is not available for exclusive travel between stations in South India or when combined with any other fare).

Budgetary Position of States

3592. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the budgetary position of the States has deteriorated very much;

(b) if so, the details of each State;

(c) what are the reasons for the same and what specific steps Government have taken over it;

(d) have Government received any representation from any State about it; and

(e) if so, give the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (e). According to a study on the finances of the State Governments during 1974-75 to 1978-79 published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for September 1978, the combined overall budgetary position of the States, as

reflected in their budgetary deficits had deteriorated in 1977-78 and 1978-79 due to deceleration in the rate of growth of tax revenues as a consequence of various tax concessions and exemptions granted by the States and unevenness in the growth of revenue and expenditure. Several State Governments are still to present their budgets for 1979-80. The position in this regard for different States will, therefore, become clear when the budgets of all the States are available and analysed.

The position regarding the finances of the State Governments is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments. The Union Government and the Planning Commission have advised the State Governments to enforce strict fiscal and financial management and ensure that the resources are conserved, kept at the assessed levels and devoted, in the most optimum manner, to developmental activities. They have also been advised to ensure that additional liabilities undertaken are matched by availability of resources. To assist the States, it was decided to extend special loans to them towards clearance of their deficits at the end of 1977-78 and to enable them to start the year 1978-79 with a reasonably clean slate. A scheme for the regulation of overdrafts of States has also been brought into effect from the 1st October, 1978 in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission. Following the acceptance of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission, there will be substantially larger transfer of resources from the Centre to the States which, by proper husbanding, should enable the States to avoid deficits.

Income-tax Arrears against First Ten Individuals/Firms

3593. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) The first ten names of individuals/firms who are in arrears of Income-tax as on 31st March, 1978 and the amount of arrears in each case;

(b) the special efforts made since then, nature thereof; and

(c) the achievements, because of the special efforts made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The first ten names of Individuals/firms (partnership concerns) in whose cases income tax is in arrears as on 31.3.1978 and the amount of tax in arrears in each case as on that date is given in the attached statement. Tax which had not fallen due for collection in these cases on 31.3.1978 was Rs. 322.32 lakhs.

(b) The tax demands in the cases listed in the annexure are for the most part locked up in appeals, petitions before Settlement Commission, insolvency matters, and confiscation proceedings under SAFEM (FOP) Act 1976. Efforts are being made to expedite these matters, to write off demands wherever there are no prospects of recovery and to effect recovery wherever possible by coercive methods.

(c) Out of the total tax in arrears of Rs. 33.62 crores as on 31-3-1978, a sum of Rs. 4.03 crores had been reduced|collected|adjusted by 31-12-1978.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Taxpayer	Status	Income-tax in arrears as on 31-3-1978 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Dr. Jayanti Dharam Teja . . .	Individual .	640 24
2	Shri Haridas Mundra . . .	Individual .	6303 08
3	Shri F. P. Gaekwad . . .	Individual .	401 46
4	Shri R. Dalmia . . .	Individual .	333 74
5	M/s. R. B. Shree Ram Durga Prasad .	Registered Firm .	306 85
6	M/s. Nennal Champalal Shah and Co. .	Registered Firm .	276 35
7	Shri Haji Mastan Mirza . . .	Individual .	231 87
8	M/s. Raju Kant N. Shroff, Nadlad .	Unregistered Firm	193 68
9	Shri B. N. Bhattacharjee . . .	Individual .	169 76
10	M/s. Indira Jitendra Narain Singh, L/R of late Raja Bahadur Kamakhya Narain Singh	Individual	185 07
TOTAL .			3362 10

Demands made by All India Organisation of Pensioners

3594 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received a few written representations within two years from All India Organisation of Pensioners requesting to look into their problems;

(b) if so, when and how many; what were the demands made in the said representations, and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take on each of the demands so made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). A large number of representations have been received from the Organisation on various dates. The main demands of the Organisation are as follows:

(1) Appointment of a Pension Commission;

(2) Grant of DA to pensioners on par with the serving employees;

(3) Restoration of commuted portion of pension;

(4) Family pension provision to all pre-1-1-1964 pensioners;

(5) Arrears of relief to pensioners;

(6) Revision of the Pension Act, 1871;

(7) Removal of disparity between persons who retired before and after 1-1-1973.

(c) The demands mentioned in part (b) above have been considered several times but it has not been found possible to accept any of them.

धनिये के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

3595. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनिये के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देने के परिणामस्वरूप धनिया उत्पादकों की स्थिति दयनीय हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धनिया मंडियों में जमा हो गया है और नष्ट हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार धनिया उत्पादकों को राहत देने के विचार से फिर से धनिये का निर्यात करना आरम्भ करेगी और क्या प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि यह सही है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में धनिये के मूल्य गिरे हैं, तथापि, इसके निर्यात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं रहा है। वास्तव में धनिये के निर्यात में वृद्धि होती रही है। जैसा कि नीचे दिये गये आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है :—

निर्यात

वर्ष	मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1973-74	896.72	30,22,710
1974-75	669.35	27,95,250
1975-76	755.25	34,59,120
1976-77	2903.80	2,06,78,000
1977-78(*)	9378.43	6,40,42,000
1978-79 (प्रारंभ—दिसम्बर, 1978)	8525.27	3,67,50,000

(*) 1977-78 में धनिये के निर्यात में तेजी से जो वृद्धि हुई थी उसका कारण चीन में इसकी फसल का खराब होना था, क्योंकि वह विश्व-बाजार में एक बड़ा प्रतिकार है।

बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में नारायणपुर स्थित यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक द्वारा ऋण देना

3596. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक की एक शाखा गत चार पांच वर्षों से भागलपुर जिले के नारायणपुर नामक स्थान पर कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त शाखा ने कृषि विकास के लिए ग्रामीण कृषकों को ऋण देने में उदासीनता दिखाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई निदेश देने का है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिफकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां। यह शाखा दिसम्बर, 1974 से काम कर रही है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस शाखा द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को मंजूर की गई सीमा (लिमिट) 97 हजार रुपये थी और बकाया राशियां 86 हजार रुपये थी। इस बात के बावजूद कि इस शाखा द्वारा व्याप्त क्षेत्र बाढ़ों से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ और ऋण के प्रति काफी आकर्षण की कमी और वर्तमान ऋण-ग्रस्तता जैसी बातें मौजूद हैं, यह शाखा ऋण-जमा-अनुपात को 60 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक लाने के उपाय कर रही है। बैंक ने इस क्षेत्र में कृषि ऋणों को बढ़ाने के लिए इस शाखा में एक फील्ड आफिसर तैनात कर दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Collection of Excise, Income-tax and Customs

3597. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in collection in 1977-78 in excise, in-

come-tax and excess collection in customs;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the short-fall; and

(c) what are the details regarding the relevant figures relating to the collection of these revenue during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Budget Estimates for Union Excise Duties for the year 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 4593.24 crores (net). The actual realisations (including cesses in respect of coal, salt, rubber, iron ore, crude, limestone and dolomite) amounted to Rs. 4447.51 crores (net), thereby indicating a shortfall of Rs. 145.73 crores.

Some important commodities showing shortfall in Central Excise revenue and the reasons which may be responsible for such a short-fall are as under:—

(a) Sugar (reduction in Excise Duty from 45 per cent to 27.5 per cent on free-sale sugar and from 15 per cent to 12.5 per cent on levy sugar w.e.f. 16-11-1977 and partly due to fall in prices of free-sale sugar).

(b) Tyres (increased production of new units under, tyres did not contribute proportionately to the revenue.)

(c) (i) Kerosene (lower production than was anticipated).

(ii) Man-made fibres and yarn (production and off-take did not match earlier expectation.)

NOTE: In respect of items under (c) above the short-fall in Central Excise revenue has been more than made up by the buoyancy in Customs revenue.

(d) Cotton fabrics and Jute manufacturers (lower off-take for home consumption)

(e) Aluminum (lower production than was anticipated due to power-cuts.)

(f) Motor vehicles (lower production due to prolonged strike in motor vehicle ancillary industry.)

The Sanctioned Budget Estimates of Customs revenue for 1977-78 were Rs. 1728.44 crores, while the actual collections were Rs. 1824.10 crores (net). The actual collections were more than the Sanctioned Budget Estimates by Rs. 95.66 crores.

The Revised Budget Estimates of Income-tax and Corporation tax during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 2300.00 crores. The actual collection of Income-tax and Corporation tax during the above period amounted to Rs. 2222.77 crores. The short fall, therefore, amounted to Rs. 77.23 crores which is mainly due to poor business conditions during the year created by the extremely difficult situation on the power front and other economic factors.

I.A. decision to curtail some Services

3598. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.A. has decided to curtail some of its services; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines lost one Boeing-737 aircraft in December, 1978, the replacement for which would not be available till August, 1980. With a view to providing an acceptable standard of performance, the question of curtailing some of the existing services is being examined by Indian Airlines.

Posts sanctioned in Income-tax Department

3599. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the present Regime, the following posts have been sanctioned in the Income-tax Department; Members, CBDT: 2. Commissioners: 100; Assistant Commissioners: 100; ITOs, leave Reserves: 250; ITOs: Assistant: 150:

(b) whether it is also a fact that no posts of Inspectors were sanctioned during the present Regime;

(c) if so, the reason why Government are following the policy of Discrimination in sanctioning the posts of Inspectors; and

(d) whether Government propose to sanction additional posts of Inspectors and if so, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) 2 posts of Members, CBDT; 80 posts of Commissioners of Income-tax by upgrading the same number of posts of Assistant Commissioners; 87 posts of Assistant Commissioners by upgrading the same number of posts of ITOs Group 'A'; and 250 posts of ITOs (100 ITOs Group 'A' and 150 ITOs Group 'B') were sanctioned during the present regime.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Additional posts of Income-tax Inspectors could not be sanctioned pending a review of cadre strength.

(d) The matter is under active consideration.

Foreign Investments made by L.I.C.

3600. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation have made foreign investments in one or more countries abroad during the last three years, 1976 to 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof,

(c) reasons for such investments,

(d) whether any such investments are still pending; and

(e) if so, where and for what reasons?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The necessary information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Yesterday, the Delhi teachers demonstrated bare-bodied before the Education Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You must first of all take my consent. No. We are involved in different procedures. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1979-80 OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1979-80

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4089/79].

(2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1979-80 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4090/79].

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1979, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4091/79].

AMENDMENT TO EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1977 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 783 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1979 making certain amendment to the Export (Quality Control and Ins-

pection) Amendment Rules, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4092/79].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4093/79].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 15th March, 1979, adopted the following motion in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Jagbir Singh, and resolves that Shri Bhairab Chandra Mahanta, Member, Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Copra Cess Bill, 1979 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 20th February, 1979.

12.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling attention, Dr. Baldev Prakash.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order. Mr. Kosygin had detailed talks with our Prime Minister and he left New Delhi two days ago . . . (Interruptions). You should direct the Prime Minister to make a statement regarding this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MALTREATMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PEOPLE'S UNION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, SINGHBHUM

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: (Amritsar): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported maltreatment to the representatives of the People's Union of Civil Liberties from Delhi visiting Singbhum district on Wednesday, the 7th March 1979 to enquire into the complaints of violation of human rights of Adivasis of Singbhum district and widespread resentment among the people."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, a team of

the People's Union of Civil Liberties from Delhi comprising of :

- (1) Prof. Dilip Swamy, Head of the Department of Business Economics, Delhi University,
- (2) Shri Soman Dube, Journalist,
- (3) Shri George Mathew, Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University,
- (4) Shri Anjan Ghosh, Lecturer, IIT, Delhi,
- (5) Dr. Arvindo Ghosh, K. M. College, and
- (6) Shri Ashok Kumar Panda, Advocate, Supreme Court,

visited Baharagora Police Station area on 7-3-1979 to enquire into alleged atrocities committed on agricultural labourers living in the jurisdiction of Baharagora Police Station. There was no advance information about their visit to this area. The team visited village Olda and contacted Shri Karunakar Mahapatra who entertained them to a cup of tea. The members of the team were accompanied by Shri Prasoon Goswamy and Shri Dalip Paul, alleged Naxalite workers of the area.

While the members of the team and the alleged Naxalities were leaving the village, Assistant Sub-Inspector K. B. Rai posted at Naya Basan outpost intercepted them, suspecting them to be Naxalites, he demanded that they identify themselves. He appears to have treated them roughly although Prof. Dilip Swamy had disclosed their identity and produced the letter he carried from Shri Tarkunde addressed to the Chief Minister, Bihar. The Assistant Sub-Inspector took them to Naya Basan police camp at about 5.30 p.m. and kept them there until the Circle Inspector of Baharagora arrived with a police party at the Police Camp at about 8 p.m. A crowd had collected by that time and presumably on being told that the party contained Naxalites, attacked it while it was being

[Shri S. D. Patil]

taken in a vehicle to the Baharagora police station. Some members of the party suffered injuries as a consequence of this attack. The party appears to have been kept in the Police Station till 3.00 A.M. on 8th March. 1979.

The members of the party were arrested on a complaint of trespass lodged by Shri Karunakar Mahapatra at Police Station, Bahargora and released on personal bonds thereafter. This was the same Karunakar Mahapatra whose house the members of the team had visited at village Oida and who had entertained them to a cup of tea.

An offence under section 143/341/323 IPC was registered at police station, Baharagora on a complaint lodged by Prof. Swamy alleging assault and confinement by Assistant Sub-Inspector Rao, police constables and members of the public. 20 persons have been arrested so far in this case.

The members of the team who had received injuries could not be treated at Baharagora Police Station as the local doctor refused to examine them at night. However, they were rendered First Aid by the thana officer and the Circle officer. Injuries were attended to at Government hospital, Jamshedpur, later.

On receipt of information about the incident, S. P. Singhbhum and S.D.O. Jamshedpur visited the place of occurrence to conduct enquiry. Assistant Sub-Inspector Rai has been suspended. Government of Bihar have directed the Commissioner Ranchi and DIG of Police, Chhota Nagpur range to conduct a joint enquiry. Enquiry report is awaited.

डॉ० बलदेव प्रकाश उपाध्याय महोदय, जो राज्य मंत्री महोदय से सदन के सामने बयान दिया है, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे स्वयं इस बयान से संतुष्ट हैं? जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें एक

(VO)

ही पता लग जाता है कि इस में किंगी बन्धनमयों के साथ फिजिकली बेवकूफियात करने लियी हुई हैं। इस में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 6 व्यक्तियों का एक गिरोह बना रहा। वहाँ की कमान पर महापात्र से उलझे कंट्रोल किया और उसने उस गिरोहमंडल की मेहनत-बाजी की, उसने गिरोह मंडल को बाय भी पिशाची। फिर उसी महापात्र की कमान पर ही उनको धरेस्ट किया गया। मंत्री यह स्टेटमेंट इस समय के सामने आया है। फिर इस में यह कहा गया है कि उनके साथ नक्सलाइट्स थे और जब वे वहाँ आये तो पुलिस के सब इंस्पेक्टर ने उनको रिटन कर लिया। उसने प्राइमेट्री वेपरस मांगे थे। उनके पास पीपुल्स यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ सिविल लिबरटीज के श्री तारकुन्ने साहब का नोटर था जो कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के नाम लिखा हुआ था। वह नोटर देखने के बाद भी क्या कारण है कि वहाँ की पुलिस ने उनको हिरासत में रखा?

उपाध्याय महोदय, इतना ही नहीं बात बने वहाँ सर्फि इंस्पेक्टर भी आ गया और उसके आने के बाद उसने सारी चीजें देखीं होती और वह सेंटर भी देखा होगा और तीन घंटे उन्हें हिरासत में बैठे हुए भी हो गये थे, फिर क्या कारण था कि सर्फि इंस्पेक्टर ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और सुबह तीन बजे तक उनको हिरासत में रखा रखा?

उपाध्याय महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में यह भी कहा गया है कि जब जनता को यह पता लगा कि इसमें कुछ नक्सलाइट्स हैं तो लोग वहाँ इकट्ठे हो गये और उनको मारने लग गये। क्या वहाँ यह कानून व्यवस्था है? अगर कहीं नक्सलाइट्स हैं, और उनको होने का आरोप भी ठीक हो तो क्या जनता को इस तरह का व्यवहार करने का हक है? ये नक्सलाइट्स क्या हैं? ये देश में आर्थिक विषमता के कारण उत्पन्न हुए हैं। यह एक समस्या है जिसको हल करना होगा। नक्सलाइट्स कोई विषय नहीं हैं, यह हमारे देश की सोशो-इकोनॉमिक कंडीशन का परिणाम है। ये कोई देशद्रोही नहीं हैं कि इनको गोली मार दी जाए। ये नक्सलाइट्स थे इसलिए इनको मार दिया जाए जैसे कि एमजेंसी के समय ऐसा हुआ करता था।

उपाध्याय महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, डॉ० ने उनको देखने से इंकार कर दिया। यह डाक्टर कौन था? यह सरकारी डाक्टर था या प्राइवेट डाक्टर था? अगर वह सरकारी डाक्टर था तो उसने कैसे इंकार किया कि वह रात के समय उनको नहीं देखेगा? हो सकता है कि उसने कुछ सीरियसली इन्वर्ड हों। क्या डाक्टर के बिना कोई कार्यवाही की गयी कि उसने उन्हें देखने से इंकार क्यों किया?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो अफसर सदन के सामने आया है, इसका वह कार्य नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह सूट का पुलिसवाला हो। जिस तरह से कहा कर रिपोर्ट है, सीके सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कानून यह बात जानी थी कि यह सूट के अफसर ट्रायल वहाँ बंधे हैं और पुलिस के सूट-बार्ड-बार-एक पुलिस

नहीं किये हैं। उसी तरह की यह एक चीज है। वह पुलिस राज का नमूना है। इस सारे बयान में जो कुछ कहो जाता है क्या मंत्री महोदय उससे संतुष्ट हैं और अगर संतुष्ट नहीं हैं तो क्या वह अपने तौर पर एक निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बिठाने के लिए तैयार हैं? पुलिस के अधिकारों ने कष्टाकर महापात्र से दरजास्त लिखाई, लोगों को इकट्ठा कराया, वहां पर उनकी पिटाई की गई, उनको हिरासत में रखा गया, उनको वहां बंदी नहीं कनफ्यूजन में, किसी की जांच के नीचे बंदी नहीं और किसी को लाठी से बंदी नहीं, क्या इस सब की जांच करवाने के लिए यह तैयार हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाई की गई है? इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय बिचार करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई हार्ड लेवेज, उच्च स्तरीय जांच समिति बिठाई जाए जो वहां पर जा कर आदिवासियों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की जांच करे और सारी वैकवाच में जाए और सिविल लिबरटिज के जो प्रतिनिधि वहां गए थे उनके साथ हुए दुर्व्यवहार की जांच करे? अगर देश में यही हाल रहा तो फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में नागरिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं रही पाएगी। उन पर अत्याचार हो रहे थे और अगर दिल्ली से कोई देखने के लिए गया तो उनको भी इनाम मिला और कहा गया कि आप देखने के लिए आए हैं क्या अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, तो आप भी थोड़ा सा सैम्पल लेते जाइये उसका जो वहां पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई हार्ड लेवेज जांच बिठाने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार है जो सारी बटनाओं की जांच करके रिपोर्ट दे और जो दोषी व्यक्ति हैं, पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर और डाक्टर जिन्होंने कार्रवाई नहीं की, क्या उनके खिलाफ आप कोई एकशन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are one or two specific points which the hon. Member has raised. There is no question of my subjective satisfaction about the statement itself. The statement is based on the information supplied by the State Government. The question of arrest at the instance of Shri Karunakar Mahapatra may turn out to be something which was a hoax; one cannot say at this stage, because the State Government has already appointed a Committee. As far as action against the police ASI is concerned, he is already under suspension. About the doctor, it appears that he is a local doctor. Government have no information whether he is a private or Government doctor. Because of the pressure that was mounting there, he could not give medical assistance, the local situation developed in such a manner. Suppose he was a Government doctor, at the risk

of his life, he should have treated them because these are all responsible, and respectable people. As regards detention from 8.30 to 3 a.m. for nearly 7 hours, only the enquiries will reveal whether this was justified or not and under what circumstances the ASI was compelled to keep them; may be it was in order to give them protection from the fury of the masses; one cannot say.... (Interruptions). There was an agitation mainly among the agricultural labour to demand minimum wage. The objective is laudable but it has taken a wrong turn. This has got some relation to the incidents which happened on the 25th November 1978.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): जो रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ कर सुनाई है उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह झूठी है। रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है:

"The team visited village Olda and contacted Shri Karunakar Mahapatra who entertained them to a cup of tea."

उसके बाद वहां बातचीत होने के बाद:

"While the members of the team and the alleged Naxalites were leaving the village, Assistant Sub-Inspector K. B. Rai posted at Naya Basan outpost intercepted them, suspecting them to be Naxalites."

मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा हो सकता है कि उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये इनको रोका गया हो। लेकिन रपट से स्पष्ट है कि गांव में इनकायरी कर के श्री महापात्र ने उनको बाय पिलायी, पूरी बात हुई और जब उस गांव से टीम चला दी तो रास्ते में ए०एस०आई० ने उनको एकत्र कर रींगफुल कन्फ्रानमेंट किया। रपट में है कि आदिवासियों पर हो रही ग्यावतियों की जांच के लिये यह लोग गये थे। दो, तीन महीने से वहां का सिचुएसन बहुत एक्सप्लोसिव है। 8 नवम्बर, के "आयसिल" अखबार में छापा है कि पुलिस की गोली से एक आदिवासी मरा। इसी अखबार के 18 नवम्बर के संस्करण में छापा है कि पुलिस की गोली से एक मरा और दो घायल हुए। इसी तरह 14 नवम्बर, के "आय" अखबार में निकला है कि बेनाबाब बानार्जित मधवाही पंचायत में परतों पुलिस ने आदिवासियों की हिसक नीक पर गोली चलायी। यह बटना अदरक जान के मालिक की बनीन पर बाग काटने की ले कर हुई। "आयसिल" के 27 नवम्बर, के संस्करण में छापा है कि

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

पुलिस की गोली से तीन आदिवासियों की मृत्यु हुई। मतलब यह कि वहाँ पर 2, 3 महीने से भयंकर गोलीकांड हो रहा था, और उसके बाद सिविल लिबर्टीज बलों की खबर गई तो वहाँ से यह जांच के लिये गये थे। और फिर जांच करने वालों के साथ जो घटना हुई वह आपके सामने है।

आप देखें कि समूचे देश के प्रचबारों में क्या निकल रहा था, जैसे "हिन्दू" प्रचबार में है कि:

"Where Violence is a Way of Life. Killing has become routine, murder a legitimised vocabulary of retaliation in Bihar. It is all a question of survival, say those involved in it."

इसी तरह से "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में है:

"Concern at lawlessness in Bihar."

"डेकन हैराल्ड" में है:

"Police difficulty in maintaining law and order."

"धंढे" प्रचबार में है:

"The pahalwans, police and the public sector management form a league of criminals which rapes women and steals money."

इस तरह से वो, तीन महीने से यह घटनायें हो रही हैं और लगभग 400, 500 आदिवासी वहाँ मारे गये हैं। तो जब इतनी पुरानी घटना है और ऐक्सप्लोसिव सिचुएशन है तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय वहाँ गये हैं जांच के लिये?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि भारतीय संविधान के मुताबिक केन्द्र में परमानेंट सीड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिये कमीशन बना हुआ है। वो, वो गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, क्या उनमें से कोई भी आदिवासियों की हालत को देखने के लिये गये? नहीं तो एक कमीशन है जिस पर हजारों २० महीने खर्च हो रहा है, क्या सीड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर को आपने वहाँ पर भेजा आदिवासियों पर हो रही ग्यावसियों को देखने के लिये? यह हाँ, तो उनकी क्या रिपोर्ट है?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि ला एंड आर्बर और सिविल लिबर्टीज के मामले पर वो महीने पीछे बिहार के राज्यपाल ने हस्तीका दिया क्योंकि वहाँ कोई ला एंड आर्बर नहीं है, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। हालाँकि वहाँ एक मिनिस्ट्री है, उसके बावजूद भी गवर्नर को ला एंड आर्बर के लिये मीटिंग बुलानी पड़ी और जब सीटिंग बुलायी तो उन पर चारों तरफ से हमला हुआ। फल में यह ऊब कर के हस्तीका द कर के बाद गये।

तो एक गवर्नर एक स्टेट में कोई ला एंड आर्बर नहीं है उस पर हस्तीका देता है, इतने बचानक काँच हमें के बाद भी क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने बिहार के बारे में वहाँ के आदिवासियों और हरिजनों पर जो जुल्म हुआ है उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है कि नहीं?

मेरा चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि 8 नवम्बर को फ्लारिंग हुई, 18 नवम्बर को फ्लारिंग हुई, हर फ्लारिंग में, वो, तीन आदिवासी मारे गये हैं। 14 नवम्बर को फ्लारिंग हुआ है, उसमें भी 3 आदिवासी मारे गये हैं। इस तरह से तो लगातार फ्लारिंग होता रहा है और बर्बनो आदिवासी पुलिस द्वारा गोली के बाट उतार दिये गये, तो मैं सरकार से जाचना चाहता हूँ कि जिसने आदिवासी 2, 3 महीने में पुलिस द्वारा गोली से मरे हैं उनके बालबच्चों के लिये सरकार ने क्या मुआवजा दिया है और क्या कार्यवाही की है?

मेरा अंतिम सवाल यह है कि बिहार जल रहा है, कोई ला एंड आर्बर वहाँ नहीं है, इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इतनी घटनाएँ वहाँ हुई हैं, क्या भारत सरकार इसके लिये तैयार है कि इस सब फ्लारिंग की बुकिशियल इन्क्वायरी करवा ले? सिविल लिबर्टीज के लोगों के साथ जो जुल्म किया गया है, किस तरह से उन्हें बेइज्जत किया गया है, इसका टेप-रिकार्ड कर के लाया गया और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को टेप-रिकार्ड सुनाया गया, जिसे सुनकर उनकी छाँच से आँसू गिरने लगे और उन्होंने कहा कि इससे ज्यादा जबरन्य अपराध कोई नहीं हो सकता, तो मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने खरिये यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सब जुल्मों की जांच के लिये इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों की कोई कमेटी बनाने के लिये सरकार तैयार है?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The incident on 7-3-79 is not doubt regretted. But all the criticisms that have been levelled by my hon. friend from Bihar are against the State Government. It is for the State Government to take adequate notice of what has been said here . . .

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव: आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री मोहन लाल पटिल (बुर्बा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह केन्द्र से संबंधित नहीं है तो मंत्री महोदय क्या कहेंगे? उनको तो कह देना चाहिये कि राज्य सरकार के पास जाइये।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do not want to comment one way or the other. Subsequently, it appears, Mr. Karunakar Mahapatra who entertained a cup

of tea at village Oida to all the six members of the People's Union of Civil Liberties, has also lodged a complaint . . .

की चौकस बाल विहित : देखिये हम लोगों के साथ बोर अपनाय है, हरिजन बोर आदिवासियों के साथ यह घोषणा की है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't get emotional. The hon. Member has put a question, let the Minister reply to that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Mr. Karunakar Mahapatra appears to have lodged a complaint against the same persons. It has now come to light that he has also done it in the interest of the landlords. This is the information which I have received. May be, he might have been driven to lodge a complaint against these people.

As far as the paper reports regarding the atrocities committed against Adivasis are concerned, there was already an Unstarred Question on 1-2-79 raised by Mr. A. K. Roy who represents that area on the number of Adivasis killed in police firing in Chhota Nagpur in Bihar during 1978; the names of Adivasis killed; the facts, details and cause of firings. If the hon. Member wants, I can read out the reply. There were five Adivasis killed—three were Maheshwar Janoda, Lupa Munda and Somanath Longa, fourth and fifth were unidentified. The place where the incident took place is Simdega, District Ranchi. I read the reply:

"On 3-8-78, about four thousand Adivasis surrounded Simdega jail, attached the police party and caught hold of the Jailor. The Magistrate on the scene was injured. The mob failed to disperse on warning. Firing was ordered as a result of which one unidentified person was killed."

"(ii) Place—Village chahatu, District Singhbhum, Date—6-11-1978:

An unlawful assembly of about 1,000 armed persons defied prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and threatened to blow up the bridge over Goelkara-

Chaibasa Road. They also threatened to cut down teak wood trees in Santara forest range. Seven leaders were arrested for violating prohibitory orders. The mob became violent and came forward for the rescue of arrested persons. Warnings, followed by lathi-charge proved ineffective. The mob surrounded the police parties resulting in imminent threat of arms being snatched from the police. The lives of the police party were in imminent danger...

"(iii) Place—Village Serengda, District Singhbhum. Date. 25-11-1978.

A police patrol party arrested one Shri Shailendra Mahto, who was accused in cases of illegal felling of trees. The arresting party was attacked by about one thousand armed persons, injuring 11 policemen and the accompanying magistrate. Firing was resorted to, to protect the lives of the patrol party. Three persons S/Shri Lupa Munda, Somanath Longa and one unidentified person were killed."

As far as a judicial probe from here is concerned, the Bihar Government is controlled by a Party, there is a regular Government there. The Central Government cannot come in.

As far as appointment of Committee of the House is concerned, again there is the same consideration. So long as there is an inquiry and the report is awaited, it will be too early to consider that proposition.

About reference of this matter to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, this question can be considered because on an earlier occasion the Prime Minister has also referred certain questions. But it is a matter at what stage it should be referred to them, whether they are willing or not, we have to ascertain; we have to ascertain the willingness on their part whether they will go into

[Shri S. D. Patil]

all these complicated questions or not. After the Inquiry Report is received, we may think about the advisability or otherwise of that.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद बाबू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है। सिविल कास्ट्स कमीशन को तो बीर सरकार से पूछ, जहाँ से रिपोर्ट मिले, वहाँ जाना चाहिए। क्या वह वहाँ गया है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already replied to that question.

श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने वहाँ पर बायलेस होने के बारे में जो बातें बताई हैं, अगर वे सब बातें ठीक हैं, तो बायलेस को तो मैं कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता हूँ—मैं उसको भ्रष्टा नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह एक क्लब स्टोरी है। There is a clear connivance, conspiracy, of the police with the landlord and the officials. It is a clear case of conspiracy, according to your own statement. इन लोगों को 'बैंजीएस' के साथ पीटा गया, और वहाँ पर जो पाप किये गये थे, उन पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की गई, ताकि घाईबा कोई भी एनक्वायरी करने घाये ही न। It is an insult to all of us who believe in the rule of law, to the whole House. After all, we fought against authoritarian rule. We fought for the rule of law, and even in our Government we sometimes see that, here and there, there are cases where rule of law is completely violated. I must say that it is a case of barbarous attitude of the Police, and you cannot treat it in a shabby way saying, 'This is the State Government's function; I cannot interfere in that'. Agreed, strictly speaking, according to the Constitution, this is a State subject. But certainly you can advise the State Government. The State Government is our Party Government. Do you think that what happened in Bihar will not affect Delhi and other parts of the country? It will affect.

Therefore, this Government should see to it that the rule of law prevails everywhere in the country and where it has broken down, the Central Gov-

ernment should take action or at least ask the State Government to take action. जो आप ने एनक्वायरी की बात कही, कौन एनक्वायरी करेगा ? सी० आई० जी० साहब करेंगे। जो पुलिस के ही कर्मचारी हैं वह पुलिस के ही खिलाफ एनक्वायरी करने जिन्होंने कि कांसपिरेंसी की।

The accused and the magistrate are the same person. Can you think that it will create confidence in the minds of the public and the poor tribals? May I request the Minister that this inquiry cannot create confidence in the minds of the people there or in the minds of the Members of this House. If you want to do something and not interested in white-washing, then you must ask the Chief Minister to institute an independent inquiry. I do not suggest a judicial inquiry, but, certainly I would like that it should be an independent inquiry, an inquiry independent of the Police. Secondly, it should be a comprehensive inquiry, comprehensive enough to include all the incidents as referred to by my hon friend, which I do not want to repeat. For 2 to 3 months this thing has been going on. Were they Naxalites? If they are what are their demands? I know they want land, they want job in the public sector. They are poor people. They want wages. The economic aspect should also be looked into. I am sorry that aspect cannot be dealt with by the DIG. Therefore, a comprehensive inquiry including this incident, including what happened in the last 2-3 months should be held by a competent and independent authority.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि जो यह महापात्र साहब हैं, आप ने खुद ही कहा है कि ये लैड बार्ड्स के साथ में हैं, लैड बार्ड्स से मिल गए। पहले तो बाय पिला दी इन को फिर एनक्वायरी करा दी। यह बिल्कुल कनीधर है कि उन का एक० आई० सी० कास्ट है। तो उनके खिलाफ आप क्यों नहीं कार्यवाही करते ? जो मैजिस्ट्रेट वहाँ पर थे, एस० डी० एम०, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करने ? कास्ट कम्प्लेंट करना भी जर्म है। तो जो पुलिस के कहने से यह सब कुछ किया और जिन्होंने पिटाई की पुलिस की मौजूदगी में— These people were in the custody of the Police and they were beaten. I

think that never happens in any civilised society.

एक तरह से लगता यह है, आप अपने बचान में देखा जा रहा है, ऐसा लगता है कि इनको से जाया गया और पिटाया गया। यह जो आप का कहना है कि उन को बचान के लिये से जाया गया, नहीं, उन को पिटवाने के लिये वहाँ इकट्ठा किया और जितने सैबलार्ड्स थे, जितने पैसे वाले थे, कम्पनी वाले थे, घफरर थे, कारेस्ट के आफिसर्स थे, उन सब ने मिल कर के यह किया। वहाँ उन की पिटाई अच्छी तरह हुई।

सब से बड़ी दुख की बात यह है कि जबप्रकाश जी जैसे आदमी ने इस पर शोक प्रकट किया है, उन का कहना है कि उन की भाषों में आसू की भाँपें। तो क्या यह सरकार जितने पैसों की बोझा आजादी के लिये एक मार्बन लड़ाई का नेतृत्व किया वह यह करेगी कि श्री० धर्मा० जी० फैसला करेगा। क्या यही कीमत आप के पास है? मैं नहीं समझता कि पटेल साहब या पाटिल साहब इसके बारे में ऐसा फ्लैस ऐटीच्युड लेंगे? यह मामला गंभीर है। आखिर में सिविल लिबर्टीज यूनियन यहाँपर काम करती है, कल की हम लोग भी एन्क्वायरी करने जाते हैं, आप भी जाते हैं, सब लोग जाते हैं, अगर सब के साथ यही हाल हुआ तो क्या होगा? आप भी मुबफकरनगर गए थे। आप तो शायद मंत्री हैं नहीं कुछ हुआ होगा? लेकिन अगर कोई एम०पी० गए और उन के साथ भी ऐसा ही हुआ तो क्या होगा? तो इस तरह के एम्प्लेट न हों, उस के लिए आप बिहार सरकार को कहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री की से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस तरह से बाबेरेस ऐक्शन हुए तो इस देश के लोगों ने धीरे धीरे भी लड़ाई लड़ी, उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं रहे जायेगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या आप

(1) Comprehensive enquiry into all the incidents by an independent authority;

Will you recommended this to the Bihar Government? That is No. 1.

दूसरे, जो महापात्र साहब हैं, जिन्होंने पहले नाम पिलाई और फिर झूठी कंसेन्ट की, क्या उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी? और एम० जी० एम० के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी या नहीं? इस के अलावा जिन्होंने अटक किया पुलिस कस्टडी में, वहाँ जितने पुलिस वाले थे और करने वाले थे, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही होगी?

तीसरी बात यह है, कि अभी जो प्रारम्भ है वेबेन की, रोटी की, खमीन की, उसको सत्त्व करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

चौथी बात यह है कि जो लोग मरे हैं उनको क्या आपने कंपेन्सेशन दिया है? जैसा मैंने पहले

कहा है, जो बायलेंस में इंटलव हुये हैं उनके साथ मेरी कोई सिम्पैथी नहीं है

I condemn violence with all my emphasis at my command. I am not snpporting this.

मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी इन बातों का जवाब दें। इस मामले को सैबीली ट्रीट न किया जाये। बल आफ ला, जिस पर जनता पार्टी खड़ी है, उस का वास्तविक सबूत सरकार दें। (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, only those names which appear in the notice will be allowed. You cannot get up like this. Hon. Mints. ter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I would like to say this that the hon. Member wants that everything should be done according to rule of law. I would certainly say that I am in entire agreement. He must, therefore, realise that this is a State subject. When a Call Attention Notice of this kind has come here, the duty here of the Central Government would be to tell you the facts on the matter that has been brought before us for our attention.

This does not mean that we either approve of it or disapprove of it. You will see that this is a mere narration of the facts. When my hon. colleague replied, he pointed out that this is a report received from the State Government (Interruptions). The call attention is with respect to this particular incident and the members of the Civil Liberties' Union's going there and the matter being handled in a particular manner. It is certainly very deplorable. But we shall certainly give the advice and ask the State Government to go deeply into the matter. That is the only thing that can be done at this stage. I am sure, my hon. friend, will appreciate that it is only after a proper enquiry that we can.... (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: How will you take anyone into confidence?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is why I said that we shall pass on the views

[Shri H. M. Patel]

that you have expressed here plus what all advice we can give, which, you consider, is called for.

बी बमना प्रसाद शास्त्री (टीका): धनी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया उस से ऐसा लगता है कि इस भटना की सम्पीरता को वे भी कम करके धाक रहे हैं, हथके डंग से बंधे रहे हैं। यह कहना गलत है कि वह सारा का सारा बिषय राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है। जहाँ तक हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों का प्रश्न है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेवारी है, यह हमारे संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लिखित है। भारतीय संविधान में इस के लिए स्पष्ट श्राविकन है कि आदिवासियों, हरिजनों एवं अन्य बीकर सेवान्त की जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। यह जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव रखा गया है वह केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि पीपल्स यूनियन फार सिविल लिबर्टीज के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मार-पीट की गई। आप कालिग प्रदेशन को पढ़िये, उस में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है।

“आदिवासियों के मौलिक अधिकारों के हनन की जो पश्कामयत थी उस की जांच करने के लिए वे लोग गए थे...

धीर उनको साथ जो ब्यवहार हुआ, मार पीट की गई, जिसके कारण एक ब्यापक असन्तोष है, “इसमें आदिवासियों की बात स्पष्ट कही गई है, इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी जिम्मेवारी से मुह नहीं मोड़ सकती।

धब हमें देखना यह है कि कितनी विषम परिस्थिति है, कितनी लज्जानक स्थिति है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ उस सिधभूम जिले में या बिहार के दूसरे जिलों में जहाँ आदिवासी रहते हैं—काई सरकार है या नहीं? वहाँ बराजकता की स्थिति है, आदिवासी बेचारे मांग करते हैं कि हम को निमिमम बेज मिले, लेकिन वहाँ खेती में काम करने वालों को डेढ़ किलो, एक किलो या उससे भी कम भनाज मजदूरी के रूप में दिया जाता है। बिहार सरकार ने खेतहर मजदूरों के लिये जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून में निर्धारित की है—आदिवासी उसी के लिये मांग कर रहे हैं, किसान समिति इस के लिये वहाँ भान्धोलन चला रही है, लेकिन उन पर गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं। श्रीमन्, इतना ही नहीं, वहाँ जो पुराने जंगल थे, साल को, महुआ को, तेंदू को, जिन से आदिवासियों का जीवन चलता था, उन को काट कर सैमान के पेड़ लगाये जा रहे हैं, जिस के विरोध में वहाँ के आदिवासी आवाज उठा रहे हैं। उन का कहना है कि सैमान से हम को क्या मिलने वाला है, महुआ से या तेंदू का फल खा कर हम अपना जीवन चलावे हैं, लेकिन उन को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। उन की ग्याभोषित भाषों को सुनना तो दूर रहा, उल्टा उन पर गोलियां बरसाई जाती हैं और जो गोलियां बरसाते हैं उन को कुछ नहीं कहा जाता, उन के बिलाक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। क्या वहाँ की पुलिस आदिवासियों की हत्या के लिये है? ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे राज्य की हमारी पुलिस का क्या कर्तव्य है? ऐसी स्थिति में पुलिस को किस के पक्ष में जाना चाहिये, राज्य शक्ति का उपयोग किस के संरक्षण के लिये होना चाहिये?

क्या राज्य शक्ति का उपयोग उन लोगों के विनाश नहीं होना चाहिये जो निमिमम बेज कानून का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, जो आदिवासियों की जीविका का हनन कर रहे हैं, जो आदिवासियों को मार रहे हैं—यै इस के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार का स्पष्ट बयान चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, गोलियां केवल पुलिस ने ही नहीं चलाई हैं, नवा बसन नाथ के रघुनाथ सिंह बनींदार ने भी गोलियां चलाई हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में दर्ज है। लेकिन न रघुनाथ सिंह को पकड़ा गया और न उस के साथी गुप्ते पकड़े गये। उस ने जमशेदपुर से गुप्ता को बुला कर वहाँ गोलियां चलाई। ये इतने सभ्यता नाथ—पिस्ली बिस्वविद्यालय के हेड—मास्टर—डिपार्टमेंट की दलीप स्वामी, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमति के विज्ञान हैं, उन के नेतृत्व में यह प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहाँ गया था। जस्टिस तारकुन्हे का पत्र लेकर गया था, जो श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के नाम था और जिस समय झोलवा गांव से वे लोग निकल रहे थे, के० बी० राय ने पिस्ली लेकर उन को रोका, दो पुलिस के सिपाही उस के साथ थे। उस ने जस्टिस तारकुन्हे को गोली दी, कर्पूरी ठाकुर को गोली दी, चौधरी बरण सिंह को गोली दी, श्री मोरारजी देसाई को गोली दी। वहाँ की पुलिस में इन लोगों के लिये कोई इज्जत नहीं है, कोई प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है, वे उन को खबरदारी पकड़ कर ले गये और उन से कहा—तुम सब को पुलिस की गोलियों से उड़ा देंगे। यह टेप-रिकार्ड उन के पास रखा है, आप उस को सुन सकते हैं, उन को हत्या की घमकी दी गई, रास्ते में उन को पीटा गया और फिर पुलिस कैम्प में ले जा कर पीटा। और फिर चारों तरफ से गुडों को खबर दे कर बुलाया गया। यह बात ये गलत कह रहे हैं कि वे अपने आप इकट्ठा हुए। के० बी० राय ने उन तमाम गुप्ता को इकट्ठा करवाया और हमला करवाया। एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट जो थे, वे बाहरशेरा पुलिस स्टेशन से 8 बजे पहुँच जाते हैं। एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को ये पत्र दिखाते हैं लेकिन वह सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। के० बी० राय झूठी बात कह देता है कि इन के पास बम हैं, पिस्ली है। कोई देखता नहीं है कि उन बेचारों के पास सूई तक नहीं है और केवल जस्टिस तारकुन्हे का एक पत्र है। एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि इन को जीप में बाने से चलों और जब जीप में वे बैठ जाते हैं, तो एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट की उपस्थिति में, पुलिस की उपस्थिति में उन को पीटा गया। प्रो० दलीप स्वामी को साठी से मारा गया और जो भी श्रमिक बोस हैं, जोकि एक फोफेर हैं, उन की श्राव के नीचे से खून बहने लगा और उन को पुलिस बाने से जाया जाता है और 8 बजे से सबेरे 3 बजे वहाँ पर उन को रखा जाता है। श्री करणाकर का गांव झोलवा नहीं है, यह आप का स्टेटमेंट गलत है। मैं पूरी जिम्मेवारी से कहता हूँ—आप ने हाऊस में यह झूठी बात कही है उस का बर झोलवा मे है—कि उसका बर झोलवा मोहरा में है। इसको आप करेशेड कीजिए। वह उस गांव का रहने वाला है और उसको बुलाकर इन के सामने झूठी रिपोर्ट लिखाई गई। यह कहा जा चुका है कि हमारे साथ बपछा ब्यवहार किया है और नहीं टेप रिकार्ड में है। इन लोगों के सामने झूठी रिपोर्ट लिखाई गई और मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया इन के ऊपर लेकिन प्रो० दलीप स्वामी वे जो रिपोर्ट लिखाई उस का कहीं पता नहीं है। उस रिपोर्ट में

यह था कि हम को योसी से मारने को कहा और हम को रास्ते में मारा और मुन्हीं से पिटवाया गया और हत्या का प्रयास किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि के० बी० राव को केवल सस्पेंड क्यों किया गया। के० बी० राव को, एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को उन पुलिसवालों को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया। यह मुकदमा सीमा सीमा है कि यह जो अपराध है, जुल्म है, यह बड़ा भारी अपराध है। उन को केवल आसन से हटा दिया गया। इतनी देर तक उन को बैठा कर रखा गया। 342 का मुकदमा बैठता है। रॉगफुल कनफाइनमेंट, एस्ट्रेट टु नंबर, ये सारे सीरियस और हीमस आन्ड्रैबल हैं जोकि उन के खिलाफ बनते हैं। उनको अभी तक गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया और इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई। जब ऐसी बात है, तो जी० आर० जी० की इन्कवाररी से क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि सही सही तथ्यों का पता लगाया जाएगा। तो मेरे दो, तीन सवाल हैं। यह प्रब्लम सोव्यो और एकोनामिक प्रब्लम है और यह सामाजिक और धार्मिक प्रब्लम है, जिस को जल्द से समाप्त करना चाहिए। वहाँ जो मूलतम मजदूरी मिलती है, उस का भी इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put questions. Don't go into problems; problems can be discussed separately. This is Calling Attention.

श्री बन्ना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। पहला मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सामाजिक और धार्मिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? क्या मेम्बरस ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी इस काम के लिए नियुक्त की जाएगी जो इस तरह की सामाजिक और धार्मिक समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई हल निकाले और उस के लिए सुझाव दे और उपाय बताए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन लोगों—एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट, सिकल इन्स्पेक्टर, थानेदार, और के० बी० राव और दूसरे मुन्हीं को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया, इसका जवाब आप दें।

तीसरा सवाल हमारा यह है कि इस सब के लिए कोई जूडिसियल इन्कवाररी फाइनल की हो, इस के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं और चौथा प्रश्न यह है, जो सब मैं पूछा है और जिस का उत्तर अभी तक नहीं दिया है, कि जो लोग योसी से मारे गये, उन मृतकों के धार्मिकों को जीवित रखने के लिये कोई सहायता आप देने जा रहे हैं या राज्य सरकार को इस तरह का निवेदन या सुझाव आप देने जा रहे हैं कि उन को उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए और तत्काल उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये, इस के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am very sorry that the hon. Member is so much worked up on this issue. Undoubtedly tribal welfare is the responsibility of the Central Government and we will certainly discharge it. But this Cal-

ling Attention Notice is with reference to a particular matter. I will read it. It says:—

"The reported maltreatment to the representatives of the Peoples union of Civil Liberties from Delhi visiting Singhbhum district on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1979 to enquire into the complaints of violation of human rights of Adivasis of Singhbhum district."

We have given the report which was received from the State Government. It has been placed before the nonourable House. All these points which the hon. Member has mentioned will certainly be brought to the notice of the State Government and we will also certainly pursue matters in which we are specially interested.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order.

I would like to invite your attention to Article 338 and 339 of the Constitution. It is not sufficient that a reference be made to the State Government only, because under Article 338, amended Article 338, there has recently been appointed a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 338, there was a provision for 'Special Officer'; now, there is a Special Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Clause (2) of Article 338 now reads as follows, *mutatis mutandis*. This is the phrase to be used in this context, because 'Special Officer' is now replaced by 'Commission'. So it reads:

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President . . ."

This is the relevant part of the Article, which is very appropriate in this context.

[Shri H. V. Kamath]

"...upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Then clause (2) of Article 339 refers to the executive power of the Central Government. It reads:

"The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of direction to a State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State."

The Minister must clarify whether this matter will be referred, besides the State Government, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission also, and whether a report will be called for from that Commission and that report via the President will be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether you were here earlier when the Minister replied to this specific point. He said that the matter would be referred to the Commission, but at what stage he did not know. Whether it should be referred at this stage or later, that was the point, on which he could not say anything now.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : उपर्युक्त महोदय, यही तो हमारा रोना है। यही तो हमारा सवाल है कि इसे सेइवल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड सेइवल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन को क्यों नहीं भेजा गया ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all, I will repeat again that this calling attention notice was with reference to certain incidents which took place on the 7th and 8th March.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): You kindly read it fully; you have read half of it.... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have said already that once it is established

that this particular incident followed upon various incidents that took place earlier, we will certainly take action. I said that we did not disown responsibility in so far as the tribals are concerned; their welfare is our responsibility.

So far as this Commission is concerned, it does not have to have any reference from us before it starts any enquiry; it can enquire itself. But now that these facts have come to our notice, we will ask the State Government to clarify the position and thereafter take whatever action is called for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I suggest that you send the entire proceedings of the House to the Commission.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly; I said that.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am shocked to hear the legalistic approach made by the hon. Minister, Shri Patel. First of all, he said that the Ministry asked for reports from the State Government and the Minister of State laid down the narration of facts. If I have understood the meaning of this English language, this statement does not contain the narration of facts. It is a tissue of lies. It does not contain narration of facts. If what the Minister said subsequently is only the narration of the report from the State Government . . .

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The phrase "tissue of lies" is unparliamentary. You can say it is "terminological inexactitude"!

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: It is a tissue of untruth. That is what I said. If it is just an analysis of the report received from the State Government, nothing can be said. Further, the Minister is under a misconception—possibly he has corrected himself by now—while making this legal-

istic approach and quoting from the Calling Attention notice. The Calling Attention says:

"to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported maltreatment to the representatives of the People's Union of Civil Liberties from Delhi visiting Singhbhum district on Wednesday, the 7th March, 1979 to enquire into the complaints of violation of human rights of Adivasis of Singhbhum district and widespread resentment among the people."

Now, to go into the genesis of the whole trouble, I draw your attention to this, i.e. to a statement made by an hon. Member under rule 377 as early as on 22nd December 1978.....

12.57 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sir, I have just begun. It is regarding the happenings against Adivasis, tortures committed against them and the SCs and STs in Chaibasa, headquarters of Singhbhum district and in the Chhota Nagpur division. What is the problem? There, the poor landless labourers were terrorized by the big landlords, who apparently had the backing of the Police, only because they were agitating for the payment of the prescribed minimum wages for farm labourers, and for a more humane treatment. They were also agitating for the replacement of sal tree plantations by teak plantations, on the ground that the seeds of the former, had food value, and were a source of subsistence for them. The team of the People's Union of Civil Liberties went to Ichahatu, Sarangda and Lonju. At Lonju, they were lathi-charged by the Police; and at Barhagora, the police had resorted to firing.

In the background of all these happenings, the team thought it necessary to go there. It moved in different areas. They met the district officers at Chaibasa on 3rd March. They met the S.P. the forest officer, and also a

cross-section of the people. However, the Deputy Commissioner was not available. So, they could not meet him. But the administration had information. The Minister of State for Home Affairs may kindly note this. They were beaten 4 days after this. They were beaten by the police at Barhagora. The State Government is reported to have made a statement. This is the statement before us: "There was no advance information about their visit to this area."

13 hrs.

Will the Minister take it up with the State Government, for sending a report which is not corroborated by facts? I can quote further. I have the letters. After the first happening, Shri Govinda Mukhoty wrote a letter as early as on 24th December, to the Chief Minister of Bihar. In that letter, Shri Gobinda Mukhoty says:

"Recently, atrocities in Bajitpur in Bihar, where hearth and home of 169 families have been completely wiped off by 400 musclemen at the instance of a landlord, have led to lot of anxiety amongst the thinking people of this country.....

"It is inconceivable as to how miscreants went on demolishing hut after hut for eight hours, without being checkmated by the police. It is also surprising that only after 24 hours of the incident, the Superintendent of Police came to enquire about the incident. If these incidents occur, public will soon lose all confidence in the Government. As a matter of fact, if such incidents can occur in a State, the State Government ought to take responsibility and resign. But, then, we, in this country, seem to be oblivious to the sufferings of the common people."

I can quote from the letter written to the Chief Minister of Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us come to the question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: It says:

"This incident has so shocked the conscience of the people that over 2000 students/teachers and karamcharis of Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Institute of Economic Growth and Indian Institute of Public Administration are sending a memorandum to you."

I am not going to read the contents to save time. Then the Chief Minister of Bihar gave a reply. This was dated 21-1-1979. I shall read a small portion from the Chief Minister's letter. You can make it a part of the proceedings. Shri Karpoori Thakur says:

"The incident of loot and assault, which took place on 15-11-1978 in the village Bajitpur, Distt Begusarai is very unfortunate/sad event. About this occurrence, cases have been registered, etc."

He also wrote about the accused persons. He said:

"All accused persons, except seven persons, have been arrested."

I ask whether all these seven persons were the real culprits. That is why they escaped the arrest. This happens all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot make a speech. There is a limit. After all, it is a calling attention.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: On 29th January, 1979, Gobinda Mukhoty wrote to Shri Karpoori Thakur about the coming visit of the team. Now here it is astounding that in this statement some unfortunate wrong things have been made out. The statement says that there was no advance information about the visit of the team. I am carrying the original letter of the Chief Minister with me to show that he was informed about it and there was an appointment made with the Chief Minister of Bihar at Patna on

the 8th of March. If there was no beating on the 7th, they would have met the Chief Minister on the 8th at Patna and submitted their report to him. An attempt has been made through this note to show that members of the team were accompanied by naxalites. I am asking this question through you. Now the Prime Minister is also here. Suppose I am a naxalite by a political faith, is it a crime? Shall I be arrested for that? I asked this specific question whether there was any case, whether there was any arrest warrant against those so-called naxalites. They are not naxalites. One of them was engaged in Kisan samiti activities. There was no case.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I am dealing with the report and on the basis of it, I am putting a question. The Assistant Sub-Inspector took them to Barhagora Police Station. I heard a tape recording brought to me by the team where it was made out that one of them was known to Choudhuri Charan Singh.

हम तो इस इलाके के नासिक हैं, चरण सिंह हमारा क्या करेगा।

These types of atrocious statements were made by ordinary police officers and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police. Does the Minister think that merely by suspending such police officers things will be all right?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to stop recording of your speech. I am going to stop recording of your speech.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: My third question is this. Whether a comprehensive enquiry will be undertaken and whether the House will be reported about the contents of the same and the steps taken.

की बिनाबक प्रसन्न यादव : वहाँ के पुलिस अधिकारी कहते हैं हम तो मोरारजी बार्ई को नहीं जानते हैं, हम तो मोरारी बरब सिंह को नहीं जानते हैं।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The person who offered them tea was actually forced by the police to submit a complaint, under coercion, against his guests. Is it not an offence to lodge a statement which is not based on facts? What steps have been taken or proposed to be taken against such false complaint? Did the guests snatch their cups of tea offered by the host? Is it a punishable offence? One more question.

MR. SPEAKER: No further question. I am not allowing; there will be no recording. This is not a cross-examination. Only one question is allowed under the rules; I have allowed three questions.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I want to add one more thing.

MR. SPEAKER: You may want to add many more things but nothing will go on record; I am not allowing. The hon. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATÉL: I should like to refer to two points. When I say that I am placing the facts before this House, I said also, facts as reported to me by the state government. Therefore, that is clear. So far as other points are concerned, again I reported whatever was communicated by the State government. As regards other questions, question underlying this incident, I have already said that we will go into them and

make a thorough enquiry; we will ask the state government to do this. To the extent tribal welfare is concerned—tribals are involved in this matter; adivasi interests are involved—we will also go into it, either directly or through a commission.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1978-79):—

(1) Twenty-sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Radio.

(2) Twenty-seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

13.00 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th March, 1979, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Further consideration and passing of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1979.

(3) General Discussion on the Mizoram Budget for 1979-80.

(4) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Mizoram) for 1979-80.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram) for 1978-79.

(5) General Discussion on the Pondicherry Budget for 1979-80.

(6) Discussion and Voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Pondicherry) for 1979-80.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) for 1978-79.

(7) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1979.

(b) The Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1979.

As members are aware, the House is expected to take up from 22nd March, 1979, the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the General Budget for 1979-80. The tentative time table for the discussion of these demands has already been cir-

culated to members through Lok Sabha Bulletin of 12th March, 1979.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am compelled to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the government to two matters which require urgent attention. Firstly, I should like the government to tell us, what is the government's legislative programme, on the basis of priority? What Bills do they want us to pass during this session? Up to roughly the end of April, the House will be discussing financial matters. Then there are the remaining three weeks at our disposal in May. Could he tell us, for example, whether the Anti-defection Bill, the Lok Pal Bill, the Mental Health Bill, the Industrial Relations Bill, the Chit Funds Bill all of which are already in some form or other under process, whether they will be effectively put into discussion and passed by the House during this session so that we can apply our mind and study them in advance.

My second point is with regard to a very important matter of an urgent nature. I want your ruling Mr. Speaker on that point, because I had raised this particular matter with your permission on 7th March 1979 under rule 377. Before I come to that point, if there is no response whatsoever to matters which we raise under 377, from the government.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the matter under discussion if you can write to me I shall go into it.

Prof P. G. MAVALANKAR: The matter is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will tell you how it is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: At present we are on the programme for next week. If 377 is not replied to, you write to me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want the Minister to assure to the House that in the next week's business he will include a statement by the Minister of Energy on a matter which I had brought up on 7th March. That is why I am bringing this matter. Under 377 we invite the attention of the Ministers; if no response takes place the time of the House is unnecessarily wasted. On 7th March, I had specifically invited the attention of the House and if the country to an important lapse on the part of the Central Electricity Authority...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not part of legislative work. We are on legislative business. If a point raised under rule 377 has not been answered, it is open to him to write to me and I will ask the Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Time is of the essence in this matter.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has placed before the House a heavily congested agenda for the next week, and I wish him and the Government good luck in getting through the agenda. According to Bulletin No. 1288 to which he referred, it reached us on 13th March, Tuesday,—and we find that high up on the list are the Ministries of Defence, Planning and External Affairs. I wonder whether these Ministries, which are so high up that they are definitely and totally beyond the deadly reach of the guillotine will be taken up as scheduled next week at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It all depends on the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I also want to know whether the Minister will cause the annual reports of these Ministries to be laid on the Table of the House in time for discussion. They should not be placed just one day earlier as it sometimes happens: the previous day it is

placed on the Table and next day we are asked to discuss it. It is wholly unfair to the House. I hope he has learnt a lesson from last year's happenings and he will do better this time. I hope, Sir you endorse my suggestion and pass it on to the Government.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I welcome the return of my hon. friend Prof. Mavalankar to the contributions made on the Friday mornings. The Government proposals for legislative work for this session have been incorporated in the Bulletin, and the hon. member knows what the Government wants to get through in this session. I would like to tell the hon. Member that after the financial business is transacted, Government proposes to give priority to such Bills as the Lokpal Bill and the Anti-defections Bill. I cannot now say the sequence in which each Bill will be taken up. But these are the main Bills he has referred to and I can assure the House that they will receive priority as soon as the financial business is over. He referred to a matter he raised under rule 377. You, Sir, have pointed out that it is open to him to write to you, and I will myself contact my hon. colleague and see why a letter has not been written to the hon. member though more than 10 days have passed since the hon. member raised the matter in this House.

Turning to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman from Hoshangabad..... (Interruptions). He is that by virtue of his tenure and contribution, the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen; from Hoshangabad. My hon. friend opposite is also a Rt. Hon. Gentleman; he should not mind additions to his ranks. I am not quite sure whether Mr. Sathe is worried whether he will be the left out of gentlemen!

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Before that, he may get left out of honourable! (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We have very heavy work. Let us proceed

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. member pointed out to the list of business for next week and said, it was heavily congested. The Business Advisory Committee has allocated hours for these various items and we feel that within the time at our disposal, if there is nothing unforeseen, and no attack is mounted by any section, particularly, on the time of the House it will be possible for us to get through this agenda. He referred to the Ministries of Defence Planning and External Affairs which are high up in the sky, "Up above the World so high", that no guillotine can touch them. His main point was that the annual reports must be made available in time. I can assure him that every effort will be made to see that the annual reports reach hon. members in time so that the discussions can be meaningful.

13.12 hrs.

**PUNJAB EXCISE (DELHI
AMENDMENT) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

**STATEMENT RE. PUNJAB EXCISE
(DELHI AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

13.13 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

EMERGENCY EXCESSES INQUIRY

AUTHORITY, MANIPUR.

MR. SPEAKER: There is only one statement under rule 377. Mr. Sathe. You have to confine yourself to the statement you sent originally. No additions should be made. I have not gone into the additions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to raise a very serious matter with your kind permission. It is reported that when Mrs. Indira Gandhi received a letter for the first time from the Trikha Commission asking her to appear before him, a communication was sent to him immediately by her counsel requesting him to disclose his terms of reference and the notifications under which he was appointed. Strangely no reply was received to this communication, but another letter was received asking her to appear on another date which is now this 19th, to answer why contempt proceedings should not be started against her and why she should not be imprisoned. I have given a copy of that.

The request to the aforesaid effect was again repeated by Mrs. Gandhi's counsel but once again it was totally ignored and all that came to the notice of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her counsel was a report in the newspaper that

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16-3-79.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

warrants of arrests have been issued against her by the Commission.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): On a point of order, Sir. Is this a matter to be raised at this forum?

MR. SPEAKER: After calling for the report of the Central Government, I have gone into the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The warrant of arrests have been issued in spite of the report transmitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi to the authorities in Manipur that some summons earlier issued by the Commission could not be served as Mrs. Gandhi was out of station. In spite of this report, the authority issued warrants of arrests against Mrs. Gandhi. This was nothing but a total highhandedness and unwarranted action on his part.

It may be recalled that sometime in January, 1979, it was reported in the press that Mr. Balraj Trikha who constitutes the Manipur authority had either resigned or had been removed from office. The circumstances in which this was done never came to light.

What made the whole thing more suspicious...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order, Sir. Can he raise this issue here?

MR. SPEAKER: I said, after calling the report of the Central Government, I have gone into the matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What made the whole thing more suspicious was that almost a fortnight later another press report stated that he had been reappointed. It further transpires that his terms would expire on 28th of February, 1979. But there was no official communication or announcement to that effect. In the Times of India's issue of March 8, 1979, the following report appeared:

"Mr. Balraj Trikha, Chairman of the Emergency Excess Inquiry Authority, Manipur ordered contempt proceedings against the Law Secretary following an application by Mr. Achaw Singh, General Secretary of the Manipur Pradesh Janata Party today. Mr. Singh submitted before Mr. Trikha that the Law Secretary had written a letter to the Authority that the proposal for summoning Mrs. Gandhi before the authority should be dropped.

He said it amounted to interference in the administration of justice and contempt of authority committed by the Law Secretary as he had no business to issue such letters affecting the proceedings."

The sequence of events is extremely disturbing and creates strong doubt that Mr. Balraj Trikha, whose terms of reference and appointment are being kept as a closely guarded secret, is being instigated by some authorities functioning in Delhi in order to harass and vilify Mrs. Gandhi. This is nothing but gross abuse of power on the part of the authorities.

In the light of the above, I would like to know as to who has appointed Mr. Trikha, what are his terms of reference, how and when and in what circumstances he has been reappointed and/or his terms have been extended and what is the whole purpose behind this highly suspicious exercise and total blatant abuse of power. The circumstances in which he has been reappointed leads us to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy and collusion for an ulterior purpose between Mr. Balraj Trikha on the one hand and the persons who are responsible at least for his reappointment. This is yet another instance of using judiciary for political ends. It could be noted that the Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry has no power or law to take contempt of court proceedings against any individual. This is a serious matter and I would urge upon the Home Minister to make a

[Shri Vastant Sathe]

statement on the above. It is a very serious matter.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)
प्लाट ग्राफ आर्डर । यह कटेन्ट ग्राफ कोर्ट की प्रोमांडिस है, वह अगर गलत है तो वे कॉपिटेड एथॉरटी, हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर प्रपील कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone into the matter. You cannot have a point of order against the Speaker's ruling.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह आपने उनको कैसे इजाजत दे दी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accountable to you.

12.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1979-80—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up general discussion on the budget.

बीजती चन्नावती (पिबानी) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं कब्त धन कर रही थी कि बजट को जो लोग एमिशिएट कर रहे हैं उनके पास धन नहीं है, उनके पास जवान नहीं है, उनके पास रेडियो नहीं है, उनके पास भ्रखबार नहीं है, वे अपना एमिशिएसन यहाँ पर नहीं भेज सकते हैं । मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज तक इतने बजट यहाँ पर पेश हुए लेकिन स्वस्थ पर कभी बिचार नहीं किया गया । पहली बार इस बजट में स्वस्थ का जिक्र आया है और यह बताया गया है कि उसपर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा । इसी तरह से जहाँ तक लैट्रिन्स और बाथ की बात है, हमें पता है कि गाँवों में हमारी क्यू-बैठियों के लिए लैट्रिन जाने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है । पहले जंगल हुआ करते थे लेकिन आज वह भी नहीं है । यहाँ पर फार्मेट की बात कही गई, कब मैं पूछ सकती हूँ कि कितने कीसरी बच्चे फार्मेट खाते हैं ? ०००१ परसेंट बच्चों को भी फार्मेट नहीं मिलाती, उनको इसका नाम भी पता नहीं है । जहाँ तक टूथपेस्ट की बात है, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कितने कीसरी लोग टूथपेस्ट इस्तेमाल करते हैं और कम्पनी वाले टूथपेस्ट की कितनी कीमत वसूल करते हैं ? आप मनीन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन सिंघर मनीन की बात १६० रुपये की जाती है । इन सारी चीजों को मिला कर, आप उस में पूरा नफा भी मिला लें, तो भी उस की कीमत ३५० रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये, लेकिन ५०० रुपये में बिक रही है

एक मालगीय सचरव : ८०० रुपये में बिक रही है ।

बीजती चन्नावती : मैं आप की मार्फत धन करना चाहती हूँ कि आप एक कमीशन देवाइये, जो इन कारखानों में बीजे बनती है उन की कीमत को निर्धारित करे । आज बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों का गिरोह या सिण्डीकेट बना हुआ है, जिसे शायद टैरिफ बोर्ड कहते हैं, वही इन की कीमतों को निर्धारित करता है । मैं मानती हूँ कि इस साल चौधरी साहब ने बजट पेश किया है, लेकिन साइकल के टायरों की कीमत पहले क्या थी और आज क्या है ? ट्रक और ट्रैक्टरों के टायरों की कीमत पहले क्या थी और आज क्या है ? इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि जब तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज नहीं लगेगें, जब तक कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिये फायदें धाती रहेगी क्योंकि वे पूंजीपति और कारखानेदार जितना टैक्स लगता है सब कन्ज्यूमर्स से वसूल कर लेते हैं । जो साली १९५५ में १२ रुपये की थी और वह ६० रुपये में जाती है । जो उस वक़्त ६० रुपये में जाती थी, आज २५० रुपये में जाती है, लेकिन किसी ने आज तक नहीं कहा कि इन की कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा कैसे खड़े गई ? यह पैसा सरकारी खजाने में नहीं जाता है । मुन्दर नगर में मैंने देखा—१०-१० लाख रुपये के मकान बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उन की कीमत दो-दो लाख रुपये धाकी गई है । बसंत-बिहार में बड़े-बड़े महल बने हुए हैं—लेकिन उन की कीमत दो-दो लाख रुपये धाकी गई है । मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप एक कमीशन बनायें, जो इन की जांच करे, तब आप की मालम होगा कि टैक्स की कितनी ज्यादा जोरी होती है ।

आप देखेंगे कि इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन जो किसान पैदा करता है, उस की कीमतें घटी हैं । हमारा जो छोटा किसान है, माजिनल फार्मर है, जब उस की उपज घर में जाती है, वह उस की रोक नहीं सकता, क्योंकि उसे कर्षा चुकाना होता है, बच्चों के कपड़ों पर और दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि उस को अपनी उपज को बाजार भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है । लेकिन जो किसान रोक सकते हैं, बार-छः महीने अपनी उपज को रोक कर बेचते हैं तो उन की सही भाव मिल जाता है—इसी लिये मैंने धन किया है कि हमारा छोटा किसान इस से बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित है । १९६६-६७ में फसल का भाव ३०० से ५०० रुपये के बीच में था और उस वक़्त बड़िया पापलीन सापे-तीन या चार रुपये गज बिकती थी, लेकिन आज फसल २६० रुपये में बिकी है, एक महीने तक मंडियों में पड़ी रहने के बाद बिकी है, लेकिन पापलीन का भाव आज ११ रुपये गज है—लेकिन क्या कहीं किसी ने इस के बिनाफ आवाज उठाई ? बिनासलाई जो हाथ से प्रवती है, उस को ३ रुपये ६० पैसे से बढ़ा कर १ रुपये ६० पैसे किया है—मैं कितने के मामले में बहुत करीब नहीं हूँ—लेकिन आप इस बात की बेखुश कि उस की कीमत कम की गई है, लेकिन किसी

ने भी उस के लिये नहीं कहा। इसी तरह से इन्फ्लेशन के लिये और दूसरी बिजेज इन्फ्लेरीज के लिये राहत दी गई है—लेकिन उन का जिक्र किसी ने नहीं किया, क्योंकि जो जिक्र करते हैं—या तो वे कुछ सुस्त हैं या कुछ के पास जुबान नहीं है।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ— जब तक जो बजट बने, वे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स की तनखाहें बढ़ाने के लिये बने। जिस दिन उन की तनखाहें बढ़ती थी, बाजारों में चीजों के के दाम बढ़ जाते थे। जो हमारे व्यूरोन्ट्स हैं, जो हमारे मिनिस्टर्स हैं (स्वबखाल)...

एक धाखड़ी बात मैं कह कर बैठ जाऊँगी और यह यह है कि हमारे यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, उन में जो एक्जीक्यूटिव्स काम करते हैं, वे बड़ी बड़ी तनखाहें लेते हैं, एक्ज्यूटिव से एक्ज्यूटिव कन्डीज के यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े एक्जीक्यूटिव्स हैं, उन से ज्यादा तनखाहें उन को मिलती हैं, एग्जिनिटीज उन को मिलती हैं। वे पोसा हाक्सेज में रहते हैं और उन को कारपोरेट्स और सारी सुविधा की चीजें मिलती हैं और इन सब चीजों का असर कन्स्यूमर के सिर पर पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उन की तनखाहें कम होनी चाहिए और उन को कम कर के मजदूरों को ज्यादा तनखाहें मिलनी चाहिए। मैं यहाँ तक कहूँगी कि प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से जब तक ये तनखाहें नहीं दी जाएँगी, तब तक हमारे देश में एक्जीक्यूटिव्स को तो ज्यादा तनखाहें मिलती रहेंगी और मजदूरों को कम मिलेंगी। उन की तनखाहें कम कर के मजदूरों को ज्यादा तनखाहें देनी चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करती हूँ।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have noted carefully the trend of the general debate in the Lok Sabha on the Central Budget. A number of constructive suggestions have been made for which I am grateful. In the first instance, I shall confine my attention to clarifying certain general issues which have figured prominently in the debate.

One would detect the following major points of criticism or concern:

(i) The effect of taxes and budget deficit on prices.

(ii) The alleged bias of the budget in favour of the rural rich and against the urban sector.

(iii) Inadequacy of planned development outlay in 1979-80.

(iv) Criticism of certain levies on consumer goods.

(v) Growing trade deficit.

(vi) Failure to implement the reports of the Jha Committee and the Choksi Committee.

I shall deal with these points in my reply today. Several members have argued that the budget will push up prices in a big way. Their argument is two-fold: the additional resources mobilisation I have undertaken will itself push up prices significantly. In addition, they fear that the budgetary deficit will further accentuate inflationary pressures.

Before I deal with the substances of these arguments, I wish to point out that those who are worried about the budget deficit should compliment me rather than criticise me for the additional resources mobilisation effort. There is inconsistency in the argument of those who criticise me simultaneously for a sizeable resource mobilisation effort as well as a large budget deficit. It should not be forgotten that, given the level of Government expenditure, had I adopted a more timid approach to resource mobilisation—as, for example, was adopted by Shri C. Subramaniam when he was the Finance Minister—the budgetary deficit would have been far greater. The fact that I was prepared to take the unpopular path of substantial resource mobilisation effort shows that I am alive to the need to contain budget deficit within safe limits.

As to the price effects of additional taxation, it is my assessment that this by itself should not lead to any significant increase in the general price index. The weights of the items on which taxes have been raised in the wholesale price index amount to only 18.25 per cent, whereas these weights in the consumer price index add up to only 7.6 per cent. The direct im-

[Shri Charan Singh]

pact, therefore, on these two indices as a result of the levies will not be more than what has been indicated earlier. It is difficult to indicate what the indirect effect would be in the absence of detailed information regarding inputs used by different industries and sectors. Here anyone's guess would be as good as anybody else's

However, I would like to point out that last year when the excise duties on coal and electricity were raised and the excise duty under item 68 was raised from 3 to 5 per cent, the same kind of forecasts were made about fearful price rises. The fact that the wholesale price index has increased by less than one per cent during the year indicates that factors other than indirect taxes have an important bearing on price movements.

As regards the inflationary potential of a budget deficit of Rs. 1355 crores, I am convinced that given our comfortable position with regard to food stocks and foreign exchange and pursuit of sensible import and monetary policies, the budget deficit I have left uncovered, does not involve unacceptable risks on the price front. I am glad that Shri C. Subramaniam is aware of the dangers of excessive expansion of money supply. After all, it was during his stewardship of the Finance Ministry in 1976-77 that money supply increased by the record level of 20.3 per cent. In 1977-78, the rate of increase of money supply slowed down to 14.7 per cent and in 1978-79 also it will be much lower than the record set by Shri C. Subramaniam. At the same time, I can assure the House that we are alive to the dangers of excessive monetary expansion. The Janata Government has made, and will continue to make every effort to limit the growth of money supply in such a way as not to upset price stability.

Shri R. Venkataraman and some other Members have criticised me for a reduction in excise duties on some

agricultural inputs like fertilizers as being intended to benefit only the rural rich. I would urge hon. Members not to lose a sense of perspective. The total loss of revenue on account of a reduction in fertilizer duty and other measures I have proposed is only Rs. 118 crores. Compare this with many explicit and implicit subsidies available for industry. For example, assistance for export promotion and market development alone next year proposed in this very budget will be Rs. 332 crores. The benefit of an overwhelming proportion of the so-called food subsidy of Rs. 560 crores again really accrues to industrial workers and urban residents. There are other subsidies such as those on controlled cloth, shipping and interest which add upto approximately Rs. 100 crores. I do not say that this assistance is unnecessary. However, I would urge hon. Members to recognise that cheapening of agricultural inputs is an important component of our strategy to increase agricultural production and to stabilise prices. Shri Venkataraman may regard a reduction in fertilizer duty as a concession to rich farmers. But surely Shri Subramaniam who was instrumental in reducing fertilizer prices by Rs. 350 per tonne between July 1975 and February 1977 should be on my side rather than on the side of Shri Venkataraman.

In recent years, more and more small farmers have taken to the use of fertilizers. I recognise that percentage of area fertilized in total cropped areas is often lower on small farms than on larger farms. This is due to several factors—among these mention may be made of inadequacy irrigation, extension and credit. We are making every effort to remove these bottlenecks. It is nevertheless heartening to note that among fertilizer using households, fertilizer intensity per hectare on small farms is often much higher than on large farms. This only shows that, given proper arrangements for provision of credit, exten-

sion and reasonable prices of inputs and remunerative prices for output, there is a vast potential to improve the productivity of small farmers. The reduction in excise duty on fertilizer should be seen as part of a comprehensive strategy of increasing the productivity of small and marginal farmers by making it possible for them to use more intensively modern inputs like fertilizers.

I should like to point out that the economic strategy I have in mind, does not in any way neglect the rural poor. For one thing, increase in food production and extension of irrigation will in itself create more employment opportunities in rural areas.

The expanded programme for national dairy development and fisheries will serve the same objective. The increased outlay on village and cottage industries seeks to contribute to the realisation of this very objective.

The Food for Work Programme can itself make an important contribution to helping the rural poor. As I have stated in my budget speech, I shall provide whatever amount is necessary and can be profitably used in the extension of the Food for Work Programme. Hon. Members should recognise that the fact that we can today think in terms of a large Food for Works Programme, is due to the rapid advance in food production in recent years, making imports unnecessary. Food imports in the three calendar years of the Congress regime 1974, 1975 and 1976 amounted to a quantity of 18.7 million tonnes, worth an enormous figures of Rs. 2503 crores.

In so far as reduction in duties on agricultural inputs will accelerate the tempo of agricultural production, it will enhance our ability to undertake still more expanded programmes like the Food for Work which mean so much to the landless and other poorer sections of the rural society. Viewed in this wider perspective, the propos-

ed reduction in excise duties on agricultural inputs will make an important contribution to the progressive reduction of poverty in rural areas. Indeed, in so far as these duty reliefs help in raising agricultural production, they will stabilise prices of food and other agricultural goods at a reasonable level. In this manner, they will help to keep the cost of living of the urban poor also within reasonable limits. Unlike some hon. Members of the Opposition, I do not believe in class conflict. My aim is to help the poor wherever they happen to be located. The fact that I often talk about the plight of the rural areas is not due to any prejudice against urban areas. It is simply a reflection of the harsh fact that the bulk of the poor people live in rural areas.

It will not be out of place to mention here that at constant prices soon after the British left our shores, viz., in 1950-51, the per capita income of an agricultural worker in our country stood at a figure of Rs. 198/- per annum, whereas that of a non-agricultural worker stood at Rs. 399/-. After 26 years of Congress rule, that is, in 1976-77, the figure for the agricultural worker suffered depreciation of Rs. 2/- whereas for the non-agricultural worker, it appreciated by Rs. 415/-, that is, the ratio between the two incomes stood at 196 : 813, which means that the gap between the income of an agricultural worker or a villager and an urban-dweller or a non-agricultural worker more than doubled under the Congress dispensation.

Thus any viable strategy for removal of poverty in this country must have rural development as its primary component

I hope, I have said enough to refute effectively the charge that my budget aims to confer special benefits on the rural rich. I may point out that those who criticise me for levying additional taxes on urban people should not

[Shri Charan Singh]

forget that if there are rich peasants or 'Kulaks' who use cars, refrigerators and other luxury goods I have taxed, they will be as much affected by my proposals as the urban rich, probably more, inasmuch as their transportation costs will be higher. After all, taxes on luxuries are not levied depending on the location of residence. In choosing various commodities for taxation, I have either taxed luxuries or, as a measure of protection and employment creation, taxed machine-made goods which can be produced in the labour-intensive decentralised sector. It is grossly unfair to see in this any prejudice against the urban sector. All that I am seeking is to tax those who have the capacity to pay these taxes. If more of such people happen to be in urban areas rather than in rural areas, it is a reflection of past neglect of rural areas. I am merely trying to rectify some of the past mistakes in an effort not to set one class against the other, but in the true Gandhian spirit, to help usher a more integrated and less unequal society.

Both Shri Venkataraman and Shri Subramaniam have criticised the Budget for the relatively small increase in Plan outlay during 1979-80. Shri Venkataraman has compared the large rates of increase in Plan outlay during Shri Subramaniam's time with the declining rates of increase since the Janata Government came to power. Shri Subramaniam has dismissed as an act of statistical jugglery the suggestion that, if we take into account committed expenditure, the increase in Plan expenditure would be of a significant order. While not wishing to belittle Shri Subramaniam's achievements, I should like to respectfully point out that the increases in his time should be viewed against the background of declining rates of growth in Plan outlay in 1973-74 and 1974-75. In those two years, the increases were only 10 and 11 per cent respectively and if account is taken of sharp rise in the price level, in

real terms there was a decline of nine per cent and eleven per cent respectively. On the other hand, the rates of increase in outlays since Janata Government came to power have been against a background of stable prices and, therefore, are not at all unimpressive.

However, it is wrong to judge the adequacy of Plan outlays by comparing them with the rate of increase in the past years. As the base becomes bigger—the present Plan is twice the size of the Fifth Plan—it is often not possible to sustain the previous percentage of increase. I may point out that, in the first year of the Plans, total outlays in the past traditionally formed 16 to 17 per cent of the five-year outlays. The Sixth Plan outlay in 1978-79 was 16.8 per cent of the five-year total (1978-79 to 1982-83). Again, in the second year of the Plans, Plan outlays have, on the average, formed 17-18 per cent of the five-year total. In 1979-80, the Plan outlay of Rs. 12,510 crores forms 18 per cent of the five-year total of over Rs. 69,000 crores. Looked this way, the Plan allocations for 1979-80 do not compare unfavourably with past trends. What is important is not percentages but the question whether we are proceeding satisfactorily towards the target of total Plan expenditure.

However, I recognise the need to accelerate the tempo of investment. As I explained in my budget speech, because of the impact of the award of the Seventh Finance Commission, we, in the short run, face an unusual financial squeeze. This naturally limited our ability to plan for a more ambitious Plan outlay for 1979-80. It does not lie in the mouth of those who have criticised me both for sizeable additional resources mobilisation efforts as well as an uncovered deficit of Rs. 1355 crores to simultaneously argue for a more ambitious Plan outlay.

Shri T. A. Pai and many other hon. Members have expressed deep con-

cern over the growth of the public debt in the last three years. Their contention is that, while public debt increased by approximately Rs. 12,000 crores from 1965-66 to 1975-76, the growth in the three years beginning with April 1977 would be about Rs. 11,500 crores. The result of this increased public debt—they have argued—is an increase in the volume of interest payments. At Rs. 2161 crores in the current Budget they constitute the next largest item of expenditure after defence.

This is rather a strange way of looking at public debt. The increase in public debt is directly related to the increase in investment which the Central Government undertakes or assists other in undertaking. In the 11 year period, before Janata Government came to power, the increase in investment was approximately Rs. 25,000 crores. In the three years beginning from April, 1977 the investment undertaken by the new Government would be Rs. 15,500 crores. As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 2,000 crores by the previous Government, the Janata Government will be undertaking an investment of over Rs. 5,000 crores per annum.

Another point worth noting about the growth in public debt is that external debt was roughly two-thirds of the growth in the internal debt in the 11 year period mentioned above. In the case of Janata Government, however, the reliance on external debt is much smaller. I must also state that since the bulk of the internal public debt is owned by banks and other financial institutions, the Insurance Corporations and the Reserve Bank, its growth has no significance. One should not view the financial dealings of government as one would view the dealings of an individual.

Many hon. Members have referred to the fact that if only the return on the large investment in public sector enterprises had been adequate, there

would have been no need to raise resources on such a massive scale. This has been ascribed to the poor management on the part of the new Government. Hon. Members will remember that I expressed my disappointment on this performance as well. It would, however, be incorrect to attribute this failure to this Government. Hon. Members will remember that this has always been the case and it is only in 1976-77 that there was some important. The decline in the rate of return in 1977-78 was due to several factors such as power and coal shortages, larger mandays lost and recessionary trends in the export market. Some of these are the direct consequences of the actions pursued by the previous government.

Government and public enterprises are taking steps for improving their performance. I need not assure the House that we will take all steps necessary to improve the working of these enterprises. It must, however, be remembered that the traditions of management under the long rule of the previous Government cannot be changed overnight.

It is often said that we can avoid both an increase in taxes as well as deficit financing if we reduce non-developmental government expenditure. Being new to the Central Finance Ministry, I have been unable to assess precisely the scope for such reductions. It is for this reason that I propose to appoint an Expenditure Commission to look into government expenditure in all its aspects.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Commission Singh!

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Pending such an examination, it would not have been prudent for me to plan for larger outlays.

Shri Subramaniam and others have referred to the slowing down of exports and accused this Government of not doing enough to promote exports. I would, however, point out with due respect to Shri Subramaniam

[Shri Charan Singh]

that the so-called export growth achieved by the previous Government was partly because of certain fortuitous circumstances like a sharp increase in the price of sugar, tea, coffee and silver in the foreign market. Had there been no boom in these commodities, the much vaunted export build-up would have been modest indeed...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Good rains are not fortuitous!

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: In the two years that we have been in power, we are facing the combined consequences of a working off of the boom and difficult international trading conditions. Nevertheless, if you look at growth items like engineering goods, garments, leather, fish and fish preparations, gems and jewellery, the effects of the policy effort of this Government on the promotion of exports can be clearly seen. I can assure this House that we are aware of the need to have a long term export strategy and we are seeking to build up a long-term export capability. Otherwise I would not have liberalised the scope of the export market development allowance.

Shri Subramaniam and others have pointed to the increase in imports and have jumped to the conclusion that we are using our reserves to import consumer goods and not investment goods. If, however, one takes the trouble to look at the commodity composition of imports, it would be found that the bulk of the increase in imports is on account of edible oils, fertilizers, cement, steel, components and spares and capital goods. Had we not imported edible oils, it would have been difficult to maintain price stability and Shri Subramaniam and others would have faulted us on that account. However, we have limited such imports and are now concentrating on increasing rapidly the domestic production of oilseeds. But Shri Subramaniam will agree that the import of other items will contribute to the

growth of investment. The domestic consumption of cement and steel—which is a good indicator of investment activity in the economy—has increased rapidly in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and this would not have been possible but for these imports.

I wish to point, however, that we need not be unduly alarmed about the size of the trade deficit. Members cannot expect us to use reserves for development and, at the same time, get worked up about a deficit in trade. We have consciously used import policy to strengthen our production base, to relieve shortages of critical inputs and to keep prices stable. Our reserves are still large and growing. Therefore, our overall balance of payments position is strong, notwithstanding the seemingly large trade deficit.

One Honourable Member has referred to the need to replace the present system of taxation by a tax on expenditure. As Honourable Members know, an expenditure tax was imposed in the late fifties on the recommendations of Professor Kaldor of Cambridge University. Nor was it able to curb ostentatious consumption. Its administration raised several problems. As a result, it was given up. We can, however, always look at the proposal in the light of changed circumstances. Although, as of now, my feeling is that an expenditure tax will not be easy to administer.

There is a wrong impression that we have taken no notice of the report of the Jha Committee. The Committee did not make any recommendations with regard to some of the major components of excise revenue such as petrol and petroleum products. With regard to the rest, the recommendations have been carefully considered and a certain amount of rationalisation of the rate structure has been attempted. As a result, the number of rate categories has been brought down from 28 to 16. At the same time as an experimental measure, proforma credit facilities in respect of duty paid

on inputs, used in the manufacture of finished products, has been extended to some of the products of the engineering industry where the incidence of duty on inputs is perceptible. Further extension will depend upon the experience in this regard. Nor did the Committee envisage a complete restructuring of the indirect tax system in a short period.

There is nothing in the Jha Committee's recommendations that is against an increase in the rates of duty on final products which are considered to be items of luxury consumption. In fact, the main emphasis of the resource mobilisation effort in the budget for 1979-80 on final goods rather than on intermediate products is in line with the underlying thinking of the Jha Committee. Its recommendation regarding the discontinuance of the rebate for excess production over a base period has also been accepted.

As regards the Choksi Committee, its report is still under examination. Incidentally, one of the recommendations of the Committee for promoting greater expedition in the settlement of income-tax has been accepted by the Government. Hitherto, the Income-tax Settlement Commission was debarred from proceeding with a case if the Commissioner of Income-tax objected to the application being proceeded with on certain grounds.

The Choksi Committee has recommended that the application for settlement should be rejected only after the Commission is satisfied that the objection has been raised by the Commissioner on proper and valid grounds. I have accepted this recommendation subject to the safeguard that before overruling the objection raised by the Commissioner of Income-tax, the Settlement Commission should hear him.

14.00 hrs.

Many hon'ble Members have complained that I have taxed articles of

mass consumption and have cited tooth brush, tooth paste, matches, soap, bidis, kerosene and cooking gas as illustrations in point. I think, in the emotion generated, hon'ble Members have not paid proper attention to the facts of the situation.

With regard to matches, the duty structure has been changed to hasten the process of increasing the share of non-mechanised manufacturers in total production and, in particular, the share of cottage industries so that employment in rural areas may increase. This will not have much of an impact on the prices of matches because the share of the mechanised sector was only 8 per cent of the total production of matches in 1977-78. By doubling the rate of duty on matches produced in the mechanised sector and halving it on matches produced in the cottage units under the aegis of the Khadi and Village Industries Board I am simultaneously seeking to reduce the share of the mechanised sector and increase the share of the cottage units. Hon'ble Members will agree with me that this will, at one stroke, increase employment and reduce the dominance of both the mechanised sector as well as that of units in the non-mechanised sector other than cottage units. I am sure, with this better appreciation, hon'ble Member will welcome my proposal. (*Interruptions*).

However, to prevent any sudden disruption of the organised sector I have slightly modified my proposal which I shall indicate later which my friend of the mechanised sector alone will welcome.

The raising of the duty on laundry soap has the same objective in view. In 1977 the small scale produced 3.62 lakh tonnes of laundry soap whereas the organised sector produced 1.67 lakh tonnes. The increased levy on soap will not affect the soap produced by non-power operated units or soap produced in power operated units in the small scale sector if their total turn

[Shri Charan Singh]

over is worth less than Rs. 15 lakhs. Approximately 2500 to 3000 units will be totally free from excise duties on account of these two provisions. Therefore, the present duty structure will boost the growth of non-organised sector and, thus, lead to creation of more employment.

The increase in the price of bidis due to a rise in the excise duty, is going to be less than 1 paise for 10 bidis. However, this measure will lead to two important gains. The exemption of excise duty on unbranded bidis led to a number of manufacturers of branded bidis manipulating their production by encouraging the manufacture of unbranded bidis. This loss of revenue will now be plugged by the new duty levied. Also, since unbranded bidis were got made through contractors, the manufacturers were able to shirk all responsibility for the welfare of the bidi workers. The levy of a tax on unbranded bidis will make such exploitation more difficult by establishing a clear employer-employee link. I am sure the House will welcome the step which has negligible price consequences, but which leads to an increase in the welfare of a large number of poor people in both urban and rural areas. To give them an idea of the magnitude of the number of people involved: The production of unbranded bidis was 217 million as compared to 320 million of branded bidis.

Although the excise duty on all articles under item 68 has been raised from 5 to 8 per cent ad valorem, the excise duty on bicycles has been continued at 5 per cent as before the budget because the bicycle is an item of transport used by lower income groups. This will therefore not lead to any increase in the price of bicycles.

Regarding kerosene the justification for levying a slightly higher duty is

the possibility of diversion for adulteration with high speed diesel oil, the price of which also has been raised. Past experience shows that when there is a disparity between prices of these two items, about 40 to 45 per cent of kerosene tends to be diverted for purposes of adulteration. This will lead to a reduction in supply and a consequent increase in price, whatever may be the controlled price.

I would like to point out to Shri R. Venkataraman and others that precisely the same step was taken by the Congress Government in November, 1973, when the price of crude oil was raised steeply by the oil exporting countries. The price of kerosene was raised from Rs. 540.51 per kilo litre to Rs. 716.69 per kilo litre on 9-11-1973. Of this, the increase in excise duty was Rs. 100 per kilo litre. This was done because there was a difference of 19 paise per litre between the price of high speed diesel oil and kerosene. Such a price increase is unavoidable in view of the increase in the price of crude oil which had been notified by the oil exporting countries as well as the much higher increase in prices of spot purchase of crude oil. The burden on an average household on account of the increase in the price of kerosene will, I imagine, not be more than Rs. 1/- per month, assuming that only 40 per cent of the population use the oil for cooking purposes.

As regards cooking gas, the total number of LPG connections is currently 28 lakhs in the country, out of a total of more than 120 million households in the entire country. Therefore, only a small and affluent section...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What? You call them affluent section?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Therefore, only a small and affluent section of the community seems to be affected by

this proposal. In any case, the increase which is proposed, does not amount to more than Rs. 2 on the present price of Rs. 32 per cylinder. I would like to point out that even after this, in terms of thermal efficiency, the users of cooking gas pay less than the users of alternative fuels like kerosene and electricity.

I should also like to point out that the increase in the prices of all these commodities due to taxation will be of a small order. (Interruptions) I hope I will be listened to silently. If Mr. Sathe is raising objection, it shows that I am on the correct path.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't move more towards your left; you have already squeezed the Prime Minister.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: If however prices in the market are much higher it is plainly a case of profiteering using the budget levies merely as an excuse. To prevent such exploitation I propose to widely publicise the full details of the incidence of excise duties on various commodities.

Many hon. Members have expressed the fear that the excise duty on petrol and HSD oil will lead to a general rise in the price level because transport is basic to the economy. While I appreciate the concern of hon. Members, I would like to point out that in this case, we were facing somewhat of a Hobson's choice. India currently imports 16-1/2 million tonnes of crude oil and a sizeable quantity of products like kerosene oil. The various developments in oil-producing countries have led to a general increase in the price of crude oil and oil exporters have already advised us that the price of Arabian crude oil which was \$12.70 per barrel prior to 1-1-1979 will go up by 14.5 per cent by the end of the current year. At the same time, spot price transactions have been taking place at much higher prices. If we are

to maintain our imports at the current level, our import bill is likely to increase by approximately Rs. 350 crores. In these circumstances, we cannot afford to allow consumption to continue as in the past and, thus, experience a severe imbalance in our balance of payments.

The demand for petroleum which had declined slightly in 1974 when the price of petroleum products were raised steeply in view of the sharp increase in crude oil prices, began to recover in 1975-76. It rose steadily in 1976-77 and 1977-78 and is expected to increase by 11 per cent during the current year and 11.6 per cent in 1979-80. There is, therefore, an urgent need to restrict demand. The choice before us is whether to do it through taxation or through an increase in prices. I have chosen the former course.

It has also been argued by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that a tax on petrol is really a transfer from one pocket of the Government to another because 80 per cent of petrol consumption is on Government account. I do not know where he got his statistics from.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: From Peking.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Shri Sathe.

According to whatever figures are available with Government, its consumption does not exceed 20 per cent of total consumption of motor spirit. I would, however, add that an increase in prices would lead to greater discipline on the part of even Government consumers because they do not have unlimited resources.

While I am not in a position to make any change in the taxation on these petroleum products, I have to make a change with regard to diesel oil not otherwise specified, that is, light diesel oil. It has been brought to my notice

[Shri Charan Singh]

that the reduction in excise duty on light diesel oil, while it will benefit certain categories of users of pump-sets, may also possibly lead to a distortion in the pattern of demand for certain related petroleum products like fuel oils. Having regard to all relevant considerations, I propose to withdraw the exemptions granted in respect of light diesel oil and restore the excise duty rate to the pre-Budget level.

It has been stated that the exemption from customs duty proposed to be granted to power tillers would affect the indigenous industry. I would like to clarify that the exemption is confined to power tillers imported by State Agro-Industries Corporation who will ensure that the benefit will be passed on to the farmers. The quantum of imports could also be adjusted to ensure that the interest of local industry does not suffer.

With regard to other commodities on which excise duties have been raised, in deference to the views expressed by hon. Members, I propose to reduce the levies on some of them as follows.

I strongly refute the charge of callousness towards children in this International Year of the Child. I am as solicitous of their welfare and future as anybody else. I am withdrawing totally the recent increase in excise duty on confectionery, cocoa powder, chocolates and biscuits. (Interruptions)

In all honesty, you shout, shout 'zindabad' for me. These will now bear a duty of only 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

The duty on lower priced toilet soaps will be reduced from 15 per cent to 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* while that on household and laundry soap will be brought down to 15 per cent *ad valorem* from the present level of

20 per cent. The duty on tooth paste will be reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. The rate of duty on tooth-brushes and locks is being reduced to 8 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from to-day by issue of notifications. I also propose to introduce in due course, suitable amendments to the Finance Bill to ensure that, on and from the enactment of the Bill, these goods are brought back to item 68—Central Excise Tariff, so as to attract duty at only 8 per cent *ad valorem*.

With regard to matches, I intend to reduce the excise duty on matches produced in the mechanized sector from Rs. 9.20 as originally proposed, to Rs. 7.20 per gross boxes of 50 each. In the Budget, I had proposed to exempt completely footwear valued at Rs. 10 per pair at the production stage, from payment of excise duty. I am raising this limit to Rs. 15 per pair, of course at the production stage, so that a larger section of the community will be benefitted. From the shopkeepers, these shoes will be available at Rs. 22.50, so that good footwear worth Rs. 25/- will now in effect be exempt from duty. These concessions would involve a revenue loss of about Rs. 20 crores.

I had imposed a levy of 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* on the import of specified vegetable non-essential oils as a measure of encouragement to the local producers of oil seeds. It has been brought to my notice that since then the international prices of edible oils have been increasing. These oils are mostly used in the production of Vanaspati whose prices will have to be kept at reasonable levels. While the interest of the domestic growers of oil seeds continues to be relevant, in the altered circumstances of the international market, I have decided to reduce the import duty on these oils, imported by the State Trading Corporation, from 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. This will be effected by the

issue of a special order under Section 25(2) of the Customs Act, 1962. However, imports by private parties who had made commitments prior to the canalization of imports through the STC will continue to bear the levy of 12.5 per cent. The loss involved as a result of this measure will be Rs. 11.45 crores.

It has been stated that the reduction in the relief on savings in the form of life insurance provident fund contributions etc. will affect savings. I am afraid this is not true. I have not at all reduced the concession element on the first Rs. 5,000 contribution. This is the slab which is relevant to the small savers in rural and urban areas. I have reduced the rates on subsequent slabs because these would be relevant only to upper income groups. Since the marginal rates of income-tax which these income earners would be paying would be fairly high, the concession would have amounted to giving them tax relief at fairly high rates. The reduction in the rate of concession is not likely to have any impact on the volume of saving but would only lead to better equity between high income earners and relatively low income earners.

To sum up: I venture to think that the budgetary strategy that has been outlined in the budget for 1979-80, points to a new and more hopeful direction. Capital-intensive and elitistically oriented production has been taxed while giving relief to labour-intensive production in the decentralised sector. The objective is both to curb ostentatious consumption as well as to generate more employment per unit of capital. In addition, some reliefs have been given for agricultural inputs in the hope that their use may become more widespread, particularly among small and marginal farmers. Sizeable provisions which have been made for dairy development, village and cottage industries and the Food for Work programme reflect Govern-

ment's concern for increased employment opportunities for the rural poor, particularly those who are landless. The budget does focus greater attention on the problems of rural India. But for this I need make no apology. By now, there is almost a universal agreement that past neglect of agriculture and rural development has not only accentuated unemployment and inequalities in income and wealth, but has also limited the future scope for industrial growth. In a country in which nearly 80 per cent of the people live in rural areas, increased incomes and productivity in rural activities alone can enlarge progressively the market for industrial goods. The emphasis on rural development should therefore not be misconstrued as an anti-urban bias but should be seen as the pursuit of a genuine Gandhian path of working towards a more integrated and less unequal society.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do you bring in Gandhiji every time?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi and not Mrs. Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Of all the persons, why do you come in?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: This is bound to hurt some vested interests who are better organised, vocal and also have the means of mass communication at their disposal. But the fact that these interests are so vocal and organised, does not mean that they have a correct appreciation of the objective needs of the great mass of our people. As a believer in Gandhian economics, I am opposed to perpetuation of class conflict. It is my hope that after an objective analysis of my budget, even my critics will recognise the basic soundness of the path we have adopted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: You will not do so publically, I concede; privately you will do so. I do not minimise the power of vested interests. I know it to my cost. But I am convinced that in the long run ideas are more influential and important than vested interests. The legitimate long-suppressed aspirations of the mass of the poor people of this country have now been aroused to a point where there can be no going back but only going forward. It is my earnest hope that in this difficult journey that lies ahead of us, we shall have the willing cooperation of all sections of our society so that we can build a new India which, while retaining its proud ancient cultural heritage, can simultaneously get rid of poverty, ignorance and disease which have been the inevitable lot of a great majority of our countrymen for centuries. This I have done.

*14.26 hrs..

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1979-80

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Grants On Account (General) for 1979-80 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 107."

The motion was adopted.

List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1979-80 Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House.	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
1.	Department of Agriculture .	42,01,000	..
2.	Agriculture	23,94,61,000	107,67,99,000
3.	Fisheries	4,80,20,000	5,13,94,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	15,34,36,000	3,94,32,000
5.	Forest	6,23,63,000	79,00,000
6.	Department of Food .	95,45,72,000	7,90,48,000
7.	Department of Rural Development .	59,85,21,000	4,39,11,000
8.	Department of Agricultural Research Education	1,70,000	..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3		
			Revenue	Capital
			Rs.	Rs.
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research		14,63,50,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation		5,45,85,000	1,27,09,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO- OPERATION			
11	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation		30,66,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production		62,12,04,000	56,00,40,000
13	Civil Supplies and Cooperation		3,53,14,000	4,47,83,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
14	Ministry of Communications		41,28,000	2,19,67,000
15	Overseas Communications Service		2,23,43,000	1,67,80,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses		116,83,28,000	..
17	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues		43,09,63,000	..
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		..	67,31,03,000
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
19	Ministry of Defence		16,79,79,000	10,64,82,000
20	Defence Services—Army		315,95,08,000	..
21	Defence Services—Navy		35,06,08,000	..
22	Defence Services—Air Force		110,29,83,000	..
23	Defence Services—Pensions		29,49,91,000	..
24	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		..	49,24,17,000
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
25	Department of Education		31,82,000	..
26	Education		36,93,26,000	14,86,000
27	Department of Social Welfare		10,16,03,000	..

1	2	3		
			Revenue	Capital
			Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
28	Ministry of Energy . . .	14,39,000	..	
29	Power Development . . .	9,24,86,000	63,55,01,000	
30	Coal and Lignite . . .	3,95,57,000	96,56,11,000	
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31	Ministry of External Affairs .	20,83,29,000	2,77,52,000	
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32	Ministry of Finance . . .	5,84,05,000	22,50,000	
33	Customs	6,44,70,000	85,00,000	
34	Union Excise Duties . . .	8,19,90,000	..	
35	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . .	8,49,20,000	..	
36	Stamps	3,10,39,000	18,67,000	
37	Audit	10,86,67,000	..	
38	Currency, Coinage and Mint .	6,79,12,000	3,88,71,000	
39	Pensions	6,91,67,000	..	
40	Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	32,64,46,000	16,57,000	
41	Transfer to State Governments .	176,31,53,000	..	
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	28,34,94,000	59,39,53,000	
43	Loans to Government Servants, etc. .	..	14,59,67,000	
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	16,76,000	..	
45	Medical and Public Health	35,09,05,000	11,88,17,000	
46	Family Welfare	21,25,55,000	17,000	
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47	Ministry of Home Affairs .	44,78,000	..	
48	Cabinet	20,66,000	..	
49	Department of Personnel and Adminis- trative Reforms .	1,35,07,000	..	
50	Police	38,57,73,000	1,84,31,000	

1	2	3		
			Revenue	Capital
			Rs.	Rs.
51	Census		1,35,52,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		33,35,95,000	18,27,80,000
53	Delhi		24,84,29,000	16,13,36,000
54	Chandigarh		3,97,44,000	1,84,98,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands .		4,73,33,000	3,05,33,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .		44,31,000	42,25,000
57	Lakshadweep		98,31,000	41,22,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
58	Ministry of Industry .		68,17,000	..
59	Industries		3,54,33,000	42,42,80,000
60	Village and Small Industries .		15,06,18,000	17,38,99,000
61	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts .		20,93,02,000	9,31,57,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		14,32,000	..
63	Information and Publicity .		3,43,96,000	32,94,000
64	Broadcasting		11,53,14,000	3,49,25,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
65	Ministry of Labour .		14,17,000	..
66	Labour and Employment .		13,99,26,000	6,13,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
67	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs		2,13,02,000	17,000
68	Administration of Justice		6,55,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
69	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers		11,88,000	..
70	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries		23,61,54,000	16,68,56,000
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries .		48,82,32,000	56,38,60,000

1	2	3	
			Revenue
			Rs.
			Capital
			Rs.
	MINISTRY OF PLANNING		
72	Ministry of Planning	40,000	..
73	Statistics	2,62,13,000	..
74	Planning Commission	1,07,28,000	..
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	52,22,000	..
76	Roads	19,77,32,000	18,55,94,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	10,92,57,000	38,19,78,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport .	23,33,000	2,73,13,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
79	Department of Steel	2,49,59,000	58,06,82,000
80	Department of Mines	6,50,000	..
81	Mines and Minerals	8,62,01,000	11,29,49,000
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION		
82	Department of Supply	3,80,000	..
83	Supplies and Disposals	1,24,78,000	..
84	Department of Rehabilitation	4,13,33,000	2,12,32,000
	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
85	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	9,12,000	..
86	Meteorology	3,35,11,000	49,41,000
87	Aviation	4,58,13,000	6,87,61,000
88	Tourism	84,19,000	1,74,35,000
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	21,10,000	..
90	Public Works	15,73,18,000	4,83,82,000
91	Water Supply and Sewerage	13,69,50,000	..
92	Housing and Urban Development	6,29,32,000	9,15,92,000
93	Stationery and Printing	6,86,08,000	..
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
94	Department of Atomic Energy	9,01,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
95	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	15,46,82,000	12,60,76,000
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	19,12,54,000	9,41,23,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE			
97	Department of Culture	1,98,54,000	..
98	Archaeology	1,16,08,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
99	Department of Electronics	2,00,48,000	1,10,68,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
100	Department of Science and Technology	5,45,29,000	18,30,000
101	Survey of India	3,67,50,000	..
102	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	8,52,68,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
103	Department of Space	6,90,95,000	5,44,04,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
104	Lok Sabha	94,60,000	..
105	Rajya Sabha	35,23,000	..
106	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	4,19,000	..
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	93,000	..

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the with-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 16-3-79.

[Mr. Speaker]

drawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

14.26 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80, *SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80 AND RESOLUTION RE. FIFTH REPORTS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the budget (rail-

ways) for 1978-79 for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80 have been circulated, may if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 16."

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	2,63,67,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	15,33,83,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	116,48,63,000
4	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	196,88,08,000
5	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	185,66,62,000
6	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	234,69,11,000
7	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	106,54,23,000
8	Operating Expenses- Rolling Stock & Equipment	230,14,23,000
9	Operating Expenses-Traffic	237,38,21,000
10	Operating Expenses-Fuel	393,45,97,000

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
11	Staff Welfare & Amenities	77,20,39,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	114,39,65,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	86,28,54,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	354,10,10,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues & Amortization of Over-Capitalization	370,28,11,000
16	Assets Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	1525,89,10,000

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges

that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17 and 20."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1978-79 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha
1	2	3
		Rs.
4	Working Expenses—Administration	3,17,71,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating staff	5,36,09,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	65,82,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	9,79,89,000
17	Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund	4,57,000
20	Payment towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund	54,14,000

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Railways has requested that the resolution regarding the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (item 19) may be taken up for dis-

cussion along with the discussion on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79 (items 15 and 16). If the

[Mr. Speaker]

House agrees all these three items may be taken up for discussion together. I think the House agrees with me.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Five hours have been allotted to these three items. The Minister may now move the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 31, 42, 46, 55, 61, 73; 78; 81, 87, 88, 91, 94, 103 and 110 contained in the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1977, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1979.

That this House further direct that the action taken by the Government on the other recommendations made in this Report may be reported to the Committee."

The recommendations contained in the first report of the Railway Convention Committee, as approved by Parliament, determined the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to the general revenues and other ancillary matters in respect of the financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79. The year 1978-79 was originally the last year of the Fifth Plan. By a decision of the Government, the year 1978-79 has now become the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the normal course, memoranda covering various aspects of railway finances including their inter-relations with general finances in respect of the Sixth plan period as a whole were due to be submitted to the railway convention committee. As the dimen-

sions of the Sixth plan, the financial projections of the railways for this period, the traffic targets to be achieved and other relevant aspects had not been finally determined in time, memoranda on all the subjects could not be submitted to the Railway convention committee. In the meantime the expert group on the capital structure of the Indian Railways, constituted in pursuance of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee of 1971, presented their report containing recommendations of a far-reaching nature in regard to the dividend payable by the railway undertaking and other aspects. The recommendations of this expert group were examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and an interim memorandum was submitted to the railway convention committee, containing proposals on the dividend payable by the Railway undertaking during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and other aspects.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Railway Convention Committee for having considered the proposals contained in the interim memorandum on an urgent basis and recommending acceptance of the proposals submitted by the Ministry of Railways through their fifth report, presented to Parliament on 19th February, 1979.

I have covered broadly the proposals submitted by my Ministry to the Railway Convention Committee in para 16 and in other places of my budget speech. The Railway Convention Committee in their report have rightly emphasised the need to maintain the financial viability of the Railway undertaking, and as may be seen from the budget proposals, the railways have taken all possible measures to improve their performance despite serious handicaps, and it shall be our endeavour to maintain the profitability of the railway undertaking in future also.

As mentioned in para 17 of my Budget Speech, the Revised Estimates

for the year 1978-79 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1979-80, have been framed on the existing basis in the matter of the dividend payable by Railways and other aspects of the inter-relationship with General Finance. The changes that will be required to be made as a result of the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee, when approved by Parliament, would be reflected in the Revised Estimates for the year 1979-80 to be presented in due course and in respect of the year 1978-79, the required adjustments would be carried out in the final accounts. I may like to remind the House of some of the important recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. These are mentioned at page 10 of my Budget Speech, namely:—

(i) The Railways will no longer be called upon to obtain loans from the General Revenues for meeting shortfalls in dividend payments. If, in any year, there is a shortfall in the payment of dividend, this would be treated as a deferred liability to be paid eventually as and when adequate surplus is generated and the position reviewed after a period of 10 years.

(ii) The accumulated interest portion of the loan liability under Revenue Reserve Fund, amounting to Rs. 93.95 crores will be written off. The balance amount of Rs. 122.19 crores will be treated as a deferred dividend liability.

(iii) Dividend reliefs on certain items such as the capital cost of new lines taken up on other than financial considerations, capital cost of ferry services, capital cost of welfare buildings and payment of a reduced rate of dividend at 3.5 per cent on the capital cost of residential buildings.

(iv) The total amount of dividend reliefs will be contributed as a specific subsidy from the General Revenues.

(v) The existing arrangement of obtaining loans from the General Revenues for meeting the expenditure under Development Fund will continue but such loans will be charged interest at the rate applicable to State Governments, instead of at the borrowing rate.

With these words, I commend the resolution for the consideration of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 31, 42, 46, 55, 61, 78, 79, 81, 87, 88, 91, 94, 103 and 110 contained in the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1977, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1979.

That this House further directs that the action taken by the Government on the other recommendations made in this Report may be reported to the Committee."

श्री राधबजी (विदिता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो रेलवे की अनुपूरक अनुदानों की बातें इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। 1979-80 के रेल बजट की सर्वश्रेष्ठ सराहना की गई है। विशेषकर दो बातों के लिए मैं रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। बावजूबत के उपलब्ध में पाँच वर्ष तक के गन्वों का टिकट माफ किया गया है जोकि एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसके साथ साथ 6 पर्यटन प्रवेसों में नयी रेल लाइनों का प्रावधान किया गया है जोकि बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। वह सारे पिछले हुए क्षेत्र हैं जिनकी ओर कभी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया था। इस बीच में कुछ और भी अच्छे काम किए गए हैं। 21 बिजली वाली ट्रेन्स चलाई गई हैं, यह भी एक प्रशंसनीय काम है। बजट में कुछ सुविधाओं

[श्री राखब जी]

का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा गया है कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था डिब्बों में की जायेगी, यह प्रशासनीय कदम है।

हमारे रेल मंत्री स्वयं एक अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं। सभी क्रिकेट में उन्होंने एक पुरस्कार भी प्राप्त किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे प्रशासन का भी इतना ही जुस्त बनायें जितने कि वे स्वयं हैं। इस प्रकार से धीरे भी उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं। सभी रेलवे में किसी प्रकार का कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि पहले से भी अधिक अव्यवस्था होती जा रही है तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। रेल मंत्री स्वयं एक प्राफेसर हैं, उन्होंने झांकड़ों के द्वारा सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया है कि 1977-78 में 126 करोड़ का मुनाफा हुआ, 1978-79 में मुनाफा लगभग शून्य हो गया जिसके लिए बाढ़ तथा अन्य कारण बताए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कारण तो हैं लेकिन वह ऐसे नहीं हैं कि मुनाफे को शून्य कर दें। उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि रेल प्रशासन तथा रेलों की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इसी के कारण मुनाफे में कमी आई है। मैं इस बात को सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेलवे बैगज की जो कमी महसूस की जा रही है, वह हमारी अव्यवस्था के कारण है। आज 6-6 महीने से स्टेशनों पर बैगज के लिये इन्वेन्टस लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन बैगज उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। व्यापारियों को बाध्य हो कर कृषि उपज को ट्रकों द्वारा बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दूसरी मंडियों की योजना पड़ रहा है। ट्रकवालों ने भी अपने बाढ़ों को बढ़ा दिया है, उन का भाड़ा 20-25 रुपये किंवदंत तक बढ़ गया है। मैं इस बात को मान सकता हूँ कि बैगजों की थोड़ी-बहुत कमी हमारे देश में होगी, लेकिन जितनी बैगज इस समय देश में उपलब्ध है उन का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग भी नहीं हो रहा है। घनेक स्थानों पर बैगज भरी खड़ी रहती है, उन की खाली करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो बैगज खाली हो जाती है उन को फिर से भरवाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है धीरे यदि उन को भर भी दिया जाता है, तो उन का ठीक प्रकार से मूवमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। आप के रैपर्स में जो झांकड़े बिये गये हैं—मैं उन्हीं के आधार पर इस बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ—1955-56 में लगे हुए डिब्बों का उपयोग 73.2 प्रतिशत था, जब कि 1977-78 में 67.7 प्रतिशत हो गया—इस का स्पष्ट मतलब है कि 1955-56 में हमारी एफिसियेंसी ज्यादा थी, लेकिन आज वह घट गई है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बैगज का उपयोग यदि ठीक से किया जाय, तो इस से न केवल हमारी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है, बल्कि समय पर माल भेजने की गति बढ़ सकती है तथा उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ हो सकता है। आप इस धीरे विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि जो डिब्बे इस समय

हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं—उन का पूरा पूरा उपयोग हो सके।

हमारे बजट प्रस्तावों का यदि ठीक ढंग से क्रियान्वयन हो, तो इस से रेलवे प्रशासन भी अधिक अच्छा हो सकता है, साथ ही रेलवे तथा उपभोक्ता दोनों को लाभ पहुंच सकता है। आप की अनुदान की मांगों में जो नया वर्गीकरण किया गया है 16 भागों में जो विभाजित किया गया है, यह वास्तव में एक अच्छा प्रयास है, इस की समझने में काफी सुविधा होगी। रेल-पथों का निर्माण, माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत, इंजनों की मरम्मत—इन सब का ध्योरा दिया गया है। इन ध्योरों से यदि खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जाय तो कर्मचारियों के वेतन, वेतन वृद्धि, पेंशन आदि पर सब से अधिक खर्च किया गया है। जब बजट की अधिकांश धनराशि कर्मचारियों के वेतन वृद्धि और पेंशन आदि पर खर्च हो रही है तो उन से अधिक अच्छी कार्यक्षमता की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

14.35 hrs.

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

आज हमारी रेलें समय पर नहीं चल पा रही हैं, अधिकांश गाड़ियां लेट पहुंचती हैं। जैसे तो झांकड़ों में बतलाया गया है कि डेस्टीन नेशन पर वे ठीक समय पर पहुंचती हैं, लेकिन बीच में ये गाड़ियां बिलम्ब से चला करती हैं। इस का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि ट्रेन्ज में जंजीरों की खींचने की प्रथा बढ़ती जा रही है। इस को रोकने के लिये आज तक कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया गा है, जिस की वजह से यह रोग बढ़ता जा रहा है। वास्तव में आज ट्रेन्ज में जंजीरों का कोई विशेष प्रयोग नहीं रह गया है, जो जेनुइन काजेश है उन के लिये उन को कम खींचा जाता है, गलत कामों के लिये, जान-बूझ कर परेशान करने के लिये जंजीरों को ज्यादा खींचा जाता है। गलत जंजीर खींचने के बिना कानून में प्रावधान होने के बावजूद भी ऐसे लोगों को दंडित नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रवृत्ति को कठोरता से रोका जाय और यदि आप रोक नहीं सकते तो इस को किसी ऐसी व्यवस्था से बदल दें, जिस से उन का दुरुपयोग न किया जा सके।

गाड़ियां बाउटर-सिगनल्ज पर काफी देर खड़ी रहती हैं और उन को प्लेटफार्मों पर ठीक से तथा समय पर लाने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इतना ही नहीं तामिलनाडू जैसी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन्ज जब फरीदाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये रवाना होती है तो बहुत धीरे चलती है, साथ ही हर स्टेशन पर रुकती है। मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब होता है कि आप इन के लिये ठीक से व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं। बम्बई की 0टी 0 स्टेशन पर भी यही हाल है, ट्रेन्ज को जगह-जगह रोका जाता है, जिन से वे लेट

ही जाती है। मेरा अनुभव है कि इस व्यवस्था को दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

भगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना टिकट के जो यात्रा करते हैं, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि पिछले एक, डेढ़ या दो वर्षों से यह रोग बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस को खत्म करना चाहिए। कुछ पर्टीकुलर स्थानों पर, कुछ ऐसे रुट्स हैं जहाँ पर यह रोग बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा हुआ है और उन को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए कोई विशेष विन्ता नहीं की जा रही है। मैं आंकड़े दे कर यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ। 1977-78 में 39.88 लाख मामलों में 4.24 करोड़ रुपये बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से वसूल हुए जबकि 1976-77 में 41.68 लाख पकड़े गये थे और उन से 4.50 करोड़ रुपये वसूल हुए थे। इस का मतलब यह है कि 1976-77 में बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए बड़े प्रभावी ढंग से काम हुआ था लेकिन 1977-78 में वैसा काम नहीं हुआ है। वास्तव में कुछ ऐसे रुट्स हैं, जहाँ पर यह बिना टिकट यात्रा बहुत होती है और मेरा कहना यह है कि वहाँ पर फ्लाईंग स्क्वाड्स, उड़न दमने भेजे जाएँ, जो बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को पकड़ें। इस तरह का कोई पग आप को उठाना चाहिए।

तोड़-फोड़ का जिक्र किया गया है। रेलवे की जो सार्वजनिक उम्पति है, जो जनोपयोगी सम्पति है, उस में काफी तोड़-फोड़ होती है और इस को रोकने के लिए अगर कानून में कोई संशोधन करने की जरूरत है, तो वह भी करना चाहिए।

प्रवृत्ताचार में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं हो रही है। रिजर्वेशन के मामले में जो प्रवृत्ताचार होता था, उस पर कुछ समय तक रोक जरूर लगी थी लेकिन वह फिर बढ़ रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ताचार को रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था ठीक से होनी चाहिए।

भगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो कम्प्लेंट्स बुक होती है, पहले उस में कम्प्लेंट लिखने पर जवाब जरूर आता था लेकिन अब अनेक बार यह देखने को मिला है कि कम्प्लेंट बुक में कम्प्लेंट अगर लिख दी जाती है, तो उस का जवाब नहीं आता है। मैं ने शांसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक कम्प्लेंट लिखी थी, जिस का जवाब 6 महीने से नहीं आया। ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं जिन में कम्प्लेंट का जवाब नहीं आया। अब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो फिर कम्प्लेंट करने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है। मैंने ने जनरल मेनेजर को पत्र लिखे हैं जिस का जवाब आठ, आठ महीने तक नहीं आया और अगर जवाब आता है तो आठ महीने के बाद आता है। इस प्रकार की जो व्यवस्था है, उस को खत्म करना चाहिए।

प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मामले में कई वर्षों से सिखाता आ रहा हूँ, कई वर्षों से उस के बारे में कह भी रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं हो पाया है। यह जो व्यवस्था है, इस को रोकने की ठीक से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अपने बजट भाषण में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सुझावी प्रस्तावनों की बात कही है, वह देखने को नहीं मिलती है। इस के लिए उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

जन-सुविधाओं की तरफ और ध्यान देना चाहिए। कई दफा यह देखा गया है कि प्लेटफार्मों पर जो पानी के नलके लगे हुए हैं, वे गर्मियों के दिनों में चलते नहीं हैं इस तरह से यात्रियों को पानी की बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। उनकी ठीक से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह भी देखने में आता है कि पंखे गर्मियों के दिनों में तो चलते नहीं हैं लेकिन सर्दियों में चालू हो जाते हैं और बन्द करने पर भी बन्द नहीं होते हैं। खास तौर से पैसेंजर ट्रेनों में इस को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। डिब्बों का रख-रखाव भी इतना खराब हो गए हैं कि सेंट्रिन में पानी टपकता रहता है। दरवाजे भी खराब हो गए हैं। आप में जो जन-सुविधाओं के लिए अनुदान मांगा है, उस को इन सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए लगाना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उस की व्यवस्था ठीक से हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं चार, पांच सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, और उस के बाद अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा।

आपातकाल में बंदी सत्याग्रही नवयुवकों को रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों के लिए प्रार्थमिकता दी जाए। यह जो ए० व्हीलर की मोनोपाली है उस धीरे धीरे समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। जो भी नए बुक स्टाल दिये जायें वे उन नवयुवकों और खास तौर पर जो बेरोजगार नवयुवक हैं, दिये जाएँ। उन की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उन का एलाउमेंट होना चाहिए।

भगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वर्षा ऋतु में तीर्थवासी स्पेशल चलाई जाएँ क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में वर्षाकालीन ऋतु में अनेक लोग तीर्थस्थानों की यात्रा करते हैं और धार्मिक क्षेत्रों के यात्रियों को इस के लिए सुविधा दी जाए ?

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस, जिस में 21 डिब्बे हैं, जैसी ट्रेनें दिल्ली से कलकत्ता और दिल्ली से बम्बई और अन्य मार्गों पर भी चलानी चाहियें। क्योंकि बड़ा के लिए ऐसी एक्सप्रेस यात्रियों की जरूरत है।

मध्य रेलवे पर दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच में एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन आवश्यक बजानी चाहिये क्योंकि पिछले 40 सालों से उस मार्ग पर दो ही ट्रेन चल रही हैं जो दिल्ली से बम्बई की

[श्री राघवजी]

जोड़ रही हैं। इसमें एक और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रदेशों में जहाँ जहाँ राजधानियाँ हैं वहाँ शीशों की भासपास में जाने की कठिनाई रहती है, इसलिये राजधानियों के भासपास के इलाकों के लिये बटस ट्रेनों चलाई जायें जिससे दूसरी गाड़ियों में जोड़ बोड़ी कम हो जायेगी।

इसी प्रकार से कुछ ट्रेनों में डीजल इंजन की आवश्यकता है। साबरमती एक्सप्रेस, लखनऊ-ब्रम्हई एक्सप्रेस, जम्मू-लवी—मद्रास जनता एक्सप्रेस वगैरह में डीजल इंजन लगने चाहियें। इन गाड़ियों में लोग डिब्बों के ऊपर बैठकर यात्रा करते हैं, मेरा सुझाव है कि इनमें डीजल इंजन लगाये जायें और डिब्बे भी बढ़ाये जायें।

विदिशा रेलवे स्टेशन के लिये छत्तीस गढ़ी एक्सप्रेस और दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस में रिजर्वेशन का कोटा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, इसके साथ ही साथ जहाँ जहाँ टूरिस्ट सेटर हैं, जो बीच में पड़ते हैं वहाँ भी रिजर्वेशन के कोटे को बढ़ाया जावे और जन-बसुविधाओं की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये।

इन्हीं बातों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर विधाना चाहता हूँ और ध्यान देकर बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने बोले के लिये समय दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct railway line from Ludhiana to Chandigarh. (62)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continuous cancellation of large number of trains in Firozpur and other Divisions. (63)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introduction of super fast trains from Delhi to Chandigarh-Kalka. (64)].

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate employment opportunities in Railways for persons belonging to Karnataka State. (102)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a recruitment office being set up in Bangalore for recruitment in all the railways of persons belonging to Karnataka State. (103)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring that appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 500 and below for various railway undertakings are given by and large to the local people in Karnataka State. (104)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct all the railway lines which have been pending for long in the Karnataka State. (105)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect all the places in the Karnataka State with the rail lines. (106)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more railway trains to link all the places with

the rest of the Country so that more people visit the various places in the State of Karnataka. (107)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have rapid completion of Guntakal-Bangalore conversion into broad gauge line. (108)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have conversion of Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line into broad gauge. (109)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early conversion of Bangalore-Miraj line into a broad gauge. (110)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early conversion of Hubli-Hospet line into a broad gauge. (111)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of Hubli-Karwar railway line. (112)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making a thorough study of the existing rail configuration in and around Bangalore. (113)].

SHRI SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA
(Maharajganj): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to award contracts for vending foods to Railway passengers at various Railway Stations to Co-operative Societies of actual vendors by terminating existing contracts with private contractors to eliminate middlemen. (139)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to award vending contract to vendors' Co-operative Society at Hapur junctions even when contractors' contracts have expired. (140)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide vending work to vendors who are members of Hapur Junction vendors' Cooperative Society. (141)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to look into the exorbitant amount demanded by Railways from Co-operative Society of vendors at Khurja Junction which is working most efficiently for the last 30 years. (142)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lay down a policy that all future vending contracts will be given to genuine Co-operative Societies of actual vendors. (143)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct a 80 KM railway line from Gorakhpur to Maharaj Ganj, Nichalul and Thunti Bari on Nepal border. (144)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to check wastage of money on construction of a railway line to connect Khalilabad with Balrampur in Basti District. (145)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide wheeled chairs to invalids, even at big railway stations to carry sick passengers. (146)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain properly wheeled chairs for invalid even where they are provided (147)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway line of 80 K.M. long from Gorakhpur to Maharejaganj, Nichlaur and Thuntibari on Nepal border which will open a most backward area and which will be strategic importance militarily by connecting Gorakhpur with the border of Nepal. (233)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway line from Sahjanwa to Bangaon, Urna Bazar, Gola Barhalganj. (234)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Budget be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the conversion of the metre gauge railway line into broad-gauge railway line from Barabanki to Gorakhpur and Sonpur within the promised period of seven years which have long expired. (235)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to equip the railway station at Lohur Purwa with even the minimum facilities of providing a proper office for selling tickets and benches on the platform for the convenience of the passengers. (236)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wheeled chairs for invalid passengers even at important railway stations and failure to maintain wheeled chairs in proper form at various stations. (237)].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
RER (Durgapur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make Burdwan-Asansol as suburban section. (156)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reclassification of posts of payment and mates of Engineering Plate Laying Departments at highly skilled Grade I and II. (157)].

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new railway line from Raniganj to Bakura via Majia. (176)].

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply standard food to the railway passengers. (178)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
(Seram Por): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to repeal Rule 14(ii) of the Dissipline and Appeal Rules, 1968 for Railway servants (180)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to repeal Rule 14(ii) and 149 RI of penal transfer, reversion and charge-sheets. (181)]

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give recognition to genuine trade union organisation having more than 15 per cent membership of the departments. (182)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Channels of communications to the unrecognised organisations to resolve trade disputes through negotiations. (183)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Implementation of the assurances given to Loco Running Staff on 13th August, 1973. (184)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continued over-working of Loco Running Staff in the face of stiff resistance from the staff. (185)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase of work load on the railway employees (186)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in duty hours of Gangmen and traction workers (187)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of rolling stock even after their coded. (188)].

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Continued use of casual labour without a channel for, absorption and confirmation. (189)].

"That the demand under the Head Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power to reduced to Re. 1."

[Violation of safety rules while dealing with construction and repairs of 25 KV traction (190)].

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction & Replacement be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for construction of new lines in backward States like Tripura and North East Region. (203)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Top heavy Administration all over the Railways. (258)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Introduction of payment of bonus to all railway employees at the end of every financial year. (259)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to broaden the subways of Bandel, Chinsurah, Chander-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]
nagore, Badreswar, Sheoraphuly,
Serampore, Konnagore stations in
Howrah-Bandel section of E.
Railway. (266)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Need to construct flyovers on
all the railway crossings that pass
over National Highway No. 2
from Liluah to Asansol in Eastern
Railway. (267)]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): I beg to move:

"That' the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Recognition of unions in the
Railways. (190)].

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced to No. 1."

[Non-recognition of the C.I.W.
Labour Union, Dakshin Railway
Employees Union, and All India
Loco Running Staff Association.
(191)]

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb decategorised
(medically unfit) line staff
including running section. (192)].

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reclassification and
reggradation of post and pay scales
of switchmen (193)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Staff Welfare and Amenities
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant full wages to
casual workers while injured on
duty. (197)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Staff Welfare and Amenities
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay eligible overtime
and night duty allowance as per
R.L.T. award to staff. (198)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Assets—Acquisition Construc-
tion & Replacement be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of fly-
over between Kalipahari and
Asansol stations at Chhathapahar-
(204)].

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I
beg to move:

"That the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a Pub-
lice Service Commission exclu-
sively for South Eastern Railway.
(238)].

"That the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of providing a
full first class bogie with 24
Berths in the Link-cum-Chhat-
isgarh Express for Waltair to
Nizammuddin and vice versa.
(239)].

"That the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a 3-
tire sleepers to second class coach
from Waltair to Dadar by Link-
Chhatishgarh-Nandpur Dadar Ex-
press and vice versa. (240)].

"That the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a high
platform on the town side of
Kesinga Railway Station (S. E.
Railway). (241)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a road
over-bridge on State Highway
No. 2 near Kesinga Railway Sta-
tion (S. E. Railway). (242)].

"That' the demand under the
Head Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Desirability of extending the Rourkela-Titilagarh Passenger train to Rayagadda in South Eastern Railway. (243)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of doubling the Raipur-Vizianagram section of South Eastern Railway. (244)].

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction & Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction Amargura-Jaipatna-Bhawanipatna - Lanjigarh Road railway line in view of the Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project and occurrence of abundant high grade bauxite deposit in the area. (245)].

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly): I beg to move:

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the pattern of top heavy administration all over the Railway. (261)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce annual bonus for railway employees. (262)].

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the proposed increase in the rate of suburban Railway monthly ticket fare (273)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the payment of annual bonus to all employees of the Indian Railways. (274)].

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide stabling facilities at Asansol station in Eastern Railway. (263)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop pilferage and wagon breaking in Asansol, Andal railway yard in Eastern Railway. (264)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct flyovers near Kalipahar; and Dhadka near Asansol station and near Andal station in Eastern Railway. (265)].

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to stop using gangmen as domestic servants by the officers in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway. (277)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise the services of the Panchayats around the rail line for protection and stopping pilferage. (278)].

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain fuel economy by using correct type of coal. (279)].

[Shri A. K. ROY]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop pilferage of the railway property. (280)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay bonus to the railway workmen. (281)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain punctuality of Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah. (282)].

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of casual gangmen in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway (283)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate victimised workers in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway. (284)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Withdrawal of two bogies for Delhi which used to be attached with Jammu Tawi Express at Dhanbad. (285)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide train service between Dhanbad and Sindri via Pradhan Khanta in Eastern Railway. (286)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to speed up Dhanbad-Chandrapura-Bokaro Train in Eastern Railway. (287)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a new halt in the passenger train between Kalubathan and Ambora in Eastern Railway. (288)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide over-bridge and approach road to Pradhan Khanta station in Eastern Railway. (289)].

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide one more passenger train between Gomoh and Gaya (290)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for change of timings of Rajdhani Express from Saturday to Friday from Delhi and from Monday to Sunday from Howrah. (291)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wagons to the refractory factories in Dhanbad district. (292)].

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide light, water and cleanliness in the passenger trains in Bihar. (293)].

"That' the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of Railways to Santhal Paraganas (Godda area) in Eastern Railway. (294)].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to grant the just and a unanimous demand of bonus to all railway employees at the rate of minimum of 8.33 per cent. (333)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to grant recognition to the Indian Railway Workers' Federation (334)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a new industrial relations policy and to ensure democratic procedures in dealing with workers' problems in railways (335)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to replace overaged rolling stock in systematic manner and utilising all resources available within the country to this end (336)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in evolving an integrated transport policy for the country thus resulting in loss to the railways due to avoidable competition (337)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adequately cater to the demands of passengers and freight traffic in the country (338)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board and restructure the ad-

ministration in keeping with the requirements of today (339)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inordinate delays in dealing with staff problems and thereby generating undue points of friction (340)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply pay slips to all employees throughout the railways which will also generate fresh employment (241)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the number of posts in the ministerial services to avoid heavy workload, delays and overtime to staff (342)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay in absorbing apprentices in commercial group to the extent of 50 per cent (343)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take the steps necessary to ensure employment to one dependent family member of employees in railways (344)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the grievances of the mobile clerks (345)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat T.T.Es. as running staff and failure to provide them with adequate rest room facilities, and desk facilities in coaches (346)]

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue harassment of T.T.Es. under plea of checking corruption (347)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to departmentalise catering in the dining car of Assam Mail when the existing contract expires on 1st April, 1979 (348)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to dieselise the Nilgiri Express and speed up the train to serve the needs of the travelling public Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiri Districts of Tamil Nadu (349)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continued violation of rules on the Hassan-Mangalore Project, carrying sixty to seventy labourers in lorries through ghat roads and endangering the safety of the labourers (350)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoration of trains Nos. 673-674 in the Southern Railway which serves the passenger traffic of educational institutions, public sector enterprises, industrial establishments and Government offices in and around Tiruchirappalli (351)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the railway administration to declare Arokonam as 'C' class in keeping with other

organisations such as the F.C.I. (352)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make all pension rules applicable to railway employees who retired prior to 1973 causing extreme hardship to old-aged pensioners and resulting in discriminatory treatment between one pensioner and another especially in respect of pensions for disabled children (353)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Ranchi with Madras by linking a portion of the train to Bokaro Steel City-Madras Expresses (354)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure proper incidents for spare parts in all workshops resulting in "cannibalising" and faulty maintenance of running stock, both locomotives and wagons and coaches (355)]

"That the demand under the head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake gauge conversion of the Dindigul-Tuticorin metre gauge on Southern Railway resulting in hardships to passenger traffic and loss to freight traffic through pilferage and delays at transshipment points (356)]

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in undertaking the gauge conversion of the Dindigul-Tuticorin part of Southern Railway

thereby seriously affecting the development of the districts in that region (359))

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to grant the demand of bonus to the railway employees and redeeming the pledges of the Janata Party's election manifesto (373)]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi Nagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for legislation with a view to catering to the modern requirements and the special situations of the Railways in the foreseeable future (382)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about the desired restructuring of the Railway Board so as to eliminate the obsolete rules and conditions of working, built over a period of more than seven decades (383)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reform the organisational pattern and working apparatus of the Railway Board in order to get rid of the excessive bureaucracy and over lordship which have continuously grown since the Indian Railway Board Act of 1905 (384)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend on a priority basis, more attention and funds on the problem of modernisation of the Railways in various forms and ways (385)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allocate further funds from both the Railway surpluses and the general budgetary resources for the speedy, sensible, and balanced all-round development of the Railways (386)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start taking active and concrete steps in the direction of the construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore new railway line in Gujarat, even though the survey works of the proposed line have long been completed and the successive Governments of Gujarat have repeatedly assured all possible assistance in this regard including an undertaken to meet the deficit in the initial period of some years (387)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the completion of the conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of the Viramgam-Rajkot-Jamanagar-Okha line in Saurashtra, Gujarat (388)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up on priority basis the work of conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of the Delhi-Ahmedabad railway line (389)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate the construction work of new railway broad gauge line Nadiad-Kapadwanj Modasa in Gujarat (390)].

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the projected new railway line from Modasa to Shamlaji, a place of pilgrimage in North Gujarat (391)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up several passenger and express trains in Saurashtra region of Gujarat (392)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a number of existing trains particularly in North Gujarat, which stood cancelled for a considerable period of time due to shortage of coal (393)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start an additional daily Express passenger train between Ahmedabad and Bombay to meet the continually heavy traffic on this route (394)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run the promised super fast all second class train between Ahmedabad and New Delhi, via Anand and Godhra, and not via Baroda, so as to save the time of the journey and the fare money of the travelling passengers (395)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide an air-conditioned second class two tier sleeper coach on the promised super fast train from Ahmedabad to New Delhi which is being inaugurated in May, 1979 (396)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run special additional fast trains between (a) Ahmedabad and Baroda, and (b) Baroda and Bular for the convenience of thousands of daily commuters-students, workers and employees on these sectors (397)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the Sabarmati Express, which at present is running as an Express between Ahmedabad and Baroda only, and is running as a local train up to Varanasi (398)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a new Ahmedabad-Amritsar Express train for the convenience of people from Punjab, Delhi and surrounding regions in Northern India living and working in Ahmedabad and other cities and towns in Gujarat (399)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide bigger and better leg-room space for the ACC Chair Cars in the 'Rajdhani' Express trains. (400)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a small pillow, on rent, to passengers travelling all night on the "Rajdhani" Express trains by ACC Chair Cars (401)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check effectively and urgently the prevailing mal practices throughout the country in the matter of reservation of

berths and seats, particularly for long distance travels (402)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give better housing and educational facilities to the railway employees of various railway colonies, particularly at the Sabarmati Railway Colony near Ahmedabad (403)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Research and Planning Wings of the railways (404)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evaluate the working of the staff training colleges of the Railways with a view to making them better equipped for the tasks and challenges facing the Railways in the years ahead (405)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide living sheds for the "Yatri Sahayaks" at the more busy and major railway stations all over the country (406)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and strengthen the daily suburban rail traffic in Bombay on both the Western and the Central Railways (407)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to root out to a significant extent the prevailing bottle-

necks in the movement of wagons (408)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate corruption in the matter of allotment of wagons for speedy and timely movements of various goods and articles, particularly perishable goods, fruits and salt (409)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Railway Administration to coordinate with the Ministry of Energy in the matter of regular and quick supply of coal to textile mills, fertilisers, power stations and hundreds of other factories throughout the country (410)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend and improve the railway facilities between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar (capital of Gujarat) and in the Gandhinagar District (411)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the concessional railway facilities to voluntary organisations of repute and long standing (412)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give urgent attention to the construction of the broad gauge line from Gandhidham to Lakhpat in the Kutch region of Gujarat (413)]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
(Koraput): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate repair and construction of class rooms of Railway Middle School, Rayagada and its upgradation up to Higher Secondary level (414)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for release of Railway land in the town of Rayagada to the State Government of Orissa for official purposes (415)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for utilisation of Railway vacant land of Rayagada for productive and purposeful purposes (416)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having a retiring room at Rayagada station (417)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate construction of over-bridge at level crossing of Rayagada town (418)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new railway station at Sartheli between Bisam-Cuttack and Dockhal station for trains (419)]

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of railway line from Koraput to Rayagada via bauxite deposits of the district (420)]

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate decision for construction of double line from Vizayanagaram to Ttilagarh (421)]

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for running of goods trains on Kolhavallasa-Kirondal railway line for the transportation of industrial and agricultural products (422)]

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include the construction of Koraput-Parvatipuram new railway line in the financial year 1979-80 as this line is meant for the transportation of bauxite ores of the district and other essential goods (423)]

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide the separate allocation of funds for tribal areas of the country for the construction of railway lines in the Sixth Five Year Plan (424)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line into broad gauge line and extend it up to Rayagada (425)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expedite the survey of new railway lines in the State of Orissa (426)].

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to decentralise the powers of the Railway Board and to empower the Zonal Railways with adequate delegated powers (427)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restructure the Railway Board (428)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Giving office accommodation to All India Railwaymen's Federation in Rail Bhavan and the tolerance by officials of the Railway Board of the interference from the office-bears of the Federation (429)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abolition of the posts of Additional Members of the Board and creation of more posts of Directors in the Railway Board. (430)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Railway Board to have proper coordination with the administrative Ministries about the wagon requirements (431)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Railway Board to have a scientific and modern computerised wagon turn-round system (432)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Imposition of Hindi by offering awards in cash and out of way promotions to the employees who would do all the work in Hindi (433)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Attitude of the Railway Board in sending the directives only in Hindi to Zonal Railways, particularly to Southern Railway and South-Central Railway (434)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce administrative expenditure of the Railway Board (435)].

"That the demand under the head General Superintendence and Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to run more suburban trains to reduce peak period congestion, particularly in the Western Railway suburban system (436)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the increasing accidents on the Railways which are mainly due to inadequate maintenance of the rail system (437)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to renovate the metre gauge track in Tamil Nadu (438)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to improve the system of maintenance of carriages and wagons, particularly the wagons which

[Dr. P. V. Periasamy]

carry perishable commodities over long distance, and also food items like fish and meat (439)].

"Need the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the number of closed wagons by converting all the open wagons available now (440)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to modernise the 40 railway workshops where the equipment and machinery have become out-dated (441)].

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to up-date the scientific equipment at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras (442)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to regularise the casual labour working on the Railways (443)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give pensionary and other such benefits to the casual labour on the Railways (444)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide minimum facilities like residential accommodation, educational and medical to the staff working in way-side stations (445)].

"That the demand under the head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open TB clinics in the Railway Hospitals (446)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce the system of announcement at railway stations in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada at pilgrim centres like Allahabad, Mughalsarai, Banaras and Patna (447)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put reservation charts in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada at pilgrim centres like Allahabad, Mughalsarai, Banaras and Patna (448)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Madam Chairman, while moving the various cut motions standing in my name, I would like to utilise the few minutes at my disposal to Cut Motion No. 245, which is as follows:

"Need for constructing Amagura-Jaipatna-Bhawanipatna-Lanjigarh Road railway line in view of the Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project and occurrence of abundant high grade bauxite deposit in the area."

14.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sir, in this regard I would like to point out that during the discussion of the representatives of the Orissa Government with the Railway Convention Committee, it transpired that the Government of Orissa are anxious to open up the Bauxite resources in Orissa which have been found on the various hill tops of Koraput and Kalahandi Districts. From the latest report it has been found that there are two largest deposits of high grade bauxite in Orissa, i.e., the Panchpatmali in Koraput District with an estimated reserve of 316.98 million tons and the Bafamali in Kalahandi District with an estimated reserve of 195.73 million tons of high grade Bauxite ore. The Panchpatmali in Koraput is quite close to Koraput which is served by a broad-gauge railway line, and if a branch line could be extended to a few miles, it can easily serve perhaps the Alumina Plant of Orissa which is coming up in the Koraput area. To tap the resources of Bafamali which has a reserve of 195.73 million tons of high grade bauxite ore, it is due to the farsightedness of my friend, Shri Barnala, who is sitting here, that the multi-purpose Indravati project has been taken up, which will generate 600 MW of hydro power, at the same time which will irrigate 5-1/2 lakh acres of cultivable land in Kalahandi District. I would like to point out that for an integrated aluminium project, electricity should be considered as the raw material because it is an electro-metallurgical process and for that the real choice of an integrated aluminium plant will be Jaipatna. So, as you said, for the industrial growth of this country you will find that where cheap electricity is available, that becomes the gravitating point for locating all the various electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries. So, taking into consideration the location of the hydro-electric power stations of 600 MW at

Jaipatna, it may not be ignored from the railway map of Orissa. When you draw a picture of the railway map, you must put Jaipatna in its proper place and the railway line connecting Jaipatna will be justified by providing an infrastructure there so that there can be a proper industrial development round about the periphery of Jaipatna specially with the availability of a large amount of high grade bauxite ore... which could be easily brought to the power house by ropeways. Otherwise, if we locate the aluminium plant at some other place due to political considerations, the Railway Minister, as a professor of physics, knows very well that it will mean of loss of electricity in transmission which in the present circumstances we cannot afford. So, this aluminium plant has to be located as near the power house as possible.

In this regard, I have been writing off and on to the Railway Minister, and he has always replied to me saying that it will be considered at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner. The other day in the Rajya Sabha, while replying to a question, Shri Sheo Narain, the Minister of Railways, stated that so far as Orissa is concerned, in that area they are taking up the survey of the Koraput-Parvatipuram and the Koraput-Raigada alignment. I would like to point out in this connection that in the present alignment there are high gradients and there are 32 tunnels. Accidents are quite common especially in the rainy season, and there have been so many landslides. So, that mistake should not be repeated by having a railway line from Koraput to Parvatipuram or Koraput to Raigada, because it will pass through the same gradient. So, I would like to submit that taking into consideration all these factors, he should immediately order a preliminary survey of the Amagura-Jaipatna-Bhawaniapatna-Lanjigarh Road railway line. There might be a comparison made between the cost-benefit ratio of the three alignments and the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

best may be taken up by the Railway Minister.

As early as 1965, this railway line was surveyed and study was made of the techno-economic aspects of the project. At that time it was estimated to cost Rs. 16.31 crores, yielding a return of 3.32 per cent in six years, and 4.38 per cent in the eleventh year of the opening of the railway line. It was dropped at that time because it was not considered to be economically feasible. But now, in view of the commissioning of the multi-purpose Indravati Project and the discovery of this high grade bauxite reserves in the east coast, I am sure that if a dispassionate and impartial state is made, it will be found that this railway line will be highly remunerative. Therefore, top priority should be given to this line.

I would like to point out that according to the latest thinking of the Planning Commission, in order to meet the social development needs of the tribal communities, Government may consider waiving of the requirement of return on the capital investment in new lines in tribal areas. This strengthens my argument as it is a predominantly tribal area. So, all these considerations, if at all, should be waived, and top priority should be given for the construction of this line. After we get 54 lakh acres of irrigated hinterland, there will be tremendous activity in the agricultural field also.

It will also be remunerative. I can reiterate and reassure the Railway Minister that the entire construction of railway lines in future should be considered from a national angle, from a national perspective and there should not be any politics in it. It should not be considered from a parochial angle. I think the Railway Minister in his reply will give an affirmative reply to my points in this regard.

श्री सत्यनाथ चतुर्वेदी (भागरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रान्ट्स मंत्री महोदय ने

प्रस्तुत की हैं उन के संबंध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि इन्होंने काफी लागू डिस्टेंस ट्रेन्स चालू की हैं और स्पीड भी बढ़ाई है। लेकिन इन का जो रखरखाव है उन की तरफ मैं उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेन्टिनेंस बिन पर दिन पूरार होता जा रहा है। टूबेल में कम्पर्ट्स बढ़ाने की जो जो सुविधाएँ गवर्नमेंट दे रही हैं अगर उन का ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वयन हो तो बहुत कुछ लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है। मियाल के तौर पर, जैसे अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि गर्मी के दिनों में प्रकसर यह देखा जाता है कि जो रेकिजरेसन का प्लाट लगा रहता है वह खराब होता है। इसी तरह अभी भी रिजर्वेशन की दिक्कत है।

थोड़ा सा समय है इसलिए मैं जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . पहली बात है ट्रेन का रोज़ रोका जाना। जब हम कुतुब एक्सप्रेस से जाते हैं तो यहाँ पर तीन जगह जमीन खोच कर गाड़ी रोकी जाती है। यह बिगुल एक नामस फीचर हो गया है। यह एक फास्ट ट्रेन है लेकिन यहाँ से फरीदाबाद और बल्लभगढ़ पहुँचते पहुँचते तीन जगहों पर कम से कम उसे रोका जाता है। काफी उम में रेलवे के कर्मचारी होते हैं जो उस में शामिल होते हैं। ट्रेन रोक कर सब उतर जाते हैं और टिकट लेने का तो कोई मवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता। इस तरह से लोगों को काफी परेशानियाँ होती हैं। मैं ममसता हूँ कि हम तरफ ज़रूर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि यह एक मजबूत न बन जाय।

हमारे यहाँ भागरे से लखनऊ को जो कि हमारे प्रदेश का कैपिटल है और भागरे से दिल्ली को जोड़ने वाली जो ट्रेन्स की उन को एक्सप्रेस कर दिया गया है। यह ठीक ही हुआ, मुझे उस के लिए कोई शिकायत नहीं है। कुतुब एक्सप्रेस को यहाँ से बढ़ा कर जबलपुर तक कर दिया गया और जो बस एक्सप्रेस भी उस को कोटा तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। जो कि इस से हमें एक तरह से लाभ हुआ कि भागरा जो कि एक बड़ा टूरिस्ट सेंटर है और कल्चरल सेंटर है, एजूकेशनल सेंटर है वहाँ पर इन नई जगहों से जहाँ कि ट्रेन को बढ़ाया गया है, वहाँ से घाने जाने की सुविधा हुई, लेकिन उस के बिपरीत कुछ थोड़ी सी परेशानियाँ भी हो गईं। वह यह कि जो हमारा भागरा एक टर्मिनल स्टेशन था वह इंटर-मीडियरी स्टेशन हो गया। नतीजा यह है कि उसकी बजह से सब हम को रिजर्वेशन में और जैसे एकमोशन में कमी होती है। उस के लिए मैं कई बफा लिख भी चुका हूँ। लेकिन अभी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। नतीजा यह है कि सबह जो कुतुब एक्सप्रेस चलती है वह घण्टिकांतर: लेट घाने लगती है, इसलिए यहाँ पर घाने वाले लोग समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाते। इस में एक संश्लेषण था कि एक या दो बोयीज सेकेंड क्लास की भागरा में लगा दें क्योंकि अब तो यह गाड़ी जबलपुर की तरफ से चली हुई जाती है। इसी प्रकार से बसबाई एक्सप्रेस के लिए भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि एक सेकेंड क्लास और एक फर्स्ट क्लास की बोयीज लगा दी जाये ताकि जो लोग रात को रिजर्वेशन चाहते हैं उनको सुविधा मिल सके लेकिन उस पर कोई प्रयास नहीं

हुआ। मे वीकी सुलाव में पुन रेल मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

15 hrs.

इसी प्रकार से एक बार यह भावनामन दिया गया था कि यह गाड़िया जो हजरत निजामुद्दीन पर खड़ी की जाती है जैसे कि कुतुब-ए-एकसमेस, जब हमारा रिवाजनाईजेसन हा जायेगा याई का तो इनको नयी दिल्ली तक कर दिया जायेगा। अभी स्थिति यह है कि बिना किराया आगरे से दिल्ली तक नहीं लगता उससे ज्यादा किराया यहां दिल्ली में गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने में टैक्सी और स्कूटर का लग जाता है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिससे लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। वहां पर न तो कोई लिफ्ट है किसी गाड़ी से और न ही कोई दूसरी सुविधा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर मंत्री जी जल्द विचार करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आगरा, मथुरा और दिल्ली के बीच में करीब करीब बैसा ही ट्रेफिक है जैसा कि बम्बई और पूना के बीच में है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर भी वही सुविधाये प्रदान की जाये जैसा कि बम्बई-पूना कन्वेट्स को दी जाती है। यहां पर भी कन्वेट्स के लिए सीजनल टिकट की व्यवस्था होगी चाहिये। अभी आपने प्रयोग और दिल्ली के बीच में एक एक नयी फास्ट ट्रेन बढ़ाई है। मैं समझता हूँ यहां पर भी आप गडीजनल ट्रेन बढ़ाये ता बहुत अच्छा होगा। यहां पर भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो कि आगरा में काम करते हैं और मथुरा में रहते हैं या काम के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं और फिर वापिस चले जाते हैं। अगर इनके लिए भी आप वही सुविधा दे सके जो बम्बई-पूना के बीच है तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पूरब को जाने वाली जो गाड़िया हैं, दिल्ली में कानपुर या हावड़ा जाने वाली जो ट्रेन हैं उनमें आजादी के बाद काफी बृद्धि की गई है। एसी 13-14 ट्रेन हैं जो कि दिल्ली से वाया प्रयोग, टुबला जाती हैं। लेकिन मथुरा आगरा हो कर सिर्फ 3-4 ट्रेन ही हैं, उनमें भी एक तूफान एक्सप्रेस है। फास्ट ट्रेन है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप दो फास्ट ट्रेन का, जो कि दिल्ली से वाया प्रयोग, टुबला जाती हैं, दिल्ली वाया मथुरा, आगरा चलाये तो उससे अगर के लोगों को भी पूरब की तरफ जाने में बड़ी सुविधा होगी।

इसी प्रकार से आगरा से बीकानेर के लिए भी फास्ट ट्रेन की आवश्यकता है। इस समय ऐसी कोई ट्रेन नहीं है जो कि वहां के लोगों को कनेक्ट करती हो। इसी तरह से बयाना के लिए, एक ट्रेन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है क्योंकि वहां पर ट्रेफिक बहुत बढ़ गया है। बयाना के लिए भी एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

आगरा बार रेलवेज का केन्द्र है—बेस्टन रेलवे, सेन्ट्रल रेलवे, मार्टन रेलवे और नार्थ-ईस्टन रेलवे। पहले आगरा में एक सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन बनाने की योजना थी

लेकिन पता नहीं किस कारण वह योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी। नतीजा यह है कि बेस्टन रेलवे वालों को आगरा फोर्ट से उतर कर आगरा कैंट जाना पड़ता है। वहां पर कोई ऐसा सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन नहीं है जहां पर सभी ट्रेन्स का ट्रांजिपमेंट हो सके। मैं समझता हूँ आगरा की इम्पार्टेंस को देखते हुए और टूरिस्ट ट्रेफिक को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन की योजना बनाई जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। हमारे यहां ईवगाह में काफी बड़ा याई पड़ा हुआ है, वहां जगह भी है, जहां इस को बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे भी आप को ईवगाह याई को चौड़ा करना होगा क्योंकि आगरा फोर्ट में अब ट्रेन्स जिनकी सम्बन्धी हो गई है, वे प्लेट फार्म पर पूरी नहीं आती हैं, लोगों को प्लेट फार्म से बाहर उतरना पड़ता है, जिस से बहुत दिक्कत होती है।

हमारे यहां बहुत से छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन हैं, जैसे खंडा-नाथन स्टेशन है जो नार्थ-ईस्टन रेलवे पर है। यहां स्टेशन बना हुआ है, लेकिन सिर्फ एक ही गाड़ी खड़ी होती है जो अछनौरा तक जाती है, आगरा को कनेक्ट नहीं करती है। वहां बैसाली एक्सप्रेस चलती है, वह सब स्टेशनों पर खड़ी होती है, यदि वह यहां खड़ी होने लगे तो इससे जनता को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी तथा एक कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन आगरा तक हा जायेगी जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है।

हमारे यहां पहले एक आगरा-बाह लाइन थी, जो 1938 में बन्द हो गई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह लाइन ऐसे एरिये में थी जो बहुत समय से डाक-प्रीडित क्षेत्र था। अब वहां कुछ थोड़ा तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन यदि इस लाइन का फिर से निर्माण कर दिया जाय, तो वहां काफी तरक्की हो सकती है। पहले जो लाइन डाली गई थी उस में रोलिंग-स्टॉक पुराना था, बैलाएड नहीं डाला गया था, इसलिए गद्दी बहुत उड़ता था सास लेने में तकलीफ होती थी, आदमी की शकल भूत जैसी हो जाती थी। टिकट भी ट्रेन में बिबना था, जो यह लाइन बमबारागिया की जेब में जाता था, इन्हीं कारणों से वह उस समय घन-पाफिटिवि थी और उस का उठा लिया गया था। अब यदि इस लाइन को उठावा या जमवन्न नगर से जोड़ दिया जाय तो आगरा से पूर्व की तरफ जाने में काफी समय और जक्कर बचेगा इस लाइन पर एक पुल भी पहले से बना हुआ है जो अब गड-ब्रिज में कन्वर्ट हा गया है। इस लाइन के बनाने से आप को दो पुल बनाने होंगे—एक तो जमना पर और दूसरा झोटावन पर। इस लाइन के बन जाने से उस एरिये को बहुत लाभ होगा, इण्डस्ट्रीयल थोथ के साथ-साथ, चूंकि वह एरिया एक जमिनल एरिया है, वहां की ला-एण्ड आर्बर निचूएशन काफी गढ़बढ़ रहनी है, किन्नेपिग्न होती रहती है, इस से भी वहां के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। और आर्थिक विकास भी होगा।

एक निवेदन मुझे और करना है, इस के बारे में मैं आप को लिख भी चुका हूँ और आप ने यही कहा है कि जब तक वहां की महापालिका इस में योगदान नहीं देती तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरा अनुरोध कई की मंत्री जीस पर एक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने के बारे में है। इस समय यह स्थिति है कि वहां पर ट्रेफिक कन्जेशन बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है, सात-सात मिनट तक लोगों

[श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी]

को बड़ा खड़े रहना पड़ता है, जिस की वजह से कभी कभी स्टेशन जाने वाले भी समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाते और उन को ट्रेन मिस करने की नौबत आ जाती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस धीवर-ब्रिज को ध्वज तथा सीढ़ बनवायें तथा आप महापालिका को भी लिखें, मुझे उम्मीद है—भायद यह भी इस में कन्ट्रिब्यूट करने का सहमत हो जायेगी।

एक बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पत्रों के एकमात्र लिखमेट तो आ जाते हैं, लेकिन उन पर क्रियान्वयन हो, तब ही लोगों को परेशानी दूर हो सकती है, इस बारे में लोग बार बार पूछते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है। इस के बारे में काफी कहत है। खास तौर से शिल्ली-भागरा और धागरा-तन्वनऊ के दो कैपिटल आने हैं, एक हमारी स्टेट का और दूसरा केन्द्र का—इन के लिये दोनों तरफ काफी ट्रैफिक रहता है और जब लोगों को जगह नहीं मिलती तो काफी दिक्कत और परेशानी होती है। मैं प्रार्थना करना है कि आप इस और ध्वज ध्यान देंगे। जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि एक मेट्रो बीपीजी धागरा हम में लगा दें, ध्वज गन्मप्रेम और कुनुव एक्सप्रेस में दोनों तरफ से तो हम में जागो को बड़ा सुविधा होगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर मैं ध्यान देंगे और कुछ ध्वज करूँगे।

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity of speaking on the Railway Budget and my cut motions. I sent about 12 cut motions and they pertain to my State of Karnataka.

Most of the requests from several States appear to be that all the metre gauge lines in the State have to be converted into broad gauge. That is to secure the continuity of transportation and avoid the hurdles of transport. I realise that the implementation of the conversions, is very difficult, not only because of the non-availability of funds but also because of other difficulties. I know that the original thinking of the Central Government, as also the Railway Board was to upgrade the gauges all over the country subject to maintaining, one through metre gauge link between the north and the south. The metre gauge accounts for 38 per cent of the total rail strength. I would suggest that the metre gauge, if it cannot be

converted into broad gauge, as it takes a lot of time—I am aware and also a lot of money—pending availability of funds and also the removal of various hurdles in this attempt, I would like to impress upon the Railway Minister that at least, there must be systematic planning. We, in Karnataka, have been asking for the conversion of the Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge, into broad gauge as also for the early conversion of Bangalore-Miraj line into broad gauge and also the line between Hubli-Hospet be converted into broad gauge. What I am suggesting is that it should not be an *ad hoc* affair, that, as and when the pressure arises and as and when the demands are made, you yield to the political pressure or some local influence, but it should be one of organizing and planning to see how best the traffic communication in the railways is made convenient and continuous. So, I would suggest that you may consider the proposal on how best, even under the existing difficulties, under the metre-gauge facilities, you are going to connect South to the North. The crux of the point is, that it is not as if we want metre gauge to be converted into broad-gauge just for its own sake. We want continuity of the railway line and avoiding the transshipment and unnecessary expense of transport and other factors. You could have a sort of an overall plan on how best to have the smooth inter-communication between the States—whether they be in the North or in the South—and to have a continuity of railway lines. In that view only, I would suggest that you would ensure the existing metre-gauge network be made commercially worthwhile. What we want is continuity. It should not be broken. Suppose you convert a portion of the metre-gauge into broad-gauge and you leave it at that; then, some portion goes in the broad-gauge and some portion goes in the metre-gauge. This creates unnecessary troubles. From Bangalore to Delhi, we have to go via Madras before coming to Delhi. If Guntakal had broad gauge connec-

nection, then it would have given us a direct line to come to Delhi. It is like a crow flight if a straight line from Bangalore to Delhi is done. Now, we have not to go to Madras before coming to Delhi.

You can plan out this thing, instead of creating some hardships or difficulty. I would like you to have a Master Plan each for the Metre-gauge and the Broad-gauge, so as to bring down the overheads and have the continuity of either the passenger or the goods services. This is one suggestion, I make for your kind consideration.

I appeal to you, because I know that you have been very earnest, very considerate, and you want to achieve something during your tenure of office as a Railway Minister. So, I put it to you. There are so many small requests and big requests as well, which we can get done through letters. Sometimes you concede and sometimes you do not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sometimes I am accepting.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: So, Sir, I am appealing to you, because I know you earnestly do something. I would request you to kindly have a recruitment office set up in Bangalore. You know this is a very very important place, being centrally located. It is a beautiful place, with its climate and its surroundings. You should all indeed be proud of having a place like Bangalore and we would like you to have it happily connected by railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have enjoyed that place for 18 months!

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Not in the central jail. I would like you to be a free bird and enjoy the free atmosphere. Hence, I would request you to have the recruitment

office set up in Bangalore for recruitment to all the services in the railways of persons belonging to Karnataka State, thereby ensuring appointments to the posts carrying pay of Rs. 500 and below in various railway undertakings. I may tell you in this connection that young Karnataka men are not like others, willing to migrate to other places. They want to stay there and work there. If you cannot provide some places to our young boys, it would be very difficult for us to solve unemployment. I would like you to give adequate opportunities in the railways for persons belonging to the Karnataka State.

So, once again I plead for the conversion of the Bangalore-Mysore metre-gauge to broad-gauge, and the rapid completion of Bangalore-Guntakal, to go via Hyderabad to Delhi and for the construction of Hubli-Karwar railway line because of the transport of iron-ore. I hope you have noted down my requests and you will attend to all these matters. I would like you to have a master-plan for the conversion of metre-gauge into broad-gauge railway line, and for continuity in the two gauges.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
बहु तक रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को कार्यकुशलता का प्रश्न है, उसकी जिनगी भी एग्जिजिएशन की जाये, वह कम है। उसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इस बजट में जनता को बहुत सी रियायतें मिली हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले घाठ हम मालों में रेलवे का मैनटेनेमेंट जिस तरीके से चल रहा था, अगर वह धाज भी उसी तरीके से चलता रहता, तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा शकून न होता। पीछे घाटे के बजट पेश किये जाते रहे। जब से जनता सरकार धाई है और मंत्री महोदय ने यह महकमा सम्भाला है, तब से सरप्लस बजट पेश किये जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल के बजट में लगभग 89 करोड़ रुपये का सरप्लस दिखाया गया था, लेकिन रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट में वह 126 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया। इस साल के बजट में भी लगभग 89 करोड़ रुपये का सरप्लस दिखाया गया है, जबकि पैसंजर्ज के किराये भी नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं। हाँ, फेट बार्निंग बढ़ है। कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, लेकिन वे मामूली रियायतें हैं।

[श्री दुर्गा चन्ध]

मंजी महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेजनों पर ठंडा पानी मिलेगा। मुझे साउथ इंडिया जाने का मौका मिला था। इतनी जबरदस्त गर्मी थी और स्टेजनों पर गर्म पानी मिलता था। उन्होंने कहा है कि स्टेजनों पर गर्म के मटके रखे जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा जमाने में मटकों से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि बड़े बड़े स्टेजनों पर, जहाँ पैसेजर्ज का कानसेनट्रेशन होता है, रेफ्रिजरेटर रखे जायें, ताकि सवारियों को ठंडा पानी मिल सके।

मंजी महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि जिन स्टेजनों पर बिजली का इन्सुलेशन नहीं है, धाने वाले साल में उन्हें इलेक्ट्रिकार्ड किया जायेगा।

कई नई गाड़ियाँ भी चलाई गई हैं। लांग जर्नी के लिए सुपरफ़ास्ट ट्रेन्स और क्लासलेस ट्रेन्स चलाई गई हैं। मंजी महोदय ने कई नई लाइन्स बिछाने के बारे में घोषणा की है। खास तौर पर नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रिजन—घामास, मणिपुर और मिज़ोराम आदि में नई रेलवे लाइनों के कन्स्ट्रक्शन का काम रेलवे ने हाथ में लिया है। यह ठीक है कि हिल एरियाज का डेवेलपमेंट होना चाहिए और जहाँ रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं, वहाँ लाइनें बिछाई जानी चाहिए। मैंने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कई दफ्तर उनसे निवेदन किया है। वह हर बात के बारे में सिम्पेथेटिक हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक नई रेलवे लाइनों का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ किसी भी लाइन को नहीं लिया गया है। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है। उन्होंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा है कि हम नै प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने कुछ रीकमेंडेशन्स भेजी हैं, और हो सकता है कि उनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी कोई लाइन हो। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई नये सर्वे की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो दो साल के बाद सर्वे किया जा सकता है। लेकिन कुछ लाइन्स का सर्वे हो चुका है। उन के एस्टीमेट्स बने हैं। जैसे नगल से तलवाड़ा तक जो रेलवे लाइन बनने का सुझाव है उसका तो कांथम के जमाने में जो रेल मंत्री थे श्री एल० एन० मिश्र वह उद्घाटन भी कर आए थे। वहाँ पर स्टॉन भी लगा था कि एल० एन० मिश्र मैं उद्घाटन कर दिया है और रेलवे लाइन अब बनेगी। इस किस्म की बात हुई थी। लेकिन यह कहा गया कि उस का सर्वे ठीक नहीं था। पैसेजर्ज का लोड रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की सर्वे के न्यूमेरिक काफी नहीं था और वह लाईन घाटे की लाइन लगती थी। ये वजुहान उन्होंने बताया थे। लेकिन उस जमाने में और आज के जमाने में फर्क आ गया है। आप समझे या न समझें, हिमाचल प्रदेश में आज से पचास साल पहले रेलवे लाइन बनी कालका से जोर शिमला तक। उस वक़्त आप बताइए कि वहाँ की एकोनॉमी क्या थी और लोगों की हालत क्या थी? लेकिन अंग्रेजों ने इस इलाके की इम्प्राउंस को देखते हुए कि वहाँ हिली एरिया है और लोगों को वहाँ जाने में कठिनाई होती है, उस को दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने वहाँ रेलवे लाइन बनाई। वहाँ गवर्नमेंट का हैडक्वार्टर भी था, इसलिए भी वहाँ रेलवे लाइन

बनी। कांगड़ा जिले में पठानकोट से लेकर जमुनानगर तक रेलवे लाइन बनी। आज तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी रेलवे लाइन का काम उठाया जाता है तो बीस बीस बीस साल तक चलता है। यानी वो किलोमीटर की लाइन है तो दस साल तक उसका काम चलता रहता है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह अपने इंतजामी ढांचे को अगर ठीक करेंगे तो जो इमैजिनेशन अपने दिमाग में बनाई है कि रेलवे लाइन यहाँ यहाँ जानी चाहिए वह जल्दी वहाँ से जाई जा सकती है। 100 किलोमीटर लाइन हिमाचल प्रदेश में पठान कोट से कांगड़ा तक 3 साल में बन गई थी। बड़े बड़े पुल उस में दरियाओं पर और खड्डों पर बने थे लेकिन आज कोई भी काम जल्दी नहीं हो पाता है। तो जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लैप्सेज है और लूपहोल्स है उन को दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए और तलवाड़ा नगल रेलवे लाईन को और जो दूसरी लाइन्स है उन को बनाइए।

वदकिस्मती से हमारा इलाका जो था जब पंजाब का रिआर्गेंजाईशन हुआ तो जो हमारा इलाका था वह इधर चले गए। जैसे कि पठानकोट पंजाब में आ गया जहाँ कि राइगेज लाइन जाती है और उस के घागे नरोगेज जाती है तो हैड जो था वह रह गया पठानकोट में। इसी तरह से कालका चला आया हरपाने में और शिमला तक जाने जाते हमें मुश्किल हो गई। तो एक तो शिमला से परमाणु तक को रेलवे लाइन है वह बिल्कुल दो किमीमीटर है, वह तो जरूर बनाइए क्यों कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जितना जो कुछ आना...

प्रो० मधु ईश्वरले: आप ने दिमाग दिया पंजाब को और दिल रखा अपने पास।

श्री दुर्गा चन्ध: तो अब दिल दिमाग ठट्ठे होने चाहिए।

मैं यह अर्घ्य करता चाहता हूँ कि कालका से परमाणु तक रेलवे लाइन का आप जरूर प्राविजन कीजिए और उस का कन्स्ट्रक्शन हाथ में लीजिए। इसी तरह से नगल तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन और जमुनानगर से पोंडा साहब तक रेलवे लाइन आप को बनानी है। मुझे तो अफसोस है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पठानकोट से जमुनानगर तक गाड़ी चलती थी, वह चार पांच माल तक डिसलोकेट रही क्यों कि पोंग डैम बनने की वजह से वह एलाइनमेंट बदल गया था और वह 20 किलोमीटर की जो लाइन थी उस को बनाने के लिए उस वक़्त की कांग्रेस सरकार ने चार साल लिए थे। अब गाड़ी चलती है। पहले चार गाड़ियाँ चलती थी, अब तीन चलती हैं मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि बीबी गाड़ी जरूर चलनी चाहिए। पिछले पन्चसुर में जो बादा किया वह बादा भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि डीजल इंजन की कमी थी या क्या था। (व्यवधान) मैं रेलवे बजट पर नहीं बोला हूँ इसलिए बहुत सारी बातें मुझे कहनी हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue next time.

Now we take up the next item.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1979."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1979."

Mr. Purnanarayan Sinha, you wanted to say something.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know, there is a committee sitting to impress upon the Government about the categorisation of Bills. There are a large number of hon. Members who have tabled various non-official Bills. You will remember that there was a discussion on the flood situation. This discussion was held on two days. This discussion has not concluded as yet. There are some resolutions which are very important, which are far below on the serial numbers in the list. Therefore, some decision should be taken on this in order to bring forward the important subjects for discussion in the House or there should be a special

session, altogether for Non-official Bills and Resolutions of the Members so that the Members may feel that their subjects are considered for discussion and they may also be given assurance that the Resolutions or the Bills moved by them are taken up by the Government for discussion. But I think this report which is before me, has excluded the old ones and brought forward the new ones. I would therefore request that the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions may be taken up by the House for consideration with due priority. This is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as our submission goes, in the case of the Private Members' Bills, the Committee goes into the importance of the topicality of the Bill or otherwise and then it decides on this. It sometimes happens that some Members have asked for recategorisation—they go to the Committee and explain the position—of their Bills or Resolutions as the case may be. There are already, I think, about 15 Bills pending in the 'A' Category and there are several which are in the 'B' Category. So, the Committee is seized of that and every time when a new request comes from the Members concerned and they do take decision on that. It does not mean that new Bills are taken up and the old Bills are relegated. It is not like that. It could be that any of the Private Bill might have been considered by the Committee when the Member concerned asked for its recategorisation because of its importance. So, I would request you to write to the Committee.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I have made a request to recategorise my Bill on Members' Salaries and Allowances from 'B' to 'A' so that it may be taken up for discussion. But I am sorry to know that it has not been done as yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps the Committee felt that it was not that important. You can again write to the Committee. As far as other point made by you, that is about having a special day for non-official business, I think you better write to the Rules Committee suggesting that.

Now, the question is:

„That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March 1979.”

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already given to the Speaker a letter that I propose to raise a point of order involving two or three points on which I shall most briefly speak. Sir, on 1st May 1954, the then Attorney General, Mr. M. C. Setelvad, made a statement in the House on the subject with respect to imposition of total ban of the slaughter of cows. The question of the competence of this House to legislate or ask the Central Government to impose a total ban on the slaughter of cows has come up before this House. Not only that. The Attorney General himself was asked to be present in the House and on 1st May 1954, the then Attorney General, Shri M. C. Setelvad made a statement on the floor of the House. I will read it out.

“The conclusion therefore is that the subject-matter of the Bill is not to be found in the list with which Parliament is concerned, that is List-I and List-III, and is to be found in various entries in List-II which is the exclusive sphere of the State Legislature.”

This has been the opinion of no less a person than the Attorney General of India. He himself made that state-

ment on the Floor of the House. It is rather unfortunate that despite the clear point of view, a juristic opinion placed before this House, we are proceeding with the discussion with respect to the imposition of total ban on cow slaughter. I submit that when this House is not in a position to come to any effective decision capable of implementation with respect to the total ban on cow slaughter, then the entire discussion is a discussion in vacuum. I, therefore, appeal to you to give a clear-cut ruling on the subject.

I have also another point to place before you. The procedure envisaged by our Rules is different in the case of Bills and Resolutions. We are today seized with a Resolution. In the case of Bills, the objection on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legal competence of the House is to be taken as per rule 72 by opposing the introduction of the Bill itself. It is thereafter that the House decides after a full discussion. I, therefore, understand that the Speaker does not rule on the constitutionality or otherwise of the Bills. But this is not the procedure in the case of the Resolutions. In the case of Resolutions, we are governed by Rule 174, whereby it is the Speaker and not the House that decides on the admissibility of a Resolution. Kindly see the wording of Rule 174. It explicitly states that the Speaker shall decide about the admissibility of a Resolution. It is, therefore, imperative on the part of the Speaker to decide on this point that I am raising with respect to the admissibility of this Resolution. In view of the imperative language of Rule 174, it shall not be proper on the part of the Speaker to shirk from his responsibility and ask the House itself to come to a decision. Therefore, my humble submission is that in the case of a Bill and in the case of a Resolution, the question of admissibility is differently decided as is specifically laid down in Rules 72 and 174 of our Rules of Procedure.

The third point that I am raising is that the subject matter of this Resolution anticipates the discussion on an identical Bill already introduced and that too by the mover of the Resolution himself. It will be improper and it will be wrong to anticipate a discussion. If we take a decision of throwing out this resolution, the reconsideration of the matter at the stage of consideration of the Bill does not arise as per the Rules. Therefore, I submit that it is wrong and improper to anticipate a discussion that is to follow on a Bill that has already been introduced. I have, therefore, to ask for very clear-cut ruling on this particular subject, specially because we are encroaching upon the autonomy of the States. We have had the juristic view also and the Attorney-General himself has spoken in this very House giving his opinion. I, therefore, hope that you will uphold the points of order raised by me, otherwise you will allow me to move a motion to this effect. Since the question of competence of the House has arisen on a question of very vital importance and since the autonomy of the States is also involved with respect to it, I hope that you will uphold my point of order, or allow me to move a motion whereby the discussion on this particular motion may be adjourned, and the House may request the President of India to refer the question to the Supreme Court for consideration and opinion.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we cannot have a debate on this. It is a point of order that he has raised.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच): मेरा प्वाइन्ट थाक धांडर है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How can there be a point of order, on a point of order. You cite the rule.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: My point of order is quite separate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a separate one, let me deal with the first one first. Let me give a ruling on his point of order. Then, if you have any other point of order, you can raise it. (Interruptions) I told you that if it is a separate point of order, I will have to deal with it separately.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : इसी प्वाइन्ट पर मेरा अपना प्वाइन्टकोण है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अभी खुद कहा है कि आपका डिफ़िन्ट प्वाइन्ट थाक धांडर है। पहले मुझे उस प्वाइन्ट थाक धांडर से खील कर लेने दीजिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जब आप अपना कलिंग दे देंगे, तो मैं बाद में क्या कहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say it is not a point of order. Then you want to speak on that point of order. It is different. You are yourself confused.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता सिर्फ एक प्वाइन्ट थापकी कंसिडरेशन के लिए रखना चाहता हूँ। कलिंग देने के बाद मेरे कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिये, आपकी क्या कहना है?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इसके शब्द ये हैं: "This House directs the Government to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows."

48वीं धारा के अनुसार शीबंस की रखा का तथा उसके संबन्धन का प्रावधान संविधान में है। अब तक के अनुसूच के आधार पर जो शीबंस की रखा और संबन्धन की बात संविधान में कही गई है, उसने क्रियात्मक रूप नहीं लिया। उस आधार पर हाउस अगर सरकार को इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव भी करे कि बहुत ही-कॉन्सिडर करके, उसमें जेन्ज करके इसे स्टेट सबजेक्ट से सेन्ट्रल सबजेक्ट बना कर या किसी और तरीके से इस काऊन्सिलटर पर बैंन लगाने के लिए एक्शियर करे, तो इस प्रकार की प्रार्थना करने का अधिकार हाउस का है, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I had raised this question, before the discussion started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri G. M. Banatwalla has raised points of order regarding the admissibility of this resolution which now is already under discussion. Of course, he had raised his objection earlier also. He had raised this point last time on 2-3-1979 when Dr. Ramji Singh wanted to move the resolution. The Chair had then observed that the resolution had already been admitted by the Speaker. The Speaker is empowered under rule 174 to decide the admissibility of a resolution. Admissibility of a resolution is governed by the conditions laid down in rule 173. The resolution has been admitted, because it does not contravene any of the conditions laid down in rule 173.

So far as the question of competence of the House to discuss the resolution is concerned, I may inform the House that a resolution seeking to implement a constitutional directive has been held, in the past, to be admissible even though the matter raised therein is primarily a State subject. At the time of admitting a resolution, its constitutionality is not so strictly examined. If *prima facie* no defect is noticed, the resolution is admitted. Moreover, Seventh Schedule to the Constitution pertains to the subject-matter of laws by Parliament and by the State Legislature and not to the subjects for discussion.

As regards the objection that the subject matter of the resolution anticipates the discussion on a Bill on the same subject pending before the House, it has been held earlier that even if a Bill on the same subject is pending but the chances for its coming up for discussion are remote the rule of anticipation does not apply. As the Bill on the subject, introduced by Dr. Ramji Singh, is not likely to be put down on the order Paper for discussion in the near future, the rule of anticipation does not apply to the

present resolution. Please refer to rule 234.

I, therefore, rule out the points of order raised by Shri Banatwalla.

So far as the motion proposed to be moved by Shri Banatwalla on this resolution, I may inform the member that after a resolution has been moved, a member can move only an amendment to the resolution and not a motion on the resolution. I, therefore, cannot permit the member to move his motion. If you want to move an amendment you are free to do so. You can give a notice for an amendment. Now Dr. Ramji Singh. He will make his speech while moving the resolution.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं था रहा था तो मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि सोबन की रक्षा के पहले मनुष्य के बंस की रक्षा की बात सोचनी चाहिये। मैं उनके तर्क से पराजित तो नहीं था, लेकिन अगर हम देखें तो सोबन की रक्षा में ही मनुष्यबंस की रक्षा निहित है। बापू ने कहा था—

"I hold that the question of cow slaughter is of great moment—in certain aspects of even greater moment than that of Swaraj. Cow-slaughter and man-slaughter are in my opinion, two sides of the same coin."

और इसलिये हमारे भारतवर्ष के पहले प्रधान मंत्री जो सचमुच में धर्म-निरपेक्षता के एक अवतार के रूप में आये थे, उन्होंने भी कहा था—

"Religion apart, emotion apart and sentiment apart, for economic reasons and for other substantial reasons, it is important for that to be preserved and for that to be improved."

हमारे दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने भी कहा था कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों की गाय के बिना जो पिछ्ठा और पूरव जातना है, उसकी उपाय नहीं हो सकती। जो गाय और बैल बेकार हो जायें, उन्हें मार डाला जाये, वह बात तर्क-सिद्ध नहीं होती।

जब हम घोबन को रखा की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने व्यर्थ का एक धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक रूप उपस्थित कर दिया जाता है। घोबन की रखा के लिये धार्मिक और वैज्ञानिक आधार भी प्रस्तुत है।

श्री ब्राह्मन्टीन ने 1950 में नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता श्री सी०बी० रमण को पत्र लिखा था। मैं ब्राह्मन्टीन के शब्दों में बता रहा हूँ कि— "भारत की जनता से कहिये, यदि उसको जिन्दा रहना है और दुनिया की भी जीवन की राह पर से चलना है तो उसे ट्रैक्टरों को धपाने का विचार छोड़ देना चाहिये।"

यदि ट्रैक्टरों का विचार हम छोड़ देंगे तो हमारे सामने कौन सा विचार धार्येगा? वह विचार धार्येगा बैलों के द्वारा खेती करना। बैल कहाँ पैदा होता है? घोबन से। तो घोबन के नाम से कृषि विकास का नाम होगा, यह बिल्कुल यथार्थ-सिद्ध बात है।

हम चमड़े और मांस के निर्यात का इतिहास भी इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहेंगे। सन् 1859 से 1901 तक 43 वर्षों में 1 अरब 66 करोड़ रुपये के चमड़े और मांस का निर्यात किया गया था, जब कि गाय की कीमत 2 रु० और बैल की कीमत ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 रु० थी। 1964 से 1972 तक 579 करोड़ 61 लाख रुपये के चमड़े और मांस का निर्यात किया गया है। इस देश में यह स्थिति है। इससे बैल के साधन पर कितना आघात पहुँचा है, इसको हम देख सकते हैं।

हम चाँद पर जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी भी भारत की खेती हल और बैल के द्वारा होती है। आज भी 3 करोड़ 98 लाख 80 हजार हल चल रहे हैं और 1 करोड़ 26 लाख 95 हजार बैल-गाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास बैल कितने हैं? हमारे पास 7 करोड़ 37 लाख बैल हैं। इस प्रकार से हमें बैलों की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ हमें छोड़ता नहीं है। यही कारण है कि 4 हजार करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये प्रतिवर्ष हमें 14 करोड़ पशुओं की काटना होगा।

अगर हम विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करना चाहेंगे, तो दो वर्षों में ही भारतवर्ष का सम्पूर्ण पशुधन समाप्त हो जायेगा। यह है भारतवर्ष के धार्मिक विभालियेपन का चित्र।

हमारे यहाँ केवल 22.90 करोड़ पशु हैं—हमारे यहाँ पशुओं की कमी है। जिस देश के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यहाँ दूध की नदियाँ बहती हैं, यहाँ 1964 से 1972 तक 91.46 करोड़ रुपये का दूध पाउडर आयात किया गया। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में गायें कम हैं और भैंसी नहीं हैं।

हम जानवरों की खुराक, खली आदि निर्यात कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए 1950-51 में हमने 5.30 करोड़ रुपये की जानवरों की खुराक का निर्यात किया। हम जानवरों की खुराक बाहर भेज रहे हैं और फिर भी सोचते हैं कि हमारा पशुधन घटता रहेगा।

जब हमारे प्राकृतिक साधन समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं, तो विज्ञान के इस युग में क्या हम नये साधन नहीं ढूँढ सकते हैं? जॉन कनेडी ने काइसिस आफ क्वायट में कहा है कि आज ऐसे वैज्ञानिक संसाधनों की आवश्यकता है, जो मनुष्य को शांति भी दे सकें। आज मशीन के आतावरण में रह कर मानव न तो सुख से जी सकता है और न शान्ति से मर सकता है। इसीलिए आज उसको ऐसे प्राकृतिक साधनों, ऐसी टेक्नालोजी, की जरूरत है, जो उसे शान्ति दे सकें।

जब घोबन का सवाल आता है, तो बेकार पशुओं की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन पशु के गोबर से जितनी धार्मिक सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न हो सकती वह भी इकानोमिक अनाजस्टिफायबिलिटी के तर्क को खरम कर देती है एक पशु से एक वर्ष में दो टन गोबर पैदा होता है। पचास लाख बैल पाँच करोड़ पाउंड पुष्ट खाद देते हैं। हम गाय और बैलों की हत्या करके प्रति-वर्ष 1800 करोड़ पाउंड खाद गंवाते हैं।

जहाँ तक दूध की उपलब्धि का प्रश्न है आप गुलना करें कि न्यूजीलैंड में एक व्यक्ति की कितना दूध मिलता है और हिन्दुस्तान में केवल तीन बार भी मिलता है। हम गोमांस बेच रहे हैं। अगर हम गोमांस बेचेंगे, तो दूध कहाँ से धार्येगा?

आज हमारे पास पशुधन का जो स्टॉक है, वह 22.90 करोड़ है। यह देखना चाहिए कि ये करोड़ों गाय, बैल, भैंस और बछड़े आदि सब मिला कर कितनी खाद, कितना दूध और कितनी आमदनी देते हैं।

जहाँ तक रोजगार का सवाल है, जनता पाटी और हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाये। क्या गाय का सर्वासास्त्र ज्यादा रोजगार दे सकता है? बड़े उद्योगों से 2243 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक आमदनी होती है और उनमें तीन बार लाख रुपये की पूंजी लगा कर एक आदमी को रोजगार मिलता है इसकी तुलना में छोटे उद्योगों से 1560 करोड़

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

रूपये की वार्षिक आयदमी होती है और दस पन्नेह हजार रूपये की पूंजी लगाने से एक आदमी को रोजगार मिलता है। अगर पशुधन का विकास किया हो, तो उससे 14,600 करोड़ रूपये की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति प्राप्त होती है और केवल दो तीन हजार रूपये की पूंजी लगा कर एक आदमी को रोजगार मिल सकता है। इसलिए रोजगार देने के दृष्टिकोण से भी शोषण की रक्षा करना आवश्यक है।

हिन्दुस्तान में शोषण के नाश से एक करोड़ बेलागढ़ी वाले बेकार हो जायेंगे, 50 लाख से अधिक पशुपालक बेकार हो जाएंगे। 6 लाख पचास हजार ईश्वर पेरने वाले बेकार हो जाएंगे और 2 लाख 13 हजार घानी वाले बेकार हो जाएंगे। दूध और उससे अन्य पदार्थ बनाने वाले 2 करोड़ लोग बेकार हो जाएंगे।

श्री बीनेन चट्टाचार्य (सोरमपुर) : यह एक साथ सब पशुओं की मार दिया जाय तब यह होगा ?

डा० रामजी सिंह : हां, यह तो ठीक है, यह तो उम्मीद की यहाँ मारा जा सकता है।

हम सोचते हैं कि पशु, दूध और मनुष्य का सम्बन्ध भलग है और यह कान्फ्लिक्ट नहीं है। माइंड एकोलाजी का कहना है कि नेजीटेबल किंगडम, फीटल किंगडम और ह्यूमन किंगडम, इन तीनों को भलग नहीं कर सकते हैं। जिस दिन आप भलग करेंगे उस दिन मानवता पर विपदा आ जायगी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

यह तो बिल्कुल एक दर्शन का वाक्य है—पुनर् में हम में छड़ग खम्भ में सब में व्यापक राम। यह तो दर्शन की बात है। लेकिन विज्ञान की बात लीजिए। हमारे माननीय सदस्य बीनेन बाबू विज्ञान की भाषा समझेंगे। यह जो कान्फ्लिक्ट की बात है, कान्फ्लिक्ट बिटवीन नेजीटेबल, फीटल एंड मैन, यह कान्फ्लिक्ट नहीं है, कोआपरेशन है। अगर समय रहता तो मैं आप के सामने वह तथ्य रखता कि अगर मनुष्य के अनुपात में पशु कम हो जाएंगे और बन कम हो जाएंगे तो मनुष्य का जीवन भी समाप्त हो जायगा। इसीलिए आज की माइंड एकोलाजी के अनुसार इन तीनों का संतुलन होना चाहिए। नेजीटेबल और एनीमल के साथ ट्यूलर कान्फ्लिक्ट की बात कही जाती है। बीनेन बाबू ने क्या कहा कि ट्यूलर कान्फ्लिक्ट है। लेकिन हिमाचल के बनों की रक्षा के लिए क्यों आज भनभान हो रहा है। हिमालय अगर गिरेगा तो भारतवर्ष की नदियों में बाढ़ आ जायगी। इसीलिए हिमाचल के जंगलों के बीच, भारतवर्ष के शोषण के बीच और भारत वर्ष के मनुष्य के बीच, इन तीनों के बीच एकाकार सम्बन्ध है। जिस दिन हम इन का वैज्ञानिक संतुलन तोड़ देंगे उसी दिन भारतवर्ष में आर्थिक दुर्घटना आ जायगा। इसीलिए आज समूची दुनिया में नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म की बात चल रही है। यह कोई घाउट आक बेट चीज नहीं है। इस स्टूडल में इन तीनों का संतुलन करने के लिए जो एक आर्थिक और वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत निकला है उस को कहते हैं नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म।

कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि पशु को अगर नहीं मारेंगे तो वह बहुत अधिक खाएंगे। तो देखिए नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म और नान-नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म की जरूरत क्या है? नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म आदमी को कम जमीन की जरूरत होती है और जो नान-नेजीटेरिफ्रिज्म होता है उस को ज्यादा की जरूरत होती है। पोटैटो को लीजिए या फ्राय को लीजिए, अगर हम इस पर रहें तो 70 एकड़ चाहिए, मिल्क के लिए 2.3 एकड़ चाहिए और बीक के लिए 11.3 एकड़ पर हेड चाहिए। इसीलिए विज्ञान की दृष्टि से भी आप देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि न तो बेरोजगारी के दृष्टिकोण से और न उपयोगिता के दृष्टिकोण से इस सम्बन्ध में यह बात होनी चाहिए। समय रहता तो मैं सचमुच में बंगाल के श्री सतीश चन्द्र गुप्त ने जो किताब दो बार्लूम में लिखी है जेव के श्वदर, जेल की प्रयोगशाला में ही शोषण के—अर्थशास्त्र पर यह बृहद् पुस्तक उन्होंने लिखी है, मैं उस में से आप को बताता, लेकिन मैं अब उम में जाना नहीं चाहता।

16 hrs.

इसका दूसरा पक्ष भी है। गाय क्या है, गाय हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का एक प्रतीक है और इस को केवल सामप्रदायिकता से नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म में क्यों ऐसा कहा है? धर्म भी भारतवर्ष में विज्ञान पर आधारित है और यही कारण है कि गाय को वेद में अवध्य कहा गया है।

श्री: अध्याय भवति। न हिसितव्याः। न हिसितव्याः यः कश्चिद् गां हिनस्ति महापातकी भवति ॥

यह वेद में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि गाय को मत मारो। यह कोई छोटी संकीर्ण सामप्रदायिक भावना से नहीं है, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और जनहित के कारणों से यह समर्थित है। इसीलिए पाणिनि ने भी इस के लिए कहा है और रघुवंश में हम जानते हैं विलीप की कथा, भागवत पुराण में हम जानते हैं कृष्ण की कथा, लेकिन छोट्टिए हिन्दू शास्त्रों को। भारतवर्ष केवल हिन्दुओं का देश नहीं है, यह सामाजिक संस्कृति का देश है। मैं मुगल काल के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, बाबर ने लेकर औरंगजेब तक आप पढ़िये, हर महंशाह के समय में गाय का कत्ले आम और बेल का करले आम बन्द था। बाबर ने हुमायूँ को जो करमान दिया, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। बाबर ने हुमायूँ से कहा था कि तुम भारत में रहना चाहते हो तो शोषण का करल मत करना। औरंगजेब के शासन काल में भी शोषण नहीं होता था। टीपू सुल्तान के यहाँ प्राण बन्द तक था। ब्रिटिश सरकार के समय में भी 1804 तक राजपूत राजाओं से चितने भी समझौते हुए उनमें कहीं भी शोहत्या की बात नहीं कही गई थी। सिलक महाराज ने कहा था कि हम स्वराज प्राप्त करेंगे तो तुम्हारे पांच मिन्ट में कलम की एक बुजिब से शोहत्या बन्द करने का कानून पास कर देंगे। मालवीय जी ने कहा था कि स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान में मनुष्यता शोहत्या निषिद्ध

के आदेश से होनी चाहिए। लाला लाजपत राय ने भारत के तमाम स्त्री-पुरुषों का यह परम कर्तव्य बताया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस निष्ठुरता से गाय और घोड़े का नाश किया जाता है उसकी देखाते हुए हमारी संतान किस तरह जी सकेगी—यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि यह संस्कृति का विषय है। संस्कृति के साथ सांविधानिक सवाल भी है। आज मैंने धक्का इस बात का है कि 31 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद, संविधान पारित होने के बाद, जबकि संविधान के निर्देशक तत्व में कहा गया है स्पष्ट रूप से, कि घोड़े की रक्षा की जायेगी लेकिन हमारे बनातवाला साहब इस प्रकार की बात यहां पर कह रहे हैं। आप कॉन्स्टीटुएंट एसेम्बली की डिबेट देखिए। लारी साहब जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश से चुनकर आये थे, उन्होंने कहा था

"It is better to come forward and incorporate a clause in the Fundamental Rights that cow slaughter is prohibited, rather than to leave it in the Directive Principles."

लारी साहब मुसलमानों के प्रतिनिधि थे, उन्होंने संविधान सभा में कहा था कि इसकी कन्वेंशनल राइट्स में रखना चाहिए, केवल डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में नहीं। सादुल्ला साहब के भी विचार हमारे सामने हैं। इसलिए यहां पर यह सवाल उठाना कि इसका कोई संवैधानिक आधार नहीं है, गलत होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका समय बहुमूल्य है, मैं केवल सांविधानिक सवाल के बारे में कुछ करना चाहूंगा। पहली बात यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने 1947 में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी फार कैंटिल प्रिजर्वेशन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट बनाई थी, जिसकी यह रिपोर्ट है। इसमें धर्मशास्त्र की गई है कि गोहत्या बन्द होनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त संविधान की धारा 48 में स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि गोहत्या बन्द होनी चाहिए। बिहार में स्टेट बॉक्स कुदेसी का मामला भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया था जिसका फैसला 1958 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिया था। वे मुसलमानों की बात करते हैं, तो धर्म भी मेरे एक मित्र के साथ मिलकर आये थे। जम्मू काश्मीर एक मुसलमान रियासत है, वहां पर मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं लेकिन वहां भी गोहत्या करने पर दस वर्ष की कड़ी सजा है। हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दो जगह यह कलंक है—केरल तथा मद्रास में। इस तरह से यह ऐसा विषय है जिसको भारत का संविधान, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति और भारतवर्ष की राजनीति समर्थन दे रही है।

मेरे पास यह हिन्दू मुस्लिम रायट्स की रिपोर्ट है, अहमदनगर, रांची और कोलापुर की, मैं कहूंगा कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम रायट्स का एक कारण गोहत्या भी है। अगर इसकी बन्द कर दिया जाता है तो धर्मसंघर्षों को पारंटी मिट जायेगी और वे हिन्दुओं का हृदय जीत लेंगे। पवित्र कुरान शरीफ, नबीहते हदीस, हदीस में लिखा है कि गाय का दूध मुम्हारी संतुष्टि के लिए बहुत जरूरी

है। उस का शोश्त नुकसानदेह है। गाय का शोश्त बीमार, दूध दबा और रसायन है।"

हकीम धनमल खां, सेन्ट पास और केरल के आर्चबिशप के पत्र आदि भी मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन समय नहीं है, इसलिये पत्र नहीं पाऊंगा। मैं बहुत विनय के साथ माननीय सदन के एक-एक सदस्य से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव की स्वीकार कर लें। यूँ तो विनोबा जी उपवास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के यहां पर पास हो जाने से इस सरकार की इस काम की पूरा करने में शक्ति मिलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House directs the Government to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in Article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court as well as necessitated by strong economic considerations based on the recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee and the reported fast by Acharya Vinobha Bhave from 21st April 1979."

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरास)
प्रस्ताव करता हूँ—

That in the resolution,—
for "cows of all ages and calves"
substitute "health, sturdy, useful, youthful and young cows and calves" (1).

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I want to move my amendment No. 2, which reads:

"That in the resolution,—
after "Government" insert—

"to take steps for seeking referendum". (2)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Dr. Ramji Singh's amendment cannot be allowed. This Government cannot hold a referendum on an issue which is a State subject, and not a Central subject. That amendment should be ruled out. How can you hold a refe-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

rendum on a subject, which is altogether a State subject? The opinion of one State cannot be left at the mercy of the opinion of other States. It is a State subject. So, it should be ruled out of order. Sometimes you must rise up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Would the hon. Member agree if the referendum is only in Kerala and Bengal?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We cannot decide it here. It is for the States to decide. We cannot encroach upon a State subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After all, this is a recommendatory resolution.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is asking this Government to hold a referendum on a subject which is a State subject . . . (Interruptions)

बीधरी बलवीर सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह संविधान में लिखा है और जो संविधान में लिखा है, उसके तिलतिल में कार्यवाही करने के लिये यह हाउस सुमीय है । जब संविधान में लिखा है, तो स्टेट-सब्जेक्ट कहाँ रहा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me see. The wording of the amendment, I think, is rather very definite. So, I am inclined to rule it out, unless you say "recommends to the Government". You can change the wording.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मेरा संकल्प सरकार को स्वीकार्य हो होगा, इसलिये मैं मूवेमेंट की प्राथमिकता नहीं समझता ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker let me at the outset make it explicitly clear that I yield to none in my concern for the improvement of the cattle wealth of our country. But the resolution for a total ban on cow slaughter is an unfortunate attempt to slide the country back into a worst type of medievalism. I, therefore, oppose the motion.

I have already raised a preliminary objection and have submitted that the Constitution does not confer any power on the Central Government to impose any ban on cow slaughter because it is within the exclusively jurisdiction of the State Governments concerned. This subject appears as item 15 of List Two of the Seventh Schedule. On the 1st May, 1954, the then Attorney-General, Shri M. C. Setalvad, also made a statement in this House and endorsed this view. We are, therefore, holding a discussion in a vacuum.

16.10 hrs

(SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair)

There is an unfortunate twisting of facts of economy to meet the magnificent obsession, namely, saving the cow. Let us, therefore, look at the magnitude of the problem in its correct perspective.

India has a staggering cattle population of 179 million according to 1976 figures. The cattle population is increasing at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent. In some of the States the rates of growth have been even higher. The annual growth rate in Orissa is 4.5 per cent and in Uttar Pradesh it is 2.7 per cent. On the other hand, Madam, we are faced with the grave problem of scarcity of feeds. According to the estimates published by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Animal Nutrition Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in their Memorandum on Human Nutrition vis-a-vis Animal Nutrition in India, our country has only 30 per cent of the requirements of concentrates and only 70 per cent of the requirements of fodder for feeding the existing bovine population.

Madam Chair person, this scarcity of fodder along with other factors like the poverty of the owners are having very adverse effects. These adverse effects are reflected in the low lactational yields, late maturity for first calving, long intervals between calving, irregularity of calving and the reduced total number of calvings during the entire span of their lives.

India has 20 per cent of the total cattle population, but the milk output is only 9 per cent. I submit that this pitiable position is because we have forced our cattle to starvation. The thoughtless and continuous increase of useless cattle, scarcity of feeds and consequent starvation and disease have all resulted in an all-round deterioration. Shri J. K. Desai's article on "Cattle Wealth of Gujarat" which was published in the journal of Gujarat Research Society in 1954 makes a very instructive and illustrative reading in this particular respect. For example, I will say that the age at first calving in 1942 was 4 to 6 years while 50 years earlier, it was 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 years. Then, the interval between two successive calvings in 1942 was 18 to 36 months and 50 years earlier it was between 15 and 25 months. Average daily milk per cow during lactation was 3 lbs. and 50 years earlier it was 8 Lbs. Length of lactation in 1942 was 4 to 6 months and 50 years earlier it was 9 to 12 months. Average number of calves borne by a cow during her life-time according to this study in 1942 was 2 to 4 and 50 years earlier, the average number was 6 to 8. All this shows that the thoughtless increase in the useless cattle population, the consequent scarcity of fodder, and the consequent starvation led to an inefficient cattle management and deterioration all over.

Let us compare the position with respect to other countries of the world. We find that the first calving age in the advanced countries is 20 to 24 months whereas in the case of India

the Kankrej and Gir cows first calve when they are between 3 and 4 years of age. Surti, Mehsana, Pandharpuri, Delhi, Jafferabadi buffaloes first calve when their ages are 3.5, 4.5, 4.6 and 6 years respectively.

Look at the milk yield. The usual lactational yield of Indian cows, according to the study that I was mentioning is 700 lbs, while in case of Danish cows it is 7,600 lbs., England 6,000 lbs., Belgium 7,300 lbs., and Switzerland 6,300 lbs. Such is the magnitude of the problem. In our concern for the so-called protection of cows we, are really condemning the whole cattle population. These are the hard facts of economy. Let sense prevail.

I must, before I conclude, also refer to the question of minority rights under article 19 and 25. Islam permits sacrificial slaughter of bigger cattle. It may not be imperative, it may be permissive, but the fact is that on Id-ul-adha, popularity called Bakri Eid, a bigger cattle can be offered in sacrifice on behalf of seven people as against a goat that may be offered on behalf of one. If this is offered, it is because of economic compulsion and the freedom given under religion. I, therefore, say that in so far as the total ban on cow slaughter is concerned, this particular article about the freedom of religion is also violated.

A reference has been made to Vinobhaji. Permit me to submit that if Vinobhaji has decided to go on an indefinite fast, it is a method of arousing mass passion. This threat of an indefinite fast is nothing but violence in thought. Let me be straight and frank in putting it to the House that this threat is nothing but a national blackmail. I hope better counsels will prevail, and the situation will be considered in its entirety.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Gandhiji is often quoted here, and because he is quoted, I wish to put the record straight. I quote what Gandhiji has said from the issue of *Sunday* dated 11th February, 1979:

"The Hindu religion forbids cow slaughter for the Hindus, not for the world. The religious prohibition comes from within. Any imposition from without means compulsion. Such compulsion is repugnant to religion. India is the land not only of Hindus, but also of the Mussalmans, the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews and all who claim to be Indian and are loyal to the Indian union. If they can prohibit cow slaughter in India on religious grounds, why cannot the Pakistan Government prohibit, say, idol worship in Pakistan on similar grounds? I am not a templegoer, but if I were prohibited from going to a temple in Pakistan, I would make it a point to go there even at the risk of losing my head.

"... Just as Shariat cannot be imposed on the non-Muslim, the Hindu law cannot be imposed on the non-Hindu."

In order to put the entire matter in a nutshell, I have also to say that the Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal have both expressed their displeasure about this agitation. The Chief Minister of West Bengal wrote a letter to Vinobaji. I quote:

"We are however not in favour of a total ban on cow slaughter. We would like to look at the issue from the economic aspect rather than the religious aspect. A total ban on cow slaughter will lead to an increase in bovine population which would strain our slender cattle feed resources. This will undermine the capacity of useful animals and will hinder the scientific growth of

animal husbandry. A total ban on cow slaughter will also become a very sensitive issue in this State where there is a large beef-eating population mainly belonging to the minority communities... Without in any way meaning disrespect to the ideals you may cherish, I would like to say that these (tackling of unemployment, repairing flood damage, etc.) are our priorities to resolve these long-standing problems of our State and to reduce the suffering of our people... It is a shame that millions of children in our country are going without milk... For this, banning of slaughter of cows which are over 14 years old or are diseased or incapacitated or unfit for breeding is of no help. We are as concerned as you to improve the quality of our cattle population and to save milch cows to prevent unnecessary and senseless cow slaughter."

To conclude, I would submit that what we need is a more scientific cattle management. In our desire and wish to protect the cows, as I said, we are actually condemning them. Some of the politicians seem to have enfranchised the cow. They think that not only will milk flow from the cow, but votes will also flow from the cow. When such is the position, there is little hope that these politicians will examine the problem rationally and dispassionately.

I appeal to the Government and to this august House to vote out this resolution.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Madam Chairman, I am opposing this resolution not only because the question of cow protection is a State subject and so the State Government should be allowed to deal with this, but the other reasons given are not justified in defence of this resolution demanding a total ban on the cow slaughter.

I met Vinobaji on 24th December last year. He announced his hunger strike from first of January. I carried a letter from the General Secretary of our Party, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad and in that letter he authorised me to have full discussions with Vinobaji and I had full discussions with him for one and a half hours. He wanted to discuss more, but I had no time and so I took leave of him because I had some other engagements. However, the Secretary of Go Seva Sangh Mr. Bajaj, Mr. R. K. Patil and some other disciples of Vinobaji, all were present during my discussions. I am going into the contents and the details of it because there is no time. There was a consensus that Acharyaji should not go on hunger-strike. I appealed to him not for postponement but for completely abandoning the idea of hunger-strike. I can tell the House categorically that all friends present there responded to this because nobody wanted that Acharyaji should go on hunger-strike on this issue. That is why I appeal to the mover of the resolution to request, on behalf of us all, Acharyaji to abandon the decision of the hunger-strike. This is my first concern and my first point.

He agreed to postpone the hunger-strike on my request. After that, our Prime Minister met him on 30th. The Prime Minister also requested him not to go on fast. So, for the time being, he agreed to postpone it. Then, subsequently, he decided again to go on hungerstrike from 22nd April. This unilateral decision to fast to impose the ban on cow slaughter, by this pressure, affects the integration of our country very much. I will come to other economic arguments later on. Here, I am giving another quotation of Gandhiji's speech from *Harijan*. Gandhiji himself was present in Calcutta. In his public speech, this is what he has spoken at Baliaghata. This is dated Calcutta, 21.8.47; it is from *Harijan*, P. 299, August 31, 1947. I quote:

"Gandhiji then referred to the proposal for stopping cow slaughter by means of legislation in the Indian Union. He said that he was of opinion that if they tried to do so through law, it would be a great mistake. He had been a devotee of the cow for over half a century. She had a permanent place in the economy of India. The cow can indeed be saved if they could steal into the hearts of the Muslims in such a way that they voluntarily undertook the responsibility out of deference to the feelings of their Hindu friends.

"This had been abundantly demonstrated during the Khilafat days. Now that India was free, the same old relation could be restored if they behaved towards one another correctly.

This view is totally opposite to any imposition on the minority communities, particularly on those who have the habit of taking beef as their food, the poorer sections. This is the outlook of Gandhiji. So, don't use the name of Gandhiji. When you demand banning of cow slaughter, at least Gandhiji's name should not be utilised.

It is our party's stand that we are in favour of preserving cattle, healthy cattle, milch cows. This is what our General Secretary wrote to Acharyaji regarding the ban on cow slaughter:

"You will agree that ours is a secular State. Apart from Hindus, our country's population consists of Muslims and Christians who do not believe in this and are accustomed to eating beef. In certain parts of the country, sections of Harijans are also accustomed to eating beef. Apart from this, the tribals also eat beef. Such population is not a neg-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]
ligible minority but around 10 to 15
crores."

So this question of forcing on them, the ideology of Hindus who consider the cow to be the mother, will not help integration of India. It will not help in further establishing and strengthening of secularism. But, it will only help in a further disintegration; the feeling among the communities will be further embittered.

Acharya Vinobaji asked me this question—Is it not that in Kashmir, there is a ban on cow slaughter? I told him that I knew that in Kashmir there has been a ban on it. On the 17th of December, there was a Conference of all the Chief Ministers and the Leaders of the Opposition Parties in which I was also present. There the Prime Minister presided. There the question of cow slaughter was raised. And Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah himself said that 'we have imposed a ban in order to honour the sentiments of the minority communities.' So, in Kashmir, the minorities are the Hindus and, to honour their sentiments, the imposition of cow-slaughter ban has been introduced. So, I asked Vinobaji: "Why this principle should not be applied in case of West Bengal? If in Kashmir, the State Government honours the sentiments of the minorities, why not the same be done in West Bengal and in Kerala too?" To that there was no reply. So, the majority's imposition on the minority which was opposed by Gandhiji will not help integration. That will lead to disintegration of the whole country. This is not secularism. It is totally opposed to secularism. Cow is considered to be the mother by the Hindus and not by any other community. Acharyaji asked me: "Do you kill your mother when she becomes old?" I told him who will feed the mother if her son remains hungry? Whatever the cattle population there is, it is going on increasing. If the cows which are milch ones and which give milk, are

preserved, who takes the responsibility of the rest? That question was raised in the conference also. The Chief Minister of Kerala actually asked our Prime Minister whether the Central Government takes the responsibility for feeding all the cows which have lost the capacity of giving milk and the cattle population which are overaged? The Prime Minister said that this was the responsibility of the State Government. This is an absurd burden which does not help in economic utilisation of cattle resources for supplying of milk to all children and population. Madam, Chairman, now I am going to read out what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in his reply to the debate on the Bill on 'Indian Cattle Preservation' when it was introduced in Parliament in 1955. The Bill on which he spoke is written in English 'Indian Cattle Preservation Bill' I am reading from the debate on 2nd April, 1955 in which this is what Panditji said:

"I wish to make it perfectly clear at the outset that the Government are entirely opposed to this Bill" Then he said:

"I would ask this House to reject it completely and absolutely. I say so far two or three principal reasons one being that so far as our Legal Advisors are concerned, as the House knows, they have advised us that it is not right or competent for this House to deal with this matter in this way".

"... The hon. Member who has just been speaking has challenged that legal opinion. I do not wish to go into the legal niceties. It is enough for the Government to follow the opinion of their legal advisor in this matter.

Apart from that, on the larger question of merits, I would submit that the approach that this Bill makes—it may naturally appeal to us, to many of us on reasons of sentiment—does not achieve or is not likely to achieve the objective aimed at. We all, I hope without any exception, desire the preservation of the country. We all, in fact, are alarmed at the deterioration of that wealth because, religion apart, emotion apart and sentiment apart, for economic reasons and for other substantial reasons, it is important for that to be preserved and for that to be improved. What is alarming is not the numbers—the numbers are there—but their rapid deterioration and it has to be checked. I believe that steps have been taken which are bearing results and more steps will be taken. But the approach to this question must be a constructive approach. Otherwise, we may be landed in this tremendous difficulty that in our hope and desire and urge and wish to protect the cattle we are actually condemning them. Let us be clear about that because by merely passing this Bill you are not going to protect the cattle in the country. You may actually have to face a situation when the cattle of this country are much worse off than before. The Bill does not give life to a dead thing. Other constructive features have to be given. The Bill does not make healthy a diseased human being or animal. Other constructive measures have to be taken. Therefore, the approach to this question has to be constructive. That approach has been made in Bombay. In West Bengal it is being made. You may say that it should be made faster; you may say that other things must be done. Well do it. But, this approach does not improve the object aimed at. I beg to submit that it is so. It is obvious that no person, none in this House and probably very very few

outside it can have any other desire than to protect the cattle wealth of this country...

Further, he says:—

"I cannot accept that animals are more important than economics and I think human beings are more important than cows. I do not agree and I am prepared to resign from Prime Ministership but I will not give in to this kind of..."

Then further on he says:—

"I want to be perfectly clear about it that this kind of agitation in India is futile, silly, ridiculous and..."

In the end a question was put: Whether U. P. has passed. He replied that in that case they have committed a mistake.

Now, I come to the question of hunger strike. According to their statement all State Governments have banned cow slaughter excepting West Bengal and Kerala.

What is the position in West Bengal? In West Bengal it is not a new thing today. Since independence all the Governments which were therein West Bengal have said the same thing about this total ban. Shri B. C. Roy was the Chief Minister. Shri P. C. Sen was the Chief Minister. He is present here. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was the Chief Minister. Then Shri Jyoti Bosa has come. All the Governments in West Bengal were opposed to total ban but they have all categorically stated that they are fulfilling the obligations in the Constitution under Article 48. Article 48 has stipulated that for the healthy and scientific development of animal husbandry, proper preservation of cattle should be there. The West Bengal Government has passed an Act. That Act is a sort of special legislation for protection of cow wealth. It is called the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950. It has been enacted by the State Legislature to control the slaughter of useful animals with a view to increase the supply of milk

and also to avoid the wastage of animal power necessary for agriculture. This was passed in 1950. I am quoting from the letter of Shri P. C. Sen to Shri Nandaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please end with that quotation. You have taken as much time as Dr. Ramji Singh, the mover.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The letter states as follows:—

"Imposition of a total ban on the slaughter of cows in this State, as being pressed for from time to time in certain quarters, will not, in our considered view, be in the interest of the country.

(a) Such a ban is bound to upset the existing balance in number between the different classes of cow stock, and will also lead to an absolute increase in the total cow population. The number, surplus to requirement, will strain the slender resources of feeding stuff, which, in turn, will undermine the capacity of work performance."

Subsequently, all the other Chief Ministers also wrote to the Central Government. Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray wrote to the Centre, giving reference to the Supreme Court Judgment. This is what he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly wind up with that?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is an important issue which is being agitated on an all-India scale. This is something where I have to defend the point of view of the West Bengal Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without giving all the quotations, you may state your point of view.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: These are letters written to the Central Government.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagarh): Madam, the time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One individual cannot take up all the time. Will you please wind up?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I just want to quote this portion from the letter of Shri S. S. Ray to the Government of India. He said this. I quote:

"It was explained by the preceding Chief Ministers P. C. Sen (1966), Shri A. K. Mukherjee (1967) of this State that the existing provision of the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950, prohibits the slaughter of animals (including cows) other than those who are over 14 years of age and unfit for work or breeding or who have become permanently incapacitated for work or breeding due to age, injury, deformity or any incurable disease.

Then the letter says:—

"This provision is in consonance with the Article 48 of the Constitution of India. This legislation, it appears, is also in line with the interpretation of the Supreme Court in the case of Md. Hanif Qureshi and other *versus* the State of Bihar and others (AIR -1958 SC 731) to the effect that 'the protection recommended by this part of the directive is confined only to cows and calves and to those animals which are presently or potentially capable of yielding milk or of doing work as draught cattle, but does not, from the very nature of the purpose for which it is obviously recommended, extend to cattle, which at one time were milch or draught cattle, but which have ceased to be such.'

This is as per the Supreme Court judgment. . .

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: May I ask one question for reply from the hon. Member?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot ask a question. Mr. Nathwani, Please sit down. (Interruptions) I request all hon. Members to resume their seats. Mr. Samar Mukherjee, please sit down. I request hon. Members not to interrupt him. It does not help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Mukerjee finish his speech without disturbance.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Bosa wrote a letter to Acharya Vinobha Bhave. I will read out the relevant portion:

"2. Under the West Bengal Animal Slaughter control Act, 1950, only those cows which are over 14 years of age and are unfit for work or breeding or are diseased or incapacitated can be slaughtered. This Act extends over Calcutta and all the municipal towns. We are also taking steps to extend the operation of this Act to non-municipal areas. It is true that the restrictions imposed under this Act are not being properly enforced but we want sincerely to enforce them. We have recently amended the Cattle Licensing Act in order to prevent indiscriminate and unrestricted import of cattle by 'khatal' owners and to assure better treatment to milch cows. The Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh has also agreed to co-operate with us to see that these Acts are implemented. We also requested some Sarvodaya leaders to depute some persons to advise us regarding proper implementation of the provisions of the Acts. We are taking steps to create the necessary infrastructure. We had intended to take up the Work much earlier, but the floods interfered."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken half-an-hour.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is done in consultation with the Goseva Sangh and the State Government has taken these measures. But it is clear we are however not in favour of total ban of cow slaughter because I have given the argument that it is against secularism, against national integration and from the economic point of view also, because large sections of the people are beef eaters and they are affected and their food habits certainly cannot be changed immediately.

Later, the Chief Minister appealed to Vinobaji to change his decision and not to go on hunger strike. We are appealing from this forum and also we appeal to all of you to join us to request him not to go on hunger-strike. One point to which I want to draw the attention of the House is that after the discussion with the Goseva Sangh, the Gosewa Sangh issued one letter. There, they have admitted and there was an understanding with West Bengal Government on 5 points. You would no doubt appreciate that the existing West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act 1950 will be implemented and with strict enforcement of the present law, that is, prohibiting the slaughter of cows below 14 years of age, 76 per cent of the cow slaughtered can be avoided only 25 per cent of cows remains outside the Act.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is only a letter. It is not being followed in the State.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The point is that the State Government should implement this. But why this hunger strike only 25 per cent of the cows in West Bengal will be affected. The Go-Seva-Sangh has admitted that though there is no formal ban in Kerala, but the cow slaughtered there is virtually nil. The question now comes only to 25 per cent of cows in

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

West Bengal and for this only, why this hunger strike and why there is a resolution for total ban on cow slaughter—by the Central Government? All these are totally unnecessary and it will create an atmosphere which is completely against secularism and against the national integration. That is why I oppose this Resolution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I move that the time allotted for this Resolution may be extended by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can move when your turn comes.

श्री श्रीमन्नकाश स्वामी (बहराइच) : समापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का, जो एक सरल प्रस्ताव है और जो संविधान की धाराओं के अनुरूप है, समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने भाई, श्री बनतबाला, श्री और श्री समर मुकुर्जी, ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन पर मुझे खेद है। इन दोनों महानुभावों ने इस विषय का धार्मिक पहलू रखा है। श्री समर मुकुर्जी ने ऐसा किया है, उस पर मुझे आश्चर्य नहीं है, क्योंकि उनका धर्म और ईश्वर में विश्वास नहीं है। वह धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचें, तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता है। लेकिन जो धर्म से प्रेम रखते हैं, उनके द्वारा धार्मिक पहलू की बात करना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। क्या सभी बातों को धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से तोला जा सकता है ?

श्री जी० एम० बनावतबाला : क्या प्रश्नी जवाब दे दु ?

श्री जी० एम० बनावतबाला : क्या प्रश्नी जवाब दे दु ?

श्री श्रीमन्नकाश स्वामी : प्रश्नी ठहरिये। अगर वह हर बात को धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से तोलने के लिए तैयार है, तो मैं डॉ० रामजी सिंह से भी कहूँगा कि वह भी इस विषय पर धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें—हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जिस समय इस देश में हिन्दू कोई जिल बन रहा था, तब यह मान की गई थी कि इस देश में एक इन्डियन कोड बनना चाहिये वह केवल हिन्दूओं पर लागू क्यों किया गया, मुसलमान भाइयों, ने उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन क्यों नहीं किया कि उसे हम पर भी लागू किया जाये। इसलिए कि धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण

से उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँच रही थी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या आज भी श्री बनावतबाला कोई मुस्लिमों से मिल कर बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं ? धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से इस देश के सामने जनसंख्या वृद्धि की समस्या है। एक भाइयों एक ही घोरत से विवाह करे, इस प्रकार का सिद्धान्त सत्तार में सभी जगह स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। क्या मुस्लिम बंधु इसे स्वीकार कर सकेंगे ?

श्री जी० एम० बनावतबाला : आनन्दबल मेम्बर बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि "मैं पूछता हूँ," "मैं पूछता हूँ" लेकिन वह जवाब नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं।

شری جی ایم، ہمارے ہاں : آؤریکل
میں نے بار بار کہا ہے میں کہ
میں نے پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہ
پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہ جواب نہیں
دے رہا ہے۔

श्री श्रीमन्नकाश स्वामी : जवाब बाद में दीजिए। गाय के बारे में धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण की बात कही जाती है। अगर धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचा जाये कि एक भाइयों को गायने के बजाये जलाया जाये, तो धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से ज्यादा फायदा रहेगा, क्योंकि कर्बारास्तान में इतनी जगह बेरी जाती है, अर्थात् इस देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन मूँदों ने बेरी हुई है। अगर वहाँ खेती की जाये, तो धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से क्या इस देश को ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा ? मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या वे इस बात के लिए तैयार होंगे—नहीं।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि धार्मिक भावना भी एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है। श्री समर मुकुर्जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन अगर धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से तोला जाये, तो इस बात पर भी धाना पड़ेगा कि देश में जितने बड़े लोग हैं, वे केवल खाते हैं, कोई काम नहीं करते हैं, और वे राज्य पर भार हैं। इसलिए अगर उन्हें मार दिया जाये, तो इसमें आपत्ति क्या है ? धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से लाभ ही होगा ?

जब इस देश में मुस्लिम भाइयों का शासन था, तो उन्होंने यहाँ गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था। पता नहीं माननीय सचिव किस धार्मिक भावना की बात कह रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ कुर्बानी होती है कुर्बानी है। अगर भेड़ बकरी की है। जहाँ तक मैंने कुरान मारीफ की पढा है। गो की कुर्बानी कानिबाई नहीं है। यह तो हिन्दूओं और मुसलमानों को आपस में लड़ाने के लिए धोखेबाजी की उपज थी।

हमारा संविधान सैक्युलर है और इसमें सभी की धार्मिक भावनाओं का आदर और संरक्षण करने का प्रावधान दिया गया है मसलती से या बेबकरी से तमाम हिन्दू भाई मैं किसी भी सैक्ट के भी धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से गऊ की मांस मानते हैं।

घर उसकी पूजा करना, सरक्षण करना अपना काम मानते हैं। भले ही दूसरे के दृष्टिकोण से बेवकूफ होगा। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस भावना की धीरे हमारी परम्परा की रक्षा क्यों नहीं की जा रही है? हम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर समस्त धर्म अपने मान्यताओं को केवल आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचने के लिए तैयार हो जाए तो मैं तैयार हूँ, उसमें हमें फिर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। पर मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी भावनाओं को ठेस क्यों पहुँचायी जा रही है? आपने बोट की बात कही है कि गाय से दूध भी प्राप्त है और बोट भी प्राप्त है। श्रीमन्, बोट 1857 में नहीं प्राप्त था गाय के दूध से। लेकिन 1857 की कान्ति का एक आधार यह भी था कि कारतूस मूँह से काटना पड़ता था और लोगों को यह बता दिया गया था कि हममें गाय व सुधर की चरबी पड़ी है। यह भी रिबोल्ट करने का बहुत बड़ा आधार था। इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े होते रहे केवल दुर्भाग्य के दिन। हमारी भावनाएँ हैं, बेवकूफ कह सकता है कोई भी लेकिन यह हमारी परम्पराओं में है।

मैं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचने के लिए तैयार हूँ और वह यह है कि इस देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कृषि पर निर्भर करता है और इस देश की कृषि बैल पर निर्भर करती है और बैल गाय पर निर्भर करता है। बैल का स्थान ट्रैक्टर नहीं ले सकता है। गाज सीलिंग लगी है, परिवारों का विबीजन होता चला जा रहा है, पाँच पाँच एकड़ और दो दो एकड़ जमीन लोगों को पाम हो रही है। ट्रैक्टर कौन रखेगा? ट्रैक्टर कोई नहीं रख सकता। बैल रखा जा सकता है। बैल से ही इस देश की खेती हो सकती है। ट्रैक्टर के साथ मैं इस देश में समाजवाद और कम्युनिज्म बधा हुआ है, खेती का राष्ट्रीयकरण बधा हुआ है या अमेरिका का पूँजीवाद बधा हुआ है। ये पूँजीवाद और कम्युनिज्म ट्रैक्टर के साथ इसकी पूँछ से बंधे हुए हैं मत. बैल को आधार पर ही हम इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र बनाए रख सकते हैं. (अव्यवधान) ...

सीलिंग गाज है। मुझे है इसलिए ट्रैक्टर का सहारा नहीं लिया जा सकता है और ट्रैक्टर के लिए भी हमें मिनिमल ईस्ट का सहारा लेना होगा बीजल आयल इस देश में बहुत मामूली ही पैदा होता है। इसलिए बैल के सहारे से ही हम स्वावलम्बी बन कर चल सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है, मैं एक खास प्रश्न करूँगा जिसका जवाब वह हमें देते। जिस रस्ते पर से इस देश में जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है क्या इस लिमिटेड जमीन में प्रोलिफिटेड जनसंख्या जो बढ़ती चली जा रही है उसको खपाया जा सकता है? जो पापुलेशन को बैलानिक है उनका कहना है कि जिस

गति से जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, 1 करोड़ 20 लाख हर साल बढ़ती है, इस गति से 200 सताब्दी में 80 करोड़ की जनसंख्या हो जायगी और इस जमीन से उसकी पूति नहीं होयगी। केवल एक बीज ही हो सकती है कि हरित कान्ति के साथ साथ आपको श्वेत कान्ति भी करनी होगी। हमें दूध की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा। इसलिए श्वेत कान्ति के लिए हमें काम करना होगा। धन की खपत को कम करने के लिए दूध ही स्थान ले सकता है

अन्त में मैं यह बात कहना चाहूँगा कि इस देश के हित में धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से गोवर्धन की रक्षा करना सरकार के लिए अनिवार्य है और 48वीं धारा में इस गवर्नमेंट में प्रायवासन भी दिया है कि वह देश में गोवर्धन की रक्षा व संवर्धन करेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Raj Krishna Dawan Mr. Tyagi, You are not being recorded. Don't record. Record only Mr. Dawan. Mr. Tyagi, you are not being recorded

(Interruptions)**

17.00 hrs.

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Madam Chairman, it is desirable that we should express our well thought and well considered opinion in the Lok Sabha on this resolution brought forth by Dr. Ramji Singh. Cattle wealth is indeed very important in a predominantly agricultural country like ours and we must go on making efforts for their betterment and growth. But a ban on cow slaughter is not the ultimate solution in this regard. One thing must be remembered that cow is not the only source of our milk supply and bullocks are not the only animals who plough our fields. There are buffalos also. Buffalos plough lakhs and lakhs of acres of land all over the country and they also provide us with considerable amount of milk. In the city of Delhi only 10 per cent of the milk that we drink is provided by cows and the rest is buffalo milk and even goats milk. So by protecting the cows only our problem will not be solved. Along

**Not recorded.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

with that we will have to protect the buffalos, the goats and such other milch cattle. Madam, in our country the cows have two aspects one is the religious aspect and the other is the economic aspect. If we proceed to the religious aspect then cow slaughter can never be totally banned in our country. Because India is a secular State and many religious groups exist here who consume beef. Therefore it will not be possible for the Government to impose a total ban on cow slaughter. Now if we study the economic aspect—what do we see! Madam, I come from West Bengal. During the last devastating floods in my State several lakhs of cattle perished. Even staunch Hindu brahmins are today forced to sell away whatever is left of their cows because they cannot feed them. Their cows are starving to death before their own eyes. What is the condition of those cows that yield milk? You will be surprised to hear that in my State there are 38 lakhs of cows and they yield a total of 38 lakh litres of milk. That means that one cow yields roughly one litre of milk a day. This is not a happy situation from the economic point of view. A little while ago we heard that a cow yields much more milk in Switzerland, Holland, America and England. But there is no ban on cow slaughter in those countries. Therefore only by banning cow slaughter we will not be able to increase our milk supply. For increasing the strength of our bullocks and for increasing the supply of milk what is needed is, better and adequate fodder for our cattle. In this very House we have seen that Bills are often brought forth for distributing all the fallow land among landless people so that food for our human population may be grown there. But no body is worried about growing fodder for our cattle or for providing land for their grazing. The grazing land is gradually being encroached upon and the cattle are not finding enough grass even to eat. In this situation we are unable to provide enough food for even those

cows that are yielding milk and those bullocks who are active and working. We cannot even feed the children adequately. Madam necessity knows no rule. Under Section 302 of our I.P.C. killing a person is a crime. But the same Government gives gun to our people and orders them to kill enemy soldiers on the battle front. The greater number of persons one can kill, the bigger award he gets from our President. Therefore necessity knows no rule. We do not need any legislation either of slaughtering cows or for banning their slaughter law is made to serve the needs of man. Cows have been created for the benefit of man. Man is free to utilise them as he thinks fit. We should study the problem scientifically. There is no need to turn sentimental over the issue. It is a matter of great regret that a wise and mature person like Acharya Vinoba Bhave is turning a blind eye to these social problems and is going to start a hunger strike on a sensitive issue like the cow slaughter. Through this House I will appeal to Vinobaji that let him start an agitation for the betterment and preservation of our milch cattle, not cow alone but buffalos also, let him go on hunger strike for providing adequate fodder to our cows, bullocks, buffalos etc., and I assure him that I will join him in that agitation and hunger strike. If he dies in that process, I am also prepared to die with him for the healthy preservation of our cattle wealth. If he fasts unto death seeking public and Government cooperation and action for proper feeding and maintenance of our starving cows and bullocks I will also fast with him unto death. This I assure him. We know that the teeth, bones and hides of our cows and bullocks are sold. Many articles are prepared from them. Madam Chairman, I am myself a farmer. I know that I cannot afford to feed properly the cows that have stopped yielding milk or the bullocks that have aged and can no longer work. There may be some people with huge surplus funds, those

who indulge in blackmarketeering or profiteering who may keep a few cows as hobby. But a farmer cannot feed and keep useless cattle.

I am reminded of one incident. Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Puri undertook a fast in 1967 for the preservation of the cows. What do we find today? There is not a single cow to be found at Puri. The next Shankaracharya released all the cows. There is no arrangement for feeding the cows. A stone cow has been erected and cows are thereby being protected symbolically. This sort of sentimentalism cannot serve any purpose in our day to day life.

I would have supported whole heartedly this resolution of Ramji Singh if it were realistic. I do not know how many cows Ramji Singh is having today. If he had kept all the cows from the time of his predecessors, I am sure his house will today be spilling over with cows and Ramji Singh and his family members will not find any place therein to live. I can say for certain that Ramji Singh has also sold away aged and useless cows and will do the same in the future too.

My submission is that we will have to be realistic and practical. Getting sentimental over this issue will not help I wholly agree with Vinobaji or Ramji Singh that we will have to promote the growth and upkeep of our cattle. They have to be fed properly so that they may become robust and healthy. But cattle does not mean only cows and bullocks. They include buffalos also, who provide us with milk and plough our fields. We must protect the buffalos also. If Vinobaji and Ramji Singh come forward with that aim and agitate for that cause, I assure them that I will wholly cooperate with them and even undertake fast unto death. I will urge upon Ramji Singh not to waste his energies on this type of resolution. I will invite him to bring forth measures with a

view to improve the cattle wealth of our country, to see that they can get adequate food, to see that the yield of milk increases, to see that they are properly looked after. Let him come forward with a Bill whereby our cattle wealth may grow and prosper. With that I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call on the next speaker, I want to bring to the notice of the House that the time allotted for this Resolution is over. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I move;

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by two hours".

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I have objection to the extension of the time. Last time this resolution was part heard and if time is extended other resolutions will never come before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can vote against the extension of time. Last time only 14 minutes were taken and a lot of time was taken in the point of order that was raised. The question is:

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended by two hours."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I am very much perturbed by the threat of hunger strike by Shri Vinoba Bhave. I am also very much disturbed by my friend Dr. Ramji's resolution. Knowing Vinoba Bhave and knowing Gandhiji, I thought at least there will be one person who will be loyal to Gandhiji to his last and that person, I hoped, was Vinoba Bhave. This is not a new question. When Gandhiji was alive and when he and Vinoba Bhave were

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair] together, this was an issue which was agitating the minds of the people and the nation. Very categorically Gandhiji had expressed himself on this. He was never behind Vinoba Bhave or anybody else in the matter of protecting cows, but yet he drew a demarcating line. Should Vinoba Bhave at this last stage demolish that demarcating line? That is why when everybody else may speak against Gandhiji, I expected one person to stand by him and that was Vinoba Bhave. But just like anybody else, Vinoba Bhave also had left Gandhiji. What a tragedy! I would request, through Dr. Ramji Singh and this House, Vinoba Bhave that he should respect the position taken by Gandhiji on this matter.

All the arguments put forward by Comrade Samar Mukherjee or Shri Banatwalla, I repeat. Why should there be hide and seek? Why these statistics about the economy and all that? It is all non-sense. Is that the issue at all? Tell openly that a good chunk of Hindus worship the cow.

AN HON. MEMBER: Almost all.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Do not provoke me. I know what Hinduism is. On the one side, it is pointed out how protecting the cow is going to help the economy. On the other side, it is shown how it is not so! The real crux of the matter is that a majority of Hindus in this country worship the cow. They do not want the cow to be slaughtered. This question was very much there during the time of Gandhiji and that is why he took a firm and reasonable position. Coming to the question of worship, all Hindus do not worship the cow. That is my view. I was born in a Hindu family. I respect Hinduism because there is no religion in the world which has raised human dignity to the level of divinity. That is the basic Hindu philosophy of

vedas and Upnishadas. It was Shankaracharya who revived Hinduism in the 9th century or so. Even Shankaracharya in one of his slokas prescribed for pregnant women beef boiled with rice to beget intelligent, handsome children with qualities of leadership.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Please quote that sloka.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I will place it on the Table.

In Uttar Ramacharitra, there was a conversation between the two students. When Vashisht went to the Asharam, one student remarked that it was the misfortune of Kalyanika, the cow, that he had come. The other student replied that when a Brahmin well-versed in Vedas came as a guest, he was to be treated with calf meat. I do not say that this is the attitude of Hindus. But there is a history behind this change. Casteism was not strong when Buddhism was prevalent in our country. The Adi Shankaracharya routed them from our country. Gradually, Brahminism took the place of Hinduism and casteism became rigid. Brahmins barred other people from the study of Vedas and Upnishadas. They also threatened that they would lose their eye-sight if they read Vedas. Further, they prescribed that the non-Brahmins might worship the cow and the Brahmins for salvation. That is how, cow worship became a feature of the present-day Hinduism. So, vast majority of the people were condemned by the Brahmins to worship cow and the Brahmins. We are worshipping even now. Dr. Ram Singh is hundred per cent honest. I am not saying that you should give it up but do not forget that it was the distortion of Hinduism that brought in this cow worship.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura):
This is a tradition.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
But what I am saying is, at least some time, you remember that this is what happened to the vast majority of the population who were following Hinduism.

Now, here the question is whether this religious feeling of a section of population be the basis for banning cow slaughter or should we follow the guidelines laid down by Gandhiji on this question? I do not want to quote Nehru here. But what I am asking is: when an ardent believer like Gandhiji had taken a position on this issue when this question was agitating the minds of the entire nation, do you want to go beyond that? Why should a very close associate and personal friend of Gandhiji, Shri Vinoba Bhave, who stood by him all these years, now force the people to give up the line taken by Gandhiji on this issue by undertaking a hunger-strike specially at this stage and at this age? I know the mover of the Resolution has a great influence and power of persuasion towards Acharya Vinoba Bhave. So, he could use his good offices. We are also prepared to go with him. Of course, when people become very old and emotional you cannot argue with them. I have a grand uncle, who was a very niceman in his younger days, but not now; after a certain age, you cannot go and argue with people; we can only implore them. If a large number of people go and tell him that he is deviating from the position which Gandhiji had taken then, in the name of Gandhiji, he would give up his fast. So, I would appeal to him and to my red-turbaned friend not to press this issue.

Suppose to oblige Vinobhaji we accept this resolution. Tomorrow, my hon. friend will bring another resolution that pork, according to Islam, cannot be eaten. Somebody will put it to vote and then pork is also gone. What a helpless position

we will be if all these things happen? So, save us; that is my only request.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहा) ३।०
रामजी सिंह ने जो सक्ल्य रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने तरीके से अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। भारत इषि प्रधान देश है। सभी जो खेती हमारे देश में होती है। वह ज्यादा तर हल चला कर ही की जाती है। बैल से ही ज्यादा तर खेती होती है। गाय को मैं इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखता कि प्रांग इसको धार्मिक दृष्टि से अच्छा मानते हैं लेकिन गाय खेत से खलिहान तक घास देकर ता घासको पता चलनेगा कि गाय का बंध काम में आता है, गोबर से ले कर ईंधन तक उसका उपयोग होता है। गाय से जो बछड़ा पैदा होता है, बैल बनता है वही किसान के काम में ज्यादा में ज्यादा आता है, उसकी ही सहायता में ज्यादा तर खेती होती है, रहत चलने हैं, हल चलने हैं, बैलगाड़ी को खींचने के काम में उनकी नाया जाता है, वजन होने के काम में आते हैं। गांवश से जो भी पैदा मतान होती है वह सारी की सारी मनुष्य मात्र के काम में आती है। इस वास्ते मनुष्य के जीवन में गाय का उपयोग बहुत अधिक है।

श्री माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गाय के लिए घास नहीं है। घास घास नहीं है तो उसकी उपज हम को बढ़ानी चाहिये, घास की ज्यादा पैदावार करना चाहिये। गाय और बैल के लिए अलग से घास का प्रबंध होना चाहिये ताकि हमारे गाय बैल तथा दूसरे पशु दुष्ट पशु रह सकें। हम को यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि चिकि घास नहीं है इस वास्ते हम गाय का या किसी अन्य पशु का नहीं रखेंगे।

रामायनिक खादों का खेती में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। घमरीका के वैज्ञानिकों का मन है कि अगर इसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर्स और दूसरी तरह की खाद हम डालते चले जाएंगे तो हमारी भूमि ठीक नहीं रह सकेगी। इसलिए जरूरी है कि रामायनिक खादों के साथ साथ गोबर की खाद भी जमीन में डाली जाए। इससे उपज ज्यादा होगी। गोबर से हमारी भूमि उपजाऊ बनती है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम अपने गोवश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा दें।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि गाय जब बूढ़ हो जाती है तो बेकार में घास उनको खिलाना पड़ता है, इस वास्ते काम में बाधा पड़ती है, घास की कमी पैदा हो जाती है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार इस बात को प्रांति भी समेत है।

मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने गोशालाएं खानी हैं जहां बूढ़ गाय और बैल को रखा जाता है। उनको टुकों में भरकर एक जगह लाया जाता है, पाम में अगल होता है तो उनको बोझा घास डालना पड़ता है, लेकिन बाद में जब उनका चमड़ा निकलता है तो बड़ा कीमती होता है। इस तरह से उन पर ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होता है। जब उनका चमड़ा बिकता है तो उनकी इतनी कीमत

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

होती है कि उन पर किये गये खर्च का उसी में समावेश हो जाता है। कहने का मतलब है कि धड़बूनें घनेक आती हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य वही जो उनको दूर करे, जो हमारी सुविधा की बाधा है, उनका पालन करे।

यहां कहा गया है कि सारे देश में कुछ ऐसे भावभी हैं जो मानते हैं, और उनकी मानसिक प्रवृत्ति पर इस तरह से कुटाराघात न किया जाये, यानी गौरक्षा करने से कुछ लोगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन लोगों को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि इस देश में करोड़ों व्यक्ति ऐसे रहते हैं जो गौरक्षा चाहते हैं, उन्हें उनकी भावनाओं को भी देखना चाहिये। बन्द व्यक्ति यदि मांस खाते हैं या हत्या करने की प्रवृत्ति रखते हैं तो करोड़ों व्यक्तियों की भावनाओं को भी देखा जाना चाहिये जो कि गाय को अपनी माता मानते हैं। जो वह कहते हैं कि गोहत्या बन्द करने से हमारे ऊपर ठेस पहुंचती है तो उन्हें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि वह ऐसा काम न करें जिससे देश के करोड़ों लोगों को ठेस पहुंचे। हम जैसा व्यवहार अपने लिये चाहते हैं, हमें दूसरों के प्रति भी वही व्यवहार करना चाहिये। यह मानवता का व्यवहार है। कई दृष्टियों से गाय हमारे देश के लिये आवश्यक है। हमारे उनसे अधिक से अधिक काम होते हैं। इसलिये इस तरह की जो बात कही जाती है कि गोहत्या बन्द न की जाये, यह उचित नहीं है।

अब केवल पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल, दो प्रान्त ऐसे रह गये हैं जिन्होंने इस धोर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जब देश में अन्य सभी प्रान्तों में गोहत्या बन्द करने के मन्व्य में कानून बन गये हैं, तो ऐसी कौनसी बात है कि केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में ऐसा कानून नहीं बना ?

इसलिये जो यह संकल्प रखा गया है, यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर बन्द लोग इसका विरोध करते रहे, तो कोई और बजह हो सकती है, लेकिन हमें दूसरों की भावनाओं को भी देखना चाहिये।

गोहत्या बन्द करना हमारे लिये प्राथमिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत उपयोगी है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि गोबंश की रक्षा बहुत जरूरी है। प्राथमिक दृष्टि से भी यह हमारा ऋषि प्रधान देश है, हमें उस मामले में और धागे बढ़ना है। चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या प्रान्तीय सरकार हो, सब चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पशुधन बढ़े।

आज हम यह भी मानते हैं कि कुछ ऐसी गाय हैं जिनसे एक पाव या आधा किलो दूध ही निकलता है, लेकिन ऐसी गायें भी हैं जिनसे 18 और 22 किलो दूध तक निकलता है। तो हमें अच्छी नस्ल की गाय बनानी पड़ेगी, मांसन भी इस धोर प्रयास कर रहा है। हमें बुराई की धोर नहीं जाना चाहिये, बल्कि अच्छाई की धोर जाना चाहिये। इसलिये जब केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारें अच्छी गाय पैदा करने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर रही हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि हर घर

में गाय होना जरूरी है। बच्चों के लिये दूध जरूरी है। बच्चों को दूसरी चीजें मिलें या न मिलें, उनके लिये दूध बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है, जो कि उन्हें मिलना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन मानवीय सत्त्वों ने इसका विरोध किया है, वह पुनः सोचें और इस संकल्प का समर्थन करें। अन्त में मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, when I look at the Resolution of my hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, I wonder whether we will be able to achieve the laudable objective through such a statutory resolution or through an all-out effort to change the mental outlook of the people about this. The House should choose between a legislation of this kind and a voluntary effort for bringing about a transformation in the minds of masses. India is a mosaic of manifold cultures, languages and races. India is a sub-continent not only by its size but also by its different and distinct social entities. We will not be able to maintain and sustain the social cohesion in our country if we do something legally affecting the sentiments of other communities. If we try to impose our decisions of view-points based on the strength of our majority here or somewhere, we will be undermining the integrity of our nation.

I welcome the banning of cow slaughter. We should not end our efforts here. We should stop the killing of other animals also. There cannot be any difference of opinion about this. In the States there are laws extending protection to animals. My hon. friend, Shri Govindan Nair in his speech referred to the glorious traditions of Hinduism. In the days of Ramayana, *yagyas* used to be celebrated by the Aryans for ushering in an era of prosperity, during which not only cows but also goats, chicken, deer etc. used to be sacrificed. Lord Rama gave his benevolent protection to such *yagas*. But Ravana was keen to prevent such wanton killing of animals at the *yagas*. Today, in the capital of our country,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

such a kind man like Ravana is being treated as a Rakshasa and his effigy is being burnt year after year regularly during Dusserah. Ravana who wanted to stop the slaughter of animals is being slaughtered in the form of his effigy. I come from the area which had the honour of witnessing Ravana's kindness. I wish that there should be a ban not only on cow slaughter but also on the killing of all other animals. But this cannot be done through a legislation. If you want to bring vegetarianism throughout the country, can you enforce it through law? You will succeed in your effort if you try to convince the people through persuasion and propaganda.

The moment you talk about law, the other religious minorities become apprehensive of domination of Hindus, who are in majority. India was split into two because of the intolerance and ineptitude of the Congress Party. In 1937 Elections, the Congress Party got absolute majority in 11 States. The Muslims wanted representation in the Government equal to their numerical strength. But the Congress Party brushed aside the legitimate demand of the Muslims. Then, the seed of separation was sown in the mind of Jinnah and this seed grew into the tree of Partition—thus Pakistan came into being. Now, all of us know cow-meat is a food-item of Muslims, as was ably argued by my hon. Friend, Shri Banatwala. If we try to enforce the banning of cow slaughter through a statutory effort, then naturally we offend his susceptibilities. Non-Hindus become jittery about the impending Hindu domination. In consequence, our country would be further fragmented. Through propaganda we should try to bring about this mental transformation.

Just because Vinoba Bhave would go on hunger strike, should we take steps to enact a law banning cow slaughter? on June 25, 1975, when Mrs. Gandhi clamped Emergency and imprisoned all national leaders like our present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and

several thousand people including me, did Vinoba Bhave go on hunger strike? If he had then gone on hunger strike, then he would have been hailed as the Protector of Democracy. He would have earned the encomium of the entire nation. It was reported that he was silently happy. Recently also Vinoba Bhave was silently applauding something which happened in the political field.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to carry all the people with him in his movement. He did not believe in legal methods to convince people. He believed in his moral force to take the people with him. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his own right, become the beacon light and brought about amity among the communities living in India. Janata Party and its Government would be well-advised to follow in the footsteps of these two great men of India. I would like to warn that any legal force or statutory imposition, derived from majority strength, would disturb the peaceful situation prevalent in the country, would harm the amity and understanding among the different communities in the country. There should be a voluntary change of heart in the minds of people about the thing which you want to do. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभारति महोदय, मैं डॉ॰ रामजी सिंह द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प को समर्थन देने के लिये कुछ तथ्य रख रहा हूँ। मैं श्री मोहल्ला बन्दी के संबंध में भारत के आजाद होने के बाद से ही विभिन्न मत-मतांतरों के लोगों ने प्रयत्न किया है और धार्मिक एवं धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से भी लगातार प्रयत्न हुए हैं। गाय को भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार या वेद के अनुसार माता के रूप में लोग मानते हैं।

गायों विश्वस्य मातरः :

इस प्रकार की संज्ञा इस को दी गई है और गाय को अक्षय्या या अक्षय्या वेदों में कहा है। गाय के बूख को मोहम्मद साहब ने धर्म के समान माना है और गो-मांस को खाना बीमारी का सूचक बतलाया है। ईसा मसीह और दूसरे माना प्रकार के धर्मों की मानने वाले लोगों से भी गाय, इस के बूख और बूखक पशुओं की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा की है। हर दृष्टिकोण से चाहे धार्मिक हो, धार्मिक हो, सांस्कृतिक हो या सामाजिक हो, गाय की सेवा या गाय का रक्षण और संवर्द्धन मानव जाति के लिये कल्याणकारी है।

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते हजारों वर्षों से यहाँ कृषि का मान बिन्दु गाय ही है। गाय, इस के बछड़े, इस का गोबर, इस का मूत्र हर चीज किसान के लिए और मानव के लिये बहुत ही उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है। आज वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों व गवेषणाओं के संदर्भ में जब यह कहा जाता है कि आदमी का दृष्टिकोण संकीर्ण नहीं होना चाहिये तो आज भी कुछ लोग धार्मिक संकीर्णता को जारी रखने के लिये गो-हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध के विरोध में चारों तरफ आवाज उठाते हैं, यह समानता सा लगता है। गाय का दूध हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई सब के लिए प्रभु के समान मधुर है। गाय को खाने वाले लोगों के लिए भी गाय का दूध छट्टा नहीं होता और गाय का पालन करने वाले या उस के समर्थक लोगों के लिए ही केवल वह मीठा नहीं होता। बूढ़ा, बच्चा, सभी के लिये दूध समान है। दूध से बना हुआ हर तत्व सभी के लिये उपयोगी है। कोई भी ऐसा प्रमाण नहीं दे सकता कि यह जीव अनुपयोगी है। भारत में 40 करोड़ एकड़ कृषि भूमि है जिस की जुताई की व्यवस्था ट्रैक्टरों से नहीं हो सकती। जिस प्रकार भारत की ग्रामीण व्यवस्था है, जिस प्रकार भारत का, धर्मतन्त्र है और जिस प्रकार से भारत में भूमि की हदबन्दी की गई है उस में हर व्यक्ति ट्रैक्टर नहीं रख सकता। आज जिन व्यक्तियों ने ट्रैक्टर खरीदा है, सरकारी बैंकों से ऋण लेकर उन्हें 60 हजार के बदले 90 हजार या एक लाख चुकाने पड़ रहे हैं। उन की सारी खेती मीलामी के द्वारा समाप्त हो रही है। इस प्रकार से हम समझते हैं कि बैल ही भारतीय कृषि का मूल आधार है जिस के द्वारा भारत की 40 करोड़ एकड़ कृषि भूमि की जुताई की जा सकती है तथा सफलतापूर्वक की जा सकती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एम० एच० कुरैशी वर्जें बिहार स्टेट के केम में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 23 अप्रैल, 1958 को फैसला दिया कि भारतीय संविधान के नीति निर्देशक तत्व 48 के अनुसार हर उम्र की भैंस, गाय, बैल तथा हर उम्र के बछड़े की हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाना न्यायसंगत और तर्कसंगत है। इसी तरह से 23 नवम्बर, 1960 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी निर्णय दिया था। मन्नास हाई कोर्ट ने 9-11-78 को मैराम्बर की एक याचिका को रद्द कर दिया था और इस के समर्थन में अपना निर्णय दिया था।

श्री विनोबा भावे जी कि इस देश के एक महान संत हैं उन्होंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी आवाज उठाई है, केरल तथा बंगाल द्वारा गोहत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध न लगाए जाने पर अनिश्चित काल के उपवास का संकल्प लिया है। इस तरह से यह देश के लिए बहुत ही भाग्यशुकी और सभी धर्मों के मानने वालों को एकमत से गोहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध का समर्थन करना चाहिए। गोहत्या को लेकर देश में अक्सर फसावट होते रहते हैं। जब कि कोई भी धर्म नहीं कहता कि गोहत्या करनी चाहिए। हिन्दू धर्म, मुस्लिम धर्म या ईसाई धर्म, कोई भी नहीं बताता कि गोहत्या करनी चाहिये, लेकिन कुछ मुस्ला, पावरी या दूसरे लोग ऐसे विचार रखते हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं उन की पुजा की कमाई समाप्त हो जायेगी। हमारे

मुसलमान भाई चांद की रोजनी की अधिक धार्मिक महत्व देते हैं लेकिन चांद की रोजनी केवल मस्जिद पर नहीं पड़ती, वह मंदिर, मस्जिद, गिरजाघर एवं गुफाओं पर समान रूप से पड़ती है। इसी प्रकार से सूर्य की राशनी का सभी के लिये समान प्रसरण है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ पाखंडी लोग ही गोहत्या की वकालत करते हैं। उन्हें अपनी इस हठधर्मिता को छोड़ देना चाहिये ताकि सारे देश में एक प्रेम का भाव पैदा हो सके और यह सभी के लिये हितकर हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यहां कुछ लोगों ने जो दलील दी है, उन्होंने ने अपनी दलीलों को खुद अपनी ही दलीलों से काटा है। बनारसवाला साहब ने कहा है—यह बोट-कीचिंग डिवाइस है, तो हम में क्या गलत बात है। जो चीज जनता चाहती है, अगर उस को किया जाय और उस से बोट ज्यादा मिले, तो इस में क्या गलत बात है। यहां लोक-राज्य है, लोकतन्त्र है, जो लोग चाहते हैं वही बात यहां होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर इन्मान की सब से पहली कल्चर है। जब इन्मान ने तहजीब को अपनाया तो उस की सब से पहली कल्चर एग्रीकल्चर है। कहते हैं कि उन के लिये घास कहा से घासेगी—यह बड़ी घजीब दलील है। घरे भाई, क्या केरल और वीट् बंगाल में घास की कमी है, बाकी मारे हिन्दुस्तान में घास मिलती है। यह तो कोई दलील नहीं है। वे गांधी जी का नाम ले कर कहते हैं—जिन लोगों ने पहले गांधी जी का नाम लेकर उन के बारे में क्या क्या शब्द कहे हैं, अगर मैं उन का सारा पुराना कच्चा चिट्ठा बतलाता शुरू करूं तो सारा वक्त उस में ही बला जायगा—कि गांधी जी ने कहा है कि गोवध नहीं होना चाहिये। लोग कानून से नहीं, अपनी मर्जी से इस बात को मानें। जब मर्जी की बात आती है तो लोग अपने आप फैसला करें। गांधीजी ने यह कही भी नहीं कहा कि गोवध होना चाहिये। उन्हो ने सिर्फ बड़ी कहा है कि लोग अपने लौ से इस को कुबूल करें। बेधरम साहब, आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में जब खिलाफत मूवमेंट शुरू हुई थी, उस वक्त सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक बातावरण पैदा हुआ था कि हम एक दूसरे की भावना का सत्कार करते हुए गोवध न करें।

अब इकानामिक नजरिये से देखिये गाय का जो गोबर है, जितना वह खाती है, उस से ज्यादा कीमत का गोबर खाद में काम आता है, जब वह सरेगी, चमड़ा तो आप को मिलेगा ही, लेकिन उस को मार कर चमड़ा हासिल करना शुरू कर दें, क्योंकि उस से कुछ रुपया मिल जाएगा, यह तो कोई दलील नहीं है। इस देश की जो पुरानी हिस्ती है—महाराज दलीप से लेकर भगवान कृष्ण तक सब जगह गाय के महत्व को माना गया है, उस की रक्षा का बिक किया गया है। संकराचार्य जी का भी बिक किया गया,

लेकिन शक्याचार्य जी तो वेद की भावने थे और वेद में लिखा है कि गोवध नहीं होना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ब्राह्मण का सत्कार गोमांस से होता था। मैं प्राय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—जब वाम-मायियों का जोर हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ, तब इस किस्म का धनाचार फैला। महीधर जिन्होंने वेद का ट्रामलेशन किया था, बहुत उन्होंने गलत ढंग से किया था। जिस को बाद में महर्षि दयानन्द ने अपने भाष्य में सही किया। उन्होंने साफ लिखा है कि गऊ का मतलब गऊ नहीं है, इश का मतलब जमीन से है। महीधर ने वेद के भाष्य का बहुत गलत ढंग में पेश किया था। एक दफा भगवान बुद्ध से कहा गया कि वेद में ऐसा कहा गया है। तब उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ऐसे वेद को नहीं मानता। अब उन का हवाला दे कर यह कहा जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान में गोवध होता था, मैं प्राय का बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस जमाने में गोवध करने वाले को बाण्डाल कहा जाता था, दूसरा कोई भी धार्मिक गोवध नहीं कर सकता था।

लाजमी तौर पर गोबर की खाद और ग्रीन फाहाडर को इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा। यहाँ पर जितनी भी दलीलें दी गई हैं, वे सही नहीं हैं, और फिर वे घबडाते क्यों हैं ? रेफ्रेन्डम करा ले, बंगाल में रेफ्रेन्डम करा ले, केरल में करा ले और जब रेफ्रेन्डम होगा, तो पता चल जाएगा कि वहाँ के लोग क्या चाहते हैं, वहाँ की जनता क्या चाहती है। वहाँ इन की सरकारें हैं। रेफ्रेन्डम होगा, तो इन के सामने नतीजा आ जाएगा और फिर ये लोग जो दलीलें देते हैं, उन की वे दलीलें फिर हम नहीं सुन सकेंगे और हम ढंग से वे यहाँ दलीलें नहीं दे सकेंगे। लोग जनते हैं कि उन का भला किम में है और किम में उन की बुराई है।

17.5 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

एक दलील यह दी गई है कि पशुओं की धारादी बढ रही है, जब धार्मिकों की धारादी बढ रही है तो गाय की धारादी भी बढे—इस में क्या दिक्कत है। गाय की धारादी के बढ़ने के साथ साथ सरकार यह काम भी शुरू कर दे—वह नमल को सुधारने का काम शुरू कर दे तो नमल सुधारने के लिए यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो नकारा गाय है, उन का मार दिया जाए। उन को मार कर नमल को ठीक करना चाहिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। काम ब्रीड कर के—जो घब नमल है, उस को इम्प्रूव करे, जिस से गाय का दूध हमें और ज्यादा मिले। इस देश में जहाँ दूध की नदिया बहा करती थी, आज वहाँ दूध नहीं मिलता है और गाय का दूध कम हुआ है ? पहले जो गाय एक पीढ़ दूध देती थी, अब प्राधा किलो दूध देती है। किलो दूध देती है, उस प्राधा किला वाली गाय का हम दूध बढ़ा सकते हैं, अगर हम कोशिश करें। दूध बढ़ाने के लिये फस ब्रीडिंग हो या कोई दूसरे में मेथुइस इस्तेमाल करें, तो लाजमी तौर पर दूध बढ़ेगा। और इस देश में अगर दूध बढ़ेगा, तो हम देश के बच्चे में जो कमियाँ हैं, जो जिस्मानी कमजोरियाँ हैं, डिफार्मेंटीज जिन के जिस्म में आ जाती है, नुक्सान आते हैं उन को अगर गाय का दूध मिलेगा, तो वे कमियाँ दूर हो सकती हैं। इसलिए गोवध को बढ़ाने के लिए जितनी कोशिश हो सकती है, करनी चाहिए। यहाँ पर इस बात की फिज हुई है कि गाय अगर बढ गई, तो हम को खाना नहीं मिलेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि खाना गाय को मिलेगा और प्राय की भी मिलेगा। गोवध से 'प्राय को खाद मिलेगी। यहाँ पर बरनाना साहब बढे हुए हैं। इस बात की रिसर्च हुई है कि यह जो केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर है, यह खेन की उपज को कम करता है। इन विज्ञान रत्न इस से बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा होना। अगर हम ने केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर पर विरोध किया, तो उस को कंसेंट करने के लिए।

फिर यहाँ पर जजबात की बात कही गई है। इन्मान के लिये तो सब से पहले जजबात की बात आती है। इस के लिए हम देखते हैं कि एक धार्मिकों के जो जजबात है, उन को कुछ लागू नहीं समझते हैं और कुछ लोग खराब समझते हैं। जजबात का हमें ख्याल करना चाहिए। किसी ने कहा कि माइनोरिटीज के जजबात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए। माइनोरिटीज में नॉ-रिटि के जजबात का ख्याल क्यों न करे। क्या इस्लाम धर्म में यह लिखा है कि गाय का वध होना चाहिये यह दलील दी है कि बड़े मानवर का कर लेना चाहिए और 7 धार्मिक कर सकते हैं, तो छोटे मानवर का एक कर ले। कहाँ लिखा है कि गाय का वध किया जाए। वहाँ पर यह निषेध नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर यह जरूरी नहीं है कि गाय का वध किया जाए। अगर वे अपने शास्त्र को सहारा दे दें तो पागो कि हजरत साहब ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी और जब कुर्बानी दी तो अपने बच्चे की कुर्बानी दी और अपने बच्चे की कुर्बानी की जगह और कोई कुर्बानी दी। तो भेड़ की कुर्बानी दी। इस्लाम में यह बताया गया है कि हजरत साहब ने अपने बच्चे की कुर्बानी दी। खुदा ने, इल्लहाम ने बच्चे के बजाय भेड़ की कुर्बानी दी। तो खुदा ने यह नहीं कहा कि गाय की कुर्बानी दो। फिर वह दलील देना कि इससे लोगों के धार्मिक जजबात का हनन होता है, ठीक नहीं है। अगर वहाँ लिखा हुआ हो कि गाय की कुर्बानी लाजमी है तो इस दलील को माना जा सकता था। अगर यह नहीं लिखा है तो माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी को इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को भावनाओं का एहनराम करना चाहिए। जब माइनोरिटी मेजोरिटी के जजबात का एहनराम करेगी तभी इस देश में सेक्युलरिज्म आयेगा। जो इस देश में रहने वाले लोग हैं वे एक दूसरे की भावनाओं का धारण करें।

[श्री बीधरी बलबोर सिंह]

दूसरे जो लोग हैं, उन के धर्म में भी यह नहीं लिखा है कि उन के लिए गोबघ करना लाजमी है। फिर उन का भी फर्ज हो जाता है कि वे दूसरे धर्मों की भावनाओं का सम्मान करें और गोबघ को रोकने में ब मद्दद करें। इसके लिए बिनोबा जी त्रत रखें या न रखें वह अलहिदा बात है। अगर वे भी त्रत न रखें तो भी इस देश में गोबघ रुकना चाहिए। वह बात हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में क्यों धामी है कि इस देश में गोबघ बंद होना चाहिए। अब इस के बारे में यह कहना कि यह स्टेट्स का सम्बन्ध है वह ठीक नहीं है। यह इस देश का बड़ा सदन है। और यह सदन यहाँ पास कर राज्यों को यह कह सकता है कि इस क़य से वे कानून बनायें कि यह रुक जाए। यहाँ जितनी भी दलीलें लोगों ने इसके खिलाफ दी, वे सब उन्होंने अपनी दूसरी दलीलों से काट दी। मैं उन से दरकनास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जितने भी बड़े बड़े धायमी पैदा हुए हैं उन सब ने इस बारे में कहा है कि गोबघ रुकना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी ने सिर्फ यही कहा है कि कानून के जरिये इस पर रोक न लगे, इसे लोगों की भावनाओं के मुताबिक करना ही चाहिए। इस को करने में कानून का इस्तेमाल न करना चाहिये। यह सदन इस देश में सब से बड़ी जगह है। अगर यह सदन कुछ पास कर के भेजता है तो उन राज्यों को इस सदन की भावनाओं का क्वाल करना चाहिये।

डा० रामजी सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह सदन इस प्रस्ताव को पास करे। जिन राज्यों में गोबघ बन्द भूकगिमल तौर पर नहीं है, उन राज्यों में इसको बन्द करने के लिए कानून बने। यहाँ के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं का इस बारे में एहतसाम होना चाहिए। यह देश एक एकीकल्पर प्रधान देश है और यहाँ का सब से बड़ा पैसा खेती है। इसके लिए गोबघ बन्द करना जरूरी है। अगर यह इस देश में बन्द हो जाता है तो इसका असर दूसरे देशों पर पड़ेगा भी। इस को इस देश में बन्द न करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to conclude. We have to start the Half an Hour discussion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, kindly allow me to speak a sentence only so that next time I may get a chance.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur). May I start, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have concluded your speech, Mr. Balbir Singh.

श्री बलबोर सिंह बीधरी . मैंने अभी कन्क्लूड नहीं किया है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You allow me to speak one sentence so that I will get my chance next time.

उपसभ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० रामजी सिंह जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। अब मैं अपनी स्पीच धामे जारी रखना।

18.00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

NAGA ATTACK ON BORDER VILLAGER OF ASSAM

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to go back to the past history of Naga people and their relationship with the people of Assam from time immemorial. But this is a recent question. There were some administrative adjustments with the territories bordering Nagaland. But then it was according to the notification no. 3102-R dated 25th November, 1925, the Government of Assam, then ruled by the British, had recognised the border between the Sibsagar district and the Naga Hills. Ultimately the same boundary was constitutionally accepted with the passing of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, when the State of Nagaland was created. Over the years there was no restriction on the Naga people living inside. Assam or for those non-jagas living inside Nagaland. We all know that there is a place called Dimapur. It was called the ancient capital of the Burmans and that now forms a part of Nagaland. The people living there are Burmans, non-Nagas and Bodos and we have never objected to this because the Bodos are indigenous people belonging to the North Eastern Region as well as Nagaland. So far administrative reasons, Dimapur is a non-Naga area while this was enclosed within Naga-

land territory because there is emotional integration between these two. We never objected to it. Now inside Assam, a Naga Revenue Officer collects revenue for the State Government of Assam. He belongs to the tribal community and there is not much of difference among the people living there. There is no animosity whatsoever between the two classes. People are living side by side. And the boundary created emotionally was never accepted as a line which people cannot cross. Now unfortunately, after the Nagaland people have politically developed to a great extent, it so happened that over the past two decades out of five decades that have passed by—there are some incidents. Therefore, Nagaland has also established 14 armed police posts inside Sibsagar district. The first such post was set up on 16th August 1968. Naga encroachments by the Nagas of these reserve forests under Sibsagar district are:

- 2970 acres in Geleky Reserve
- 1000 acres in Tiru Hill Reserve
- 1680 acres in Desoi Reserve
- 8520 acres in Desoi Valley Reserve
- 250 acres in Kakadanga Reserve
- 2300 acres in Doyang Reserve
- 200 acres in Abhoypur Reserve

Altogether, they encroached about 24,000 acres out of a total area of 1,60,000 acres in Rengma, the Nambor South and the Dippu Reserve. In 1969, the Assam Government could evict some, but ultimately they could not evict all of them. Some of them remained on. Unfortunately, again during this period, Naga people caused havoc. There were some 130 instances of looting of crops over the whole of the boundary; they kidnapped many people who belonged to Assam area. I can give the names, but it will be a long list and it will take a lot of time. I wanted only to give an idea of what has happened. Nagas' encroachment came as far as Mariani. They claimed Mariani to be a part of their State and they renamed it as Tzutapela. This

is a very important ancient station in the Assam Bengal Railway; now it is in the North-Eastern Railway. Like this, Nagas have been making claims on the territories which were demarcated as Assam territories from 1925 onwards. They have been doing this on certain historical notions that these areas belonged to the old Nagaland. They destroyed the forest wealth worth over Rs. 80 crores in the Desoi Valley Reserved Forest. They destroyed that much national wealth. Thus, these things have been happening.

Now, I come to the later years. When there were violent incidents in 1969 and 1970, the then Chief Ministers of Assam, Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha and the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Ho-kishe Soma, both Congress Chief Ministers, met together and drew upon an agreement and accord that some particular areas, that is, Rangma, Diphu and Nambor would remain as they were. They would not be encroached upon by anybody, either Nagas or others. Nagas' habit is that they do not cultivate themselves. They allow others to cultivate the land they hold as share-croppers and they take half of the share. In that way whatever they claim to be theirs, they claim the standing paddy etc. In one Assam area, about 500 acres of paddy rotted, because that was not allowed to be harvested. People who cultivated that land said that they would give their live, but would not allow their paddy to be harvested by others.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpur): Sir, in this way, we will not get time to ask questions. He is going into the history.

Then, we are very much disappointed that the Home Minister who visited the area is not present. Only, the Minister of State is here.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Probably, the political parties in Nagaland which have been in power, like Naga National Council and others, started claiming large areas of Assam for themselves. What am trying

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha] to emphasise upon the House is that the disputes between Nagaland and Assam has been continuing violently after the State was created. It was the duty of the Central Government, the Union Home Ministry, to bring both the sides together and draw up the boundary line so that there was no dispute between them. It was thus continuing and the culmination came on the 5th January, 1979 when this incident took place. This incident has taken place because of the long neglect of this matter. If there was an agreement between Shri Chaliha and Shri Sema, that certain areas should be left undisturbed, there should not have been any clandestine settlement from this side or that side to occupy that land and create wrath in the mind of the people.

Now, I come to the incident in question. During the last Christmas season, there was movement in the people of the border. We know that 95 per cent of Nagas are Christians and for them this is a very big festival. There was some commotion. The female members of their families were all sent away from there, and thereafter what happened. The State Government had some intelligence. The Government of Nagaland had also made a report to the Central Government, that there might be some border trouble, a violent and a big trouble. This information came through your intelligence, from the Government of Nagaland, as also the Government of Assam. It has been admitted by the hon. Home Minister in the other House that the information sent by the Chief Minister of Assam on the 23rd December 1978 was duly received. But, then, in spite of the incidents occurring for the last 15 years between the Naga people and the Assamese people along the border, no action was taken from this side, to send reinforcements to the Assam police battalion, Border Security Force, and the Central Reserve Police—all controlled by the Union Government. Ultimately, what happened was that though there were some local efforts made by the State Government to

send reinforcements, it was stated that since there were not enough tents to facilitate the people to live there in order to protect the boundary, the police did not go. This violent incident occurred at the dead of the night, when a particular tribe of Naga people, belonging to the tribe of Hokishe Sema, by-passed a particular tract, came along the border and attacked the peasantry in sleep.

This question came up here. Questions were put by me and by others also, but reached at the end of the Question Hour. The questions which we raised, were not duly answered by the hon. Minister of State present here now, and present then also.

The point necessarily arose, that the whole question had not been properly dealt with by the Home Ministry of the Government of India. I find, a man coming from that side, that the whole question was neglected as an incident of a trivial nature. There are certain particular questions which have to be put to the Minister, and answers obtained from him. I am trying to enumerate my questions. They are not many, but only a few pertinent questions:

What is the total number of persons killed in the Assam-Nagaland border on 5th January with their sex and age?

What is the number of persons who survived injuries—their nationalities, sex and age. What is the percentage of affected people who were evacuated to the relief camps belonging to non-Indian nationalities, and indigenous tribal people of Assam respectively. What are the names, with racial identities of the people who have been arrested in connection with that incident, by the Governments of Nagaland and Assam? I mean in connection with the incident of 5th January. Again, since the agreement of 1972 was made by Mr. Hokishe Sema, the then Congress Chief Minister on the side of Nagaland, and by the late Mr. Bimala Prasad Chaliha, the then Congress Chief Minister of Assam and it was

violated by Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, the then Congress Chief Minister of Assam by permitting clandestine encroachment of the allegedly disputed area on the border—and now that the UDF Government of Mr. Vizol has been installed in power in Nagaland, what is the political overtone in respect of the incident from the Nagaland side since it is alleged that only Sema tribals, mostly supporting Hokeishe Sema are involved in the mass killing, arson and destruction. Again, in view of the hostility towards passing of the Freedom of Religious Practices Act of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, amongst the Naga people and other converted tribals, generally, how much influence of particular sections in Nagaland, together with instigation to commit violence against non-Nagas in the Assam-Nagaland border and supply of sophisticated arms, was responsible for the massacre perpetrated on 5th January 1979 in Diphu, Rengma and Nomoor reserved forests of Assam?

In view of all these aspects of the whole question, whether the Union Government does believe that this is only a beginning of more uncivilised attack to occur in future on the entire Nagaland-Sibsagar boundary of over 200 km. and 100 km. of Assam and Meghalaya boundary and would hold an immediate probe into the past incidents as well as the present incidents and will take whatever action may be taken by the Government of India, besides the Minister's going in the first week of April as has come out in the *Times of India*, this morning. He is going to settle these disputes with the Nagaland and Assam Governments. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to hold an enquiry into the whole question so that facts, which are true, which are revealing, which will stop future violence between these people should be found out and the question can be finally resolved.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I have to repeat one question which is very vital, but it is part of

my constituency where all these things happened. The Minister once said that there will be a high level probe. Then he knows that the Prime Minister also told me on the same day that there will be no high level probe, but he will have a CBI enquiry. The long and short of the whole question is this. I find answering this question by combination of reports from Assam Government and Nagaland Government as if the Centre has no information of its own; and there has been no real enquiry in a matter which affects the two States. Possibly neither of the States could have made an enquiry on its own. Therefore, it is not a combination of reports from two States that we want. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Centre has its own information; whether the Central Government is going to have a probe in this matter. I had raised this matter in the President's Address discussion. I am raising it again. The Government should certainly have a CBI enquiry. All right. But give us the report. Do you have any findings on this? What are its findings? Again on the involvement of the Central forces, CRP and BSF, that is a very vital for the security of those people; and in this matter also again, the hon. Minister had said that they will not be involved; they will not be on their alert. The Prime Minister told me again that they were ordered to be on the alert. Later on, we found that the Home Minister also ordered that they would be on the alert. Now the question is what type of order they have given. Can they intervene if the second attack comes on the border? Do they have any authority to intervene or take action or they will not be on their alert or the central forces are not to be on their alert? I want a specific answer on these questions.

About Sundaram Report, the Central Government is prevaricating it very much. I am sorry to say this. This report should have been published. At least, the basic features of the report should have been handed over to the

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]
people of Assam and Nagaland; and all the eastern area should know what is all this. This will certainly bring down a certain amount of tension. I would like to know whether this report will be made available or whether Government will go on prevaricating it and will not give us the report.

The last point is whether the Government has the report, whether this sort of conflict, the possibility of a conflict has now widened, because the scene has been shifted to other areas as well, in the Assam-Nagaland border. Whether the Central Government is aware of these facts and whether they are taking any proper action.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not like to go into the controversy of the boundary dispute, but certainly I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is responsible for this. The north eastern States, they have formed a separate State and the Union Territory under the Sixth Schedule. According to the constitutional provisions, the first proviso of 275(i) clearly mentions that the administration and development of the scheduled area is the responsibility of the Centre. When these tribal areas have got the exclusive provision in the constitution and when they have got the political right also, where the difficulty lies? Whereas in other areas, they have not been able to get those rights. Sentiments and sensitiveness are still going on among the tribes. The boundary dispute is not a new one; it is continuing since 72 onwards. If you go back the seeds were sown by the British. Whether Assam area is more on this side or Nagaland area is less on that side, I am not going into that matter. Sensitiveness is developing in those areas. Just now Mr. Barua mentioned the publication of Sundaram Committee on report. By the publication of the report the confusion among the people will be removed. I should like to know whether the government will reconsider, and will set up a commission to go

into this matter. If the government does not propose to do so, at least let the report be published. If the report is not published a commission should be there to go into the details of the boundary dispute and a settlement should be made within a short period; otherwise tension in these states will develop and it will also arise in other states. Unnecessarily we are using words and instigating people. Do the government propose to appoint a commission, like a commission of enquiry so that a settlement can be arrived at.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The clash that we are referring to in the half an hour discussion is one of the most horrific incidents that have taken place in recent past. January 5 clash in the border area between Assam and Nagaland in the reserved forest area 15 led to. God-knows-how-many deaths. Official sources say that only 50 persons died; at least two members of Parliament Shri Raj Narain from this House and Shri Bipin Pal from the other House have said that the death toll was anything near 2000 persons. The border dispute has been dealt with by many other colleagues and so I would like to confine myself to asking a few questions regarding the clash. The question was raised in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Till now government has not instituted any official enquiry into the whole matter. The Home Minister who was not present earlier has now come; he has stated earlier in the House that since it was a law and order problem, the Centre had nothing to do with it. It is a question where two states are involved, it is obvious that they cannot solve the problem; naturally the central government will have to step in. There have been several conflicting reports about the motivations of this incident. CP-ML posters have appeared that Russians and the Congress (I) led by Hokeshe Sema was behind this. Tass has reported that the Chinese have instigated the underground Nagas. Patriot has written an editorial that the recent demand of Naga speaking areas of Manipur and Mizoram neigh-

bouring Nagaland is behind this. There is also unconfirmed report that one Mr. Sema who is now the deputy commandant of the border security force, who was formerly an underground person was behind this. Papers have also reported that this was an attempt to ease out Vizol from the gaddi of Chief Ministership, because Vizol belongs to Angami community whereas Semas have been enjoying the Chief Ministership in the past. There has been no clarification from the centre on this matter. The Assam Chief Minister demanded Sundaram report from the Prime Minister; it was ultimately given to him. Reports have come about that but the Sundaram report has not been laid on the Table of the House. Only the Assam Chief Minister and the Nagaland Chief Minister know about it. In the Assam cabinet itself there has been a lot of dispute between the Chief Minister and the Deputy-Chief Minister Shri Dhuli Chand Barua about the approach to be taken to this whole problem.

Regarding the relief arrangements, there has been a lot of complaints. It was said that even long time after the clashes took place, 12,000 refugees are living in the open under the winter cold. Now, all I want is a clarification on these various points. This mist over this whole incident has not been cleared by the earlier replies of the Home Minister either in the Rajya Sabha or in the Lok Sabha. The Centre cannot absolve itself of the responsibility of delaying the solution of the dispute for such a long period of time and leading to such a horrific clash which may have a snow-balling reaction and may have a general reaction. I would like the Minister to make suitable clarifications in all these matters.

श्रीमती बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाय
प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, यह नागा मसला जब से देश भाजा
हुआ, उस से पहले से ही चल रहा था। लेकिन
आजादी के बाद यह कुछ और ही शक्ति धारित
करा गया। इस तरह की रिपोर्ट लगातार आती रही
हैं कि वे आगे जा कर बहुत से हमियार की ट्रेनिंग लेकर

इस देश में गड़बड़ फैलाते रहे हैं। अभी जो ताबा
हमला हुआ— है—इस में 60 आदमी मरे हैं या
बो हबार मरे हैं—इस के बारे में सरकार बतलाये
कि असल में कितने आदमी मरे हैं।

इस बारे में मंडाल साहब का एक बयान छपा
है—आप इसको भी देखें कि यह बयान सही है या गलत
है। यह 23 फरवरी, 1979 का बयान है जो “
“भाज” प्रखबार में, जो कारणों से निकलता
है, छपा है। उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है—
“आक्रमण के समय पुलिस तमाम देखाती रही।
राज्य मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मंडल ने भाज राज्य
सभा में स्वीकार कर दिया है कि असम-नागालैण्ड
सीमा के कुछ नागा गांवों पर पिछले महीने असम
अभियोगों द्वारा आक्रमण किया गया। आक्रमण
के समय असम-पुलिस की सहाय्य दुकरी बहा
तमाम देखाती रही और उन आक्रमणकारियों का
मुकाबला करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया।”
यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि असम की सहाय्य
पुलिस बहा मौजूद हो और वह उसके खिलाफ कोई
कार्यवाही न करे। यह बहुत ही भयानक मसला
है, इस देश की रक्षा, इस देश की जनता के जानो-
माल की सुरक्षा का प्रबंध करने की जिम्मेवारी
सरकार की है। बहा पर हमला हुआ और पुलिस
को दुकरी उस को देखती रहे, लोगों के जानो माल की
हिकाजत के लिये कोई कार्यवाही न करे—यह बड़े
शर्म की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार
इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है? यह कहा जाता
है कि ला-एन्क-भार्डर का मसला राज्य का मसला है,
लेकिन जब सीमा पर इस ढंग से हमला हो, तो
सरकार का ऊर्ज हो जाता है कि लोगों की जानो-माल की
हिकाजत के लिए कोई प्रबंध करे, ताकि फिर
आगे इस किसम की कोई घटना न हो सके।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में कोई डेफिनेट
स्टैंड से और जो लोग हिसा में विश्वास करते हैं उन
का पूरी ताकत से मुकाबला किया जाय। जो लोग
गोलियां चलाते हैं, धाग लगाते हैं, बेगुनाह लोगों
को जिन्दा जलाते हैं—ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ क्या
सरकार के पास इन की पुलिस के पास जो हथियार
हैं, वे सिर्फ खिलौना मात्र हैं या आप उनका इस्तेमाल
करने के लिए उन को कहेंगे। जब कभी भी इस
देश की निरुद्धी जनता पर कोई हमला होता है,
बाहेर हमलावर नागा हों या कोई भी हो, उनको
रोकने के लिए सरकार को पूरी ताकत से हस्त में
आना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा—यह
बायदा-बयान हैं और पूरी तकलील से बतलाये, साथ
ही एक डेफिनेट स्टैंड सरकार न ताकि व किसम
की दुर्घटना फिर न हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I
can well appreciate the anxiety of the
hon. Members about the kind of situ-
ation that developed between Assam
and Nagaland. There is no doubt that

[Shri H. M. Patel]

it is a sensitive area. For that very reason I would have thought that they would have been satisfied with the statement which I have already made in this House.

I have already said in early January when this thing took place that it might have been due to various reasons because on the 2nd of January, there was a meeting between the two Chief Ministers as they had heard that there was likelihood of some trouble developing in this area. This trouble was expected to develop because the chief Minister of Assam had announced in the Legislature that he was proposing to settle some more people in these reserved forest areas which under the 1972 agreement between the two Chief Ministers would not take place and the *statusquo* would be allowed to remain. It was at that statement which he had made in June, 1978 that the Nagas began to be some what perturbed. It is as a result of that kind of situation that developed because of that announcement that a meeting was arranged on on the 2nd January between the two Chief Ministers where there was complete understanding. Now, those Nagas who had settled in the forest areas on the Assam side appeared to have become perturbed at the possible consequences of an agreement reached between the two Chief Ministers and, therefore, they appeared to have taken time by the forelock and attached. Of course, the arrangements for his had already been made. In fact, an inkling to that effect had come to the notice of the Nagaland Chief Minister and he conveyed it to the Intelligence at Dimapur. Thereupon the Assam Chief Minister was also informed who sent either his Minister or Secretary to Dimapur. They went over this and felt that everything was quiet. He returned with the impression. On the very day he returned, this incident took place. It was, undoubtedly, very unfortunate and a very bad incident but it has now taken

place. Now, a particular village which was attacked, was only a short distance away from the Police Post which was banned by the Assam Armed Police, but they did not take any action. That was unfortunate. Naturally, action is being taken against the officers, etc. concerned but the fact is that such an incident did happen, which is unfortunate.

Now, as soon as this thing had happened, further immediate steps were taken to see that this trouble did not spread. One BSF battalion, two CRPs and some companies of Assam Rifles had been posted there. And since this incident took place, there has been no trouble of any kind, but certainly, tension still exists. That is because this boundary situation has not yet been finally settled. So far as the boundary situation in regard to this thing is concerned the Chief Ministers of all the States concerned, have been clearly told that they must accept the constitutionally laid down boundaries as the boundaries. But, of course wherever there are any disputes, they can be settled by discussion between the Governments of the States concerned. But until an agreed change is made, the constitutionally laid down boundaries must be accepted. That is the position in regard to this thing.

Now, about various statements made in the press that there are foreign influence, there is no warrant for this at all in so far as this incident that took place on the 4th/5th of January, is concerned. That I can say categorically. This matter is being gone into very fully.

My hon. friend wanted to know why the Sundaram Report is being kept secret. That Committee was appointed in the earlier days. Then it was decided not to publish it. It was also considered that it was not of a conclusive nature because Shri Sundaram himself did not arrive at any final recommendation. It is a sort of data from which certain inferences can be drawn, which we drew, which we have passed on to the two Chief Ministers

so that they are aware of his recommendations, on the basis of which they can go on discussing the point and reach a settlement in regard to the boundaries, on the basis of whatever data Shri Sundaram has provided. I do not know what more my hon. friend wants. We are not saying that it is a matter which should be settled only between these two States. We are there to help them in every way, to assist the two Government to come to a settlement.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why do you not place on the Table of the House the two reports? The two Chief Ministers have already got it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As and when we consider it can be released, we will do it.

SHRI PURNARAYAN SINHA: Shri Sundaram has gone to the press and I have read his letter where he says he had already submitted the report to the Government in 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not divulged the report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We do not propose to divulge the report. We will certainly make it available to the two Chief Ministers, who are most concerned at the present moment with it in their boundary talks.

Regarding the apprehension of my hon. friend that it may spread to other boundaries, it has always been there. There are disputes between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, Mizoram and Assam and Maghalaya and Assam. It is for this reason that this firm statement was conveyed to these Governments that until changes are agreed upon between the Government concerned they must accept the constitutional boundaries already laid down. It does not mean that the constitutional boundaries are unchangeable. But it does mean that changes cannot take place until they are agreed upon. Therefore, discussions have to take place. We are trying to see that the discussions take place in the most friendly atmosphere possible.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 19, 1979/Phalgun 28, 1900 (Saka).